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GENEALOGY COLLECTION

CENTRAL NEW YORK

AN INLAND EMPIRE

CENTRAL NEW YORK

AN INLAND EMPIRE

Comprising:

ONEIDA	CAYUGA
MADISON	TOMPKINS
ONONDAGA	CORTLAND
CHENANGO	

Counties

AND THEIR PEOPLE

By

W. FREEMAN GALPIN, PH.D.

Department of History, Syracuse University

VOLUME III

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CHAPTER I
THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

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The Turn of the Century

CENTRAL New York's development during the course of the nineteenth century had been most remarkable. Open Indian country became an area dotted with prosperous villages and cities. Through these urban centers ran mighty channels of communication that connected the Inland Empire with all parts of the country. Railroads, highways and canals spanned a rural scene that fairly pulsated with the vigor and vitality of an enlightened husbandry. Here and there were outstanding centers of intellectual activity, such as the universities at Ithaca and Syracuse, and an alert clergy gave positive evidence of spiritual growth in the many churches and edifices whose spires towered above many busy markets and factories. Truly, the historical heritage presented to the twentieth century was exceedingly rich and the memory of the past clearly challenges the future. The good old English stock that had peopled this area and had fought for their birthrights had built an empire of which their descendants were justly proud. In the wake of these sturdy pioneers had come alien populations who, putting their strength and intellect to the task, created a new order even more glorious than that of the past.

An examination of the population trends of the present century reveals one phase of this picture. In 1820 the Federal Census showed over two hundred and thirty-one thousand residents within the seven counties. By 1860 there were close to four hundred thousand, and by 1900 the figure had passed the half million mark. Ten years later it was just under five hundred and sixty thousand. In 1920 it was 628,933; in 1930, 702,774, and by 1940 it stood at 714,775. Although the rate of increase had

slowed down during the 1920s and 1930s a definite gain had been made. The three leading counties during these decades of the twentieth century were Onondaga, Oneida and Cayuga, the others shifting in their relative order at each census. Madison, which stood fourth from 1900 to 1920 inclusive, gave way in 1930 to Tompkins which forged forward from sixth place. Chenango which had been fifth in 1900 dropped to sixth place in 1920 where it has remained, and Cortland ranked last in all of these decennial years.

Looking at the counties themselves, one finds that Cayuga rose from 66,234 in 1900 to 67,106 by 1910. Ten years later it dropped to 65,221 and by 1930 was down to 64,751. The 1940 census, however, showed 65,392 persons or a gain of 1.0 per cent. over 1930. Chenango, which in 1860 had 40,934, continued to decline throughout the years that followed until after 1930 when it slowly regained some lost ground, the last census showing 36,146 individuals, a gain of 4.3 per cent. over 1930. Incidentally, none of the other counties showed so large a percentage increase though Cortland gained 3.7 per cent. Cortland rose from 27,576 in 1900 to 29,249 by 1910. Additional growth was registered in 1930 and in 1940 it stood at 32,893. Madison's population dropped from 40,545 in 1900 to 39,289 by 1910. Very slight increases took place during the next two decades though, in 1940, it fell back to 39,657, a loss of .3 per cent. over 1930. Oneida rose from 132,800 in 1900 to 154,157 by 1910. Ten years later it jumped to 182,833 and stood at 198,763 by 1930, a gain of 8.7 per cent. in a single decade. Between 1930 and 1940 a gain of 2.5 per cent. took place, there being 203,774 by 1940. Onondaga continued to climb throughout the century. Starting with 168,735 persons in 1900, the population rose to over two hundred thousand by 1910 and stood at 241,465 by 1920. During the next decade it climbed to 291,606, a gain of 20.8 per cent., and by 1940 it was 294,701, a gain of 1.1 per cent. Tompkins started off the century with 33,830 persons, had about the same number in 1910 and rose to 35,285 by 1920. Ten years later it stood at 41,490, and in 1940 at 42,212.

Every one of the counties therefore, except Madison, showed a gain over 1930. On the other hand none, except Cayuga and Chenango, evidenced any material increase. If these figures are apportioned for urban and rural centers one discovers that out of a

total of 506,288 persons living within the seven counties in 1900, 245,951, or about 48.0 per cent., resided in Auburn, Cortland, Norwich, Oneida City, Rome, Utica, Syracuse and Ithaca. A decade later, it stood at 37.0 per cent. In 1920, it was 60.0 per cent. and in 1930, it was 61.0 per cent. The 1940 census showed



COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, SYRACUSE

60.0 per cent., Norwich not being included. In other words these urban centers accounted for almost one-half of the population in 1900 and less than two-thirds in 1940. It is to be noted, however, that the upward trend came to an end in 1930 and that a decade later it had declined a full point. On the other hand, a study of the towns around these centers shows an increase in size between 1930 and 1940, which means that what the cities lost their suburbs gained. Additional investigation reveals that those towns farther removed from the cities actually suffered a decline in numbers. Clearly, Central New York's population had become an urban one

by 1940. Utica and Syracuse alone accounted for 306,171 out of a total of 714,775 in 1940.

Among the cities of Central New York, Syracuse was the largest throughout the present century. Starting with 108,374 in 1900 this city climbed steadily until by 1930 it had a population of 209,326, or about one-third of all residing in Central New York. Between 1920 and 1930 the rate of increase was 21.9 per cent., but between 1930 and 1940 there was a loss of 1.8 per cent., the population in 1940 being 205,637. Much the same may be told of Utica. Beginning with 56,383 persons in 1900, Utica gradually rose to 101,740 by 1930 an increase of 8.1 per cent. taking place between 1920 and 1930. The 1940 census showed a decline to 100,534, a loss of 1.2 per cent. Auburn, which had 30,345 people in 1900 jumped to 36,652 by 1930 though in 1940 it was down to 35,705, a loss of 2.6 per cent. Ithaca had a population of 13,136 in 1900 and 20,708 by 1930, there having been an increase of 21.8 per cent. between 1920 and 1930. A decade later there were 19,647 or a loss of 5.1 per cent. Oneida City, which had 7538 in 1900, rose to 10,558 by 1930 but, in 1940, it dropped to 10,264, a loss of 2.8 per cent. On the other hand Rome, which began the century with 15,343 steadily gained until, by 1930, it had 32,338 residents, a gain of 22.8 per cent. taking place between 1920 and 1930. During the last decade a gain of 5.9 per cent. followed, there being 34,239 residents in 1940. In the case of Cortland the population in 1900 stood at 9014, and by 1930 it was 15,043, the last ten years of which showed an increase of 13.2 per cent. By 1940 the number of persons was 16,113, a gain of 7.1 per cent. Norwich climbed from 5766 in 1900 to 8378 in 1930, 1940 statistics not being available for that city. Economic forces of great magnitude, as will be shown in subsequent chapters, largely explain the rapid rise of these urban centers which have come to dominate the Inland Empire.

Although complete returns for the 1940 census are not as yet at hand, some insight can be gained as to the nativity and race of the inhabitants of our seven counties. In 1900 the number of native-born whites amounted to 428,640 which constituted 83.6 per cent. of the total population. Ten years later it had fallen to 82.5 per cent.; in 1920 it was 83.7 per cent. and in 1930 it amounted to 82.4 per cent. Many of these so-called native whites,

however, had parents that had been born in foreign countries, while there was a larger number that had one parent of foreign birth. Precisely how many could show a seventeenth or even an eighteenth century American born parent or parents is not known but, in view of the rapid increase of alien stock since 1800, it probably was quite low. Although this should not be interpreted as meaning that those of foreign birth had not become good American citizens, it should caution one against reading too much into the so-called native born whites. Foreign-born whites in 1900 constituted 14.5 per cent. of the total population. A decade later it amounted to 16.6 per cent.; in 1920, it equalled 15.5 per cent. and by 1930 it was not quite 14.0 per cent. Generally speaking, the proportion of foreign-born whites remained about the same throughout these decades thus reflecting the effect of national immigration laws and conditions in Europe. Finally, there was a small colored population which for the blacks amounted to .6 per cent. in 1900. In 1910 it equalled about the same; there was no material change during the next two decades. In addition to the blacks there were a few yellow people, 62 in 1910, 85 in 1920 and 138 in 1930. There were less than a thousand Indians of whom over six hundred were on the Onondaga Reservation.

Among the various counties, as might well be expected, the foreign-born whites were most numerous in Oneida and Onondaga, with the latter taking the lead. Cayuga was third, Madison, fourth and Tompkins was fifth. Cortland and Chenango had about the same number. The distribution of these foreign-born among the industrial counties illustrates the economic behaviors of these people. This is particularly true when one examines the figures for Syracuse, Utica, Rome and Auburn. In 1910, for example, out of 92,991 foreign-born whites, 83,324 were within Cayuga, Onondaga and Oneida, and of these 63,823 lived within the four cities mentioned above. Ten years later, out of 97,845, 68,384 resided in these centers and in 1930, out of 97,371, 68,358 were inhabitants of these cities. During these decades the greatest increase was in Syracuse. Much the same story is true of the black population. Onondaga had by far the largest number in all four decennial years with Cayuga ranking second in 1900 and 1910 and Oneida second in 1920 and 1930. Cortland had the lowest number, there never being over 82 at any census. Most of the blacks lived in Auburn,

Ithaca, Syracuse and Utica, as may be seen from the appended tables. As to those termed "yellow" in the census, practically all were within Auburn, Utica and Syracuse, fifty-five out of 138 residing at the latter city in 1930.

Turning to the country of birth of the foreign whites it is evident that in 1910 Northern Europe furnished almost one-third. Of these Germany contributed over fifteen thousand, England close to eleven thousand, Wales twenty-six hundred, Scotland about fifteen hundred and the Scandinavian countries about eleven hundred. Italy, however, led all the countries with close to nineteen thousand, and Ireland was a close third with fourteen and a half thousand. Russia sent over nine thousand, Canada over eight thousand, most of whom were non-French, Austria some seven thousand, Turkey, thirteen hundred and Switzerland about eleven hundred. Of the remainder most were from Hungary and France. Over seventy thousand of the odd ninety-two thousand of immigrants settled in Onondaga and Oneida, the former receiving the greater share. Cayuga ranked third, Madison, fourth, Tompkins, fifth, Cortland, sixth and Chenango, seventh. In proportion to their total populations, therefore, the number of native-born whites was in reverse order.

Among the counties, Onondaga led in the number of Canadians, English, Germans, Greeks, Irish, Russians, French, Scots and Swedes. She stood second in Austrians, Hungarians, Danes, Italians, Dutch and Swiss. Oneida was first in Austrians, Italians, Dutch, Swiss, Welsh and Turks, and second in respect to Canadians, Danes, English, French, Germans, Greeks, Irish and Russians. Cayuga was third in Austrians, Canadians, English, French and Germans and Tompkins, fourth in Austrians and Canadians. Chenango received more Norwegians than any other county and Tompkins more Hungarians. Among the Rumanians most of them settled in Onondaga.

In 1920 the total number of foreign-born whites in Central New York amounted to 97,845 of whom 28.0 per cent. came from Northern Europe. Of these Germany furnished some eleven thousand, England almost nine thousand, Wales, twenty-seven hundred, Sweden over five hundred, Denmark almost four hundred and Norway, one hundred and fifty-nine. In that year Italians to the number of 24,658 arrived, as did over thirteen thousand Poles,

almost ten thousand Irish, ten thousand Canadians, five thousand Russians, twenty-three hundred Austrians, twelve hundred Syrians, and eleven hundred Swiss. Others who came over in numbers ranging from five hundred to a thousand included Czechoslovakians, French, Greeks and Hungarians. Among the remainder were Cubans, Finns, Jugo-Slavians, Dutch, Rumanians, Spaniards and South Americans. Out of the total number, 78,702, or about 80.0 per cent., settled in Onondaga and Oneida, the former having the larger share. Cayuga ranked third, Madison, fourth, Tompkins, fifth, Cortland, sixth and Chenango, seventh. Among the counties, Onondaga led in the number of Armenians, Austrians, Belgians, Canadians, Cubans, Czechoslovakians, English, Finns, French, Germans, Greeks, Jugo-Slavians, Irish, Norwegians, Rumanians, Russians, Scots, South Americans, Swedes, and West Indians. Onondaga was second in Danes, Italians, Lithuanians, Poles, Spaniards, Swiss and Welsh. Oneida stood first in Danes, Italians, Lithuanians, Dutch, Spaniards, Syrians and Welsh; she was second in Austrians, Canadians, English, Finns, French, Germans, Greeks, Jugo-Slavians, Irish, Rumanians, Russians, Scots, South Americans, Swedes and West Indians. Cayuga was second in Czechoslovakians, and third in English, Italians, Irish, Poles and Scots. Tompkins was first in Hungarians, and Madison was second in Norwegians.

In 1930 the number of foreign-born whites amounted to 97,371 of whom some twenty-four per cent. came from Northern Europe. Of these Germany provided ninety-five hundred, England, eighty-six hundred, Wales, twenty-three hundred, Scotland, eighteen hundred, Sweden, six hundred, Denmark, four hundred and Norway almost two hundred. In the same year 27,506, about twenty-eight per cent. of the total number of foreigners, came from Italy. Canada contributed over ten thousand, Poland over fifteen thousand, Ireland, seventy-three hundred and Russia, thirty-three hundred. Austria, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Syria provided between one thousand and two thousand each. Finland gave two hundred, France, five hundred, Greece, seven hundred, Hungary, four hundred, Jugo-Slavia, one hundred, Lithuania, six hundred, Netherlands, four hundred, Rumania, two hundred, Spain, two hundred, South America, one hundred, and the West Indies, seventy-one. Eighty per cent. of these foreigners settled in Onondaga and

Oneida, the former receiving the larger share. Cayuga was third with about eight per cent., Tompkins, fourth with over three per cent., Madison, fifth with three per cent., Cortland, sixth with less than three per cent., and Chenango last with almost two per cent. Among the counties Onondaga led in the number of Austrians, Canadians, Czechoslovakians, English, French, Germans, Greeks, Irish, Jugo-Slavians, Norwegians, Rumanians, Russians, Scots, South Americans, Spaniards, Swedes and West Indians. She was second in Danes, Finns, Hungarians, Italians, Lithuanians, Dutch, Poles, Swiss, Syrians and Welsh. Oneida was first in Danes, Italians, Lithuanians, Dutch, Poles, Swiss and Welsh; she was second in Austrians, Canadians, English, French, Germans, Greeks, Irish, Jugo-Slavians, Rumanians, Russians, Scots, South Americans, Spaniards and West Indians. Tompkins was first in Finns and Hungarians, and second in Czechoslovakians. Cayuga was third in English and Canadians. Chenango was second in Norwegians.

Reviewing the period from 1910 to 1930 inclusive, it is clear that while the number of foreign-born whites remained about the same a distinct change in respect to nationality had taken place. In the first place the number of English, Scotch and Welsh declined from about fifteen thousand to twelve thousand. The Irish dropped from fourteen to seven thousand, and the Germans from fifteen thousand to ninety-five hundred. Slight increases took place among the Scandinavians, Dutch and French, although the total number from these three areas was less than thirty-five hundred in all three decades. On the other hand the Russians declined from nine to three thousand though there was an increase in the number of Finns and Lithuanians. Austria and Hungary likewise declined. From Canada there came in 1910 over eight thousand; ten years later it was about the same, and in 1930 it was over ten thousand; most of these were non-French. Czechs, Jugo-Slavians, South Americans, West Indians, Greeks and Rumanians tended to increase as did the Spaniards. By far the most significant rise came in the number of Poles and Italians. Twenty-eight thousand Poles are listed in the records for 1920 and 1930, while the Italians had over eighteen thousand in 1910, twenty-four thousand in 1920 and in 1930 over twenty-seven thousand. Generally speaking, Cayuga, Onondaga and Oneida experienced the greatest effects of this alien infiltration. In Oneida, for example, close to thirty per cent. of

her foreign-born whites from 1910 to 1930 inclusive, were Italians, while thirteen per cent. were Poles. The other counties were influenced much less. Particularly true was this of Chenango which during the three decades received but 5308 foreign born whites, most of these being from Britain, Norway, Denmark and Sweden. The effect of these foreign-born upon the life of Central New York will be seen in the chapters devoted to the social, economic, and religious life of the community.

The number of foreign-born whites in the cities of the Inland Empire amounted to 67,569 in 1910, 73,165 in 1920, and 73,380 in 1930. During these years 98,112 (46.1 per cent.) of these settled in Syracuse and 65,867 (30.9 per cent.) in Utica. The appended tables show the increase in each census. Auburn accounted for 10.2 per cent., Rome for 6.8 per cent., Ithaca for 2.4 per cent., Cortland for 1.8 per cent., and Oneida City for 1.3 per cent. The figures for Norwich are not available. Breaking these down according to nationality one finds that the Federal Census of 1910 lists only one city of Central New York, namely Syracuse. In that year Syracuse had 30,781 foreign born whites of which 6903 or 22.4 per cent. were German. 17.1 per cent., or 5260 persons, were Russian. There were 4877 Irish who constituted 15.8 per cent. of the total number, and 4756 Italians or 15.5 per cent. Non-French Canadians numbered 2717 or 8.8 per cent., English, 2469, or 8.0 per cent., and Austrians, 1265, or 4.1 per cent. If we add to these foreign-born whites, native whites whose parents were wholly or partly foreign-born, the total would be 77,693 out of 108,374 within the city. Of this 77,693, Germans numbered 28.7 per cent., Irish, 23.4 per cent., Russians, 10.7 per cent., Italians, 9.1 per cent., English, 8.3 per cent. and non-French Canadians, 7.1 per cent. Truly, Syracuse must have had a very low percentage of whites whose ancestors had been born in America prior to 1800.

In 1920 Syracuse had 32,321 foreign-born whites out of a total population of 171,717. Of these foreign-born, 6756 or 20.8 per cent. were Italians. 4751, or 14.6 per cent., were Germans, 4571, or 14.1 per cent., Poles, 3814, or 11.7 per cent., were Irish, 3473, or 10.7 per cent., were Canadians, 2719 or 8.3 per cent. were Russians and 2321 or 7.1 per cent. were English. Ten years later with 35,010 foreign-born whites, out of a population of 209,326,

8617 were Italians or 24.0 per cent. The Poles numbered 5037 or 14.3 per cent., the Canadians, 4693, or 13.3 per cent., and the Germans, 4500 or 12.5 per cent. Next in order were the Irish with 3190 or 9.0 per cent., then came the English with 2444 or



INTERIOR OF SALT BLOCK (BOILING PROCESS) IN GEDDES, AT THE WIDE WATERS OF THE OLD ERIE CANAL (1895)

6.9 per cent., and the Russians with 2040 or 5.9 per cent. During these thirty years there was a marked decline in the number of Russians, Germans, Irish and English. On the other hand the Italians, Canadians and Poles increased. There were also increases among the Czechoslovakians, Greeks, Lithuanians and Norwegians.

Utica, in 1910, had over twenty-one thousand foreign-born whites. Ten years later there were 23,257 which represented about one-fourth of the total population. Of these foreign-born 8435, or 36.2 per cent., were Italians. Poles to the number of 4091, or 17.8 per cent., and Russians to the number of 1034 or 4.4 per

cent. resided in Utica that year. These three nationalities accounted for 58.4 per cent. of the foreign-born whites. There were also 2055 Germans, 8.8 per cent., 1437, 6.1 per cent. Irish and 1074, or 4.6 per cent. Canadians. The English accounted for 1267, 5.4 per cent., and the Welsh for 1376 or 5.9 per cent. In 1930 the number of foreign-born whites amounted to 21,309 or about one-fifth of Utica's population. Of these foreigners 8311, or 39.3 per cent. were Italians, 3817, or 18.1 per cent., were Poles, 1691, or 7.9 per cent. were Germans, and 1156, or 5.4 per cent. were Canadians. In addition there were 1097, or 5.1 per cent. English, 1186, or 5.0 per cent., Welsh, and 1014, or 4.8 per cent. Irish.

Auburn's foreign-born whites amounted to 7620 in 1910, and in 1920 to 7579; ten years later they had dropped to 6677. In 1920 the English accounted for 976 or 12.8 per cent., the Canadians to 346 or 4.5 per cent., the Germans to 407 or 5.3 per cent., the Russians to 293 or 3.8 per cent., the Poles to 1493 or 19.6 per cent., and the Italians to 225 or 2.9 per cent. Ten years later the Italians jumped to 2402 or 35.9 per cent. and the Poles to 1299 or 19.2 per cent. The Irish who were fairly small in 1920 now amounted to 653 or 9.8 per cent., the Germans dropped to 342 or 5.1 per cent., the Canadians, however, gained to 316 or 4.7 per cent., and the English rose to 791 or 11.8 per cent. Rome's foreign-born whites rose from 4114 in 1910 to 5234 by 1920 and 5362 by 1930. In 1920 there were 2462 Italians or 47.0 per cent.; a decade later it had risen to 2564 or 47.8 per cent. Poles accounted for 766, or 14.4 per cent. in 1920, whereas in 1930 they amounted to 862 or 16.0 per cent. The Canadians equalled 225 or 4.3 per cent. in 1920, though in 1930 they had risen to 414 or 7.7 per cent. The English in 1920 accounted for 254 or 4.8 per cent., but ten years later they equalled but 256 or 4.7 per cent. There were 401 Germans in 1920, or 7.6 per cent., but in 1930 there were 309 or 5.7 per cent. The Irish included 211 in 1920, or 4.0 per cent., but in 1930 there were but 138 or 2.5 per cent. Even the Welsh declined from 269 or 5.1 per cent. in 1920 to 260 or 4.8 per cent. in 1930.

Ithaca's foreign-born whites rose from 1589 in 1910 to 1609 in 1920 and to 1975 by 1930. Of these foreign-born in 1920 there were 282 or 17.5 per cent. Irish. There also were 275

Italians or 17.0 per cent., 195 English or 12.1 per cent., 180 Hungarians or 11.1 per cent., and 152 Canadians or 9.5 per cent. In 1930 there were 493, or 24.9 per cent., Italians, 254, or 12.8 per cent., English, 222, or 11.2 per cent., Irish, 191, or 9.6 per cent., Canadians, and 178, or 9.0 per cent., Hungarians. In Cort-



BIOLOGY-GEOLOGY BUILDING, HAMILTON COLLEGE, CLINTON

(Courtesy of Hamilton College)

land there were 1281 foreign-born whites in 1910; a decade later there were 1313, and by 1930, there were 1442. Of these in 1920 there were 517, or 47.0 per cent., Italians, 238, or 11.8 per cent., English, 238, or 18.0 per cent., Irish, 134, or 10.1 per cent., Russians, and 74, or 5.6 per cent., Canadians. In 1930 there were 635, or 44.0 per cent., Italians, 156, or 10.9 per cent., English, 147, or 10.1 per cent., Irish, 125, or 8.5 per cent., Canadians, and 111 Russians, or 7.7 per cent. Oneida City rose from 876 foreign-born whites in 1910 to 1056 by 1920, though a decade later it had dropped to 884. Most of these were Italians, Canadians and English. No data on Norwich have been obtained.

The location or residence of these foreign-born whites within the cities is also of interest. Unfortunately, the Federal Census does not provide a complete picture, though a sampling of Syracuse and Utica in 1910 reveals certain general characteristics that may be noted. In that year over half of the population of the sixth ward of Syracuse were foreign-born whites, while some twenty-three hundred had foreign or mixed parentage. Of the remainder only 681 were listed of native white parentage. Foreign-born whites or whites with foreign or mixed parentage also predominated in the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, tenth and eighteenth wards. The German born whites tended to settle in the second, third and fourth wards, the Italians in the second, sixth and seventh, the Irish in the eleventh, the Russians in the eighteenth, while the English and Canadians in the fifth, tenth, twelfth and fifteenth. In Utica, the foreign-born whites as well as those of foreign or mixed parentage gravitated to the second, fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth and fourteenth wards. The Germans found the second, sixth, eighth, ninth and fourteenth wards to their liking and the Italians the second and eighth wards. Russians preferred the eighth and eleventh, and the English took to the eighth, eleventh and fourteenth. Most of the Welsh were to be found in the seventh and fifteenth wards.

CHAPTER II
OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM



CHAPTER II

Our Public School System

THE influx of alien peoples profoundly affected the social, political and economic patterns of Central New York. Particularly is this apparent when one views the progress of educational activity. In the first place the increase in population necessitated the construction and maintenance of new school buildings. Then, there had to be more teachers, improved methods of teaching, and a decided change in the quality and type of courses offered. These and many other problems arose which called for immediate and careful consideration. In the main they represented a challenge to both the community and the State, and it is to the lasting credit of all concerned that the situation was met in a highly satisfactory manner. Under the guiding hand of an enlightened Board of Regents, the Commissioner of Education, the local Superintendents, Boards of Education, and above all to a loyal corps of teachers, definite progress was made. Every community, moreover, manifested a determined interest in all educational affairs and quite willingly assumed the increased costs that the new program entailed. And as results became apparent, the citizenry of Central New York were more than satisfied. Gratification at what had been accomplished, however, did not bring a halt in effort. Rather did it stimulate all to undertake additional burdens in the hope of offering to the youth of the Inland Empire the best education that was possible. The extent of this educational expansion is shown, in part, by an examination of the data furnished by the Federal Census.

In 1910 there were 184,758 males of voting age within the seven counties. Of these 9925, or 5.3 per cent., were classed as illiterates which was .7 per cent. less than that of the entire State.

A decade later, out of 204,922 voting males, 9389 were listed as illiterates; this represented 4.5 per cent., the average for the State being 5.7 per cent. Unfortunately, the census for 1930 does not give this type of information, though, from other sources, it may reasonably be stated that the percentage of illiterates continued to decline. Among these illiterates in 1910, 1564 were native-born whites, 8148 were foreign-born whites and 108 were blacks. In 1920 there were 1272 native-born whites, 8030 foreign-born whites and eighty blacks. In both of these years, Oneida had the largest number of illiterates, the percentage being 8.0 and 7.0, respectively. Onondaga was next with 5.8 and 4.5 per cent., and Cayuga was third with 4.0 and 3.6 per cent. Madison followed, with Cortland and Chenango next in turn, while Tompkins was last with 2.0 and 1.7 per cent., respectively. In every case there had been a drop in the number of illiterates between 1910 and 1920. The bulk of these illiterates were foreign-born whites, 82 per cent. in 1910 and 84 per cent. in 1920. On the other hand, the number of native-born white and black illiterates declined. Indications of the influence of these foreign-born is shown in Oneida, where the number of foreign-born white illiterates increased.

Contrasting these figures with those given for the urban centers reveals a much higher educational standard within the rural areas. In 1910 Rome had illiterate voting males to the amount of 17.9 per cent. Utica was next with 9.5 per cent. Syracuse followed with 6.3, and Auburn was fourth with 5.1. Cortland and Oneida City were tied at 3.7, while Ithaca and Norwich had 2.3 and 2.5 per cent., respectively. The total number of illiterate males of voting age within these urban centers was 7262, or 73.1 per cent. of all within Central New York. A decade later there were 7019, or 74.7 per cent. This should not be interpreted to mean that the rural areas offered better educational facilities. The fact of the matter is that the foreign-born whites migrated to the cities and there helped to swell the number of the illiterates. In 1920 Rome had 12.5 per cent. illiterate males of voting age. Utica was second with 7.3, Cayuga was third with 5.4, Syracuse, fourth with 4.8, Cortland and Norwich were tied for fifth with 3.5, Oneida City was next with 3.3, and Ithaca was last with 2.0.

Much the same story may be told of persons ten years of age and over. The number of illiterates in this group throughout the

State declined between 1910 and 1930, the percentage for each census being 5.5, 5.1 and 3.7, respectively. In Central New York the percentage was 4.2, 3.7 and 3.1. It is clear, therefore, that the Inland Empire had fewer illiterates in proportion to its population than the State. In 1910 and 1920 the percentage of the



CENTRAL SCHOOL, PORT BYRON

State and of Central New York, relative to native-born white illiterates, was precisely the same, namely, .8, but in 1930 that of our seven counties was .7, while that for the State was .5 per cent. On the other hand, the Inland Empire had a higher ratio of foreign-born white illiterates in every decennial year, though in both the State and Central New York a decrease took place in 1910 and 1930. Central New York likewise had a higher percentage of blacks though, as in the State, it was lower in 1930 than in 1910. Among the seven counties, Oneida had the largest number of illiterates in each of the decennial years, there being 8376 (6.6) in 1910, 8276 (5.6) in 1920 and 9255 (5.6) in 1930; in each

year this was higher than the average for either the Inland Empire or the State. Onondaga, as might be expected, was next, there being 7391 (4.4) in 1910, 7152 (3.6) in 1920 and 5908 (2.4) in 1930. This county's percentage was lower than that of the State for all three decennial years and only exceeded the average for the seven counties in 1910. Cayuga was third among the counties in the number of illiterates, ten years of age and over, there being 1921 (3.4) in 1910, 1707 (3.1) in 1920, and 1518 (2.8) by 1930. Madison was fourth with 798 (2.4) in 1910, 761 (2.3) in 1920, and 632 (1.9) in 1930. Cortland was fifth, Chenango sixth, and Tompkins last, as may be seen from the appended tables. All of the counties, therefore, except Oneida and Onondaga, were below the percentage for both the State and Central New York.

Apportioning these figures according to native-born whites, ten years or older, one finds that Oneida had the largest percentage of illiterates. In 1910 it was 1.4 per cent., in 1920, .9, and in 1930, 1.5, which was higher than that of the State in every year. Madison was second in 1910 and 1930, while all of the other counties, excepting Tompkins, tied for third in 1910 with .6 per cent. each; Tompkins was last with .5 per cent. In 1920 the order ran Oneida (.9), Cortland (.6), Chenango and Madison (.5), Cayuga and Onondaga (.4) and Tompkins (.3). In 1930 the order ran Oneida (1.5), Madison (.6), Cortland (.5), Chenango and Tompkins (.4) and Cayuga and Onondaga (.3). As to foreign-born whites, ten years of age and older, all the counties except Tompkins exceeded the ratio for the State in 1910. A decade later, Tompkins, Cortland and Chenango were below the percentage for the State, and in 1930 they were all above except for Tompkins. In 1910 the order was as follows: Oneida (21.4), Cortland (17.7), Onondaga (16.8), Cayuga (16.4), Madison (16.2), Chenango (14.2) and Tompkins (11.1). In 1920 it was Oneida (16.4), Madison (16.2), Cayuga (16.1), Onondaga (15.7), Cortland (13.9), Chenango (13.8) and Tompkins (9.6). In 1930 it ran Cortland (22.7), Oneida (21.2), Cayuga (16.5), Madison (14.9), Chenango (12.7), Onondaga (11.9) and Tompkins (10.5). Among the blacks Madison led in 1910 with 9.9 per cent. illiterates, Oneida was next with 9.0, Tompkins third with 6.7, and Cayuga fourth with 6.2 per cent. Onondaga had 5.3, Chenango 4.0, and

Cortland was last with but one illiterate out of fifty. A decade later the order ran Oneida (7.5), Madison (5.4), Cayuga (5.0), Cortland (4.3), Onondaga (3.8), Tompkins (2.4) and Chenango (1.8). In 1930 it stood Oneida (7.7), Cortland (6.1), Onondaga (4.8), Chenango (2.9), Madison (2.5), Cayuga (2.4) and Tompkins (2.3).

It is also of interest to examine the figures relative to the number of persons of school age and attendance. In 1910, 63.7 per cent. of all persons within the State, between the years of six and twenty, were listed as attending school; in Central New York the percentage was 65.3. Among the counties, Tompkins had the largest percentage at school, namely, 73.0. Chenango was second with 71.5, Cortland, third, with 70.3, Madison, fourth, with 68.4, Cayuga, fifth, with 67.5, Onondaga, sixth, with 63.9, and Oneida was last with 62.0 per cent. However, attendance of persons between six and fourteen, Central New York had 88.9 per cent., while within the State at large it was 90.0 per cent. Among the counties the order ran Cayuga (92.3), Chenango (91.0), Tompkins (90.5), Cortland (89.0), Oneida (88.4), Onondaga (88.1), and Madison (86.8). A decade later, the census authorities altered their procedure, computing persons between seven and twenty, and seven and thirteen. Under the first category, 67.6 and 74.4 per cent. attended school, within the State, in 1920 and 1930, respectively; Central New York's percentage was 71.9 and 77.5. The Inland Empire, therefore, had a larger percentage at school than did the State in 1910, 1920 and 1930.

Among the counties of Central New York in 1920, Chenango was first in the number of persons between seven and twenty at school, the percentage being 75.1. Tompkins was second with 74.5, Madison, third, with 72.6, Cortland, fourth, with 72.4, Onondaga, fifth, with 72.0, Oneida, sixth, with 71.1, and Cayuga last with 71.0. In respect to persons between the ages of seven and thirteen the order was Chenango (96.9), Oneida (96.3), Onondaga (96.2), Tompkins (95.6), Cayuga (94.6), Cortland (94.3) and Madison (94.2). All of these counties were above the State average of 93.9 per cent. In 1930 the percentage was 98.0 for the counties, for the State, 97.7. Cortland led Central New York with the high rating of 99.0 per cent., Cayuga and Chenango were

next with 98.7, Onondaga and Tompkins followed with 98.1, and Madison and Oneida were last with 97.7.

A comparison between the county figures and those of the urban centers reveals some interesting conclusions. In 1910 there were 468,195 persons, ten years old and over, within these counties. Of this sum 258,346, approximately 54.0 per cent., resided within the urban centers. Of these, 5.9 per cent. were illiterates. On the other hand, the percentage for illiterates within the counties was 4.2 per cent., or 19,857 as opposed to 15,175 within the cities. The rural areas, therefore, had a much lower percentage of illiterates than the urban communities. Now out of the total number, ten years old and over, within Central New York, 374,135 were native-born whites and of these 3047, or .8 per cent., were illiterates. These illiterates were fairly well divided between city and country, though the former had slightly more. Looking at the foreign-born whites, ten years old and over, in 1910, there were 90,357 within Central New York of which 66,250 lived within the cities. Within the counties the percentage of foreign-born illiterates was 18.0 per cent. (16,462); in the cities, 20.2 per cent. (13,409); the latter, therefore, had a much higher percentage of foreign-born illiterates than the rural areas. This was also true of the blacks, as may be seen from the appended tables.

In 1920, there were 514,073 persons ten years of age and over within Central New York, of which 309,123, or 60.1 per cent., lived within the cities. Out of the total number within Central New York there were 19,134, or 3.7 per cent., illiterates. And of these illiterates, 14,668, or 76.6 per cent., resided within the urban centers as compared to 4460, or 23.3 per cent., within the rural areas. Native-born whites numbered 414,875 in 1920, of whom 234,172, or 56.4 per cent., were within the cities. Of the latter, 1380 were illiterates and constituted 60.6 per cent. of all native-white illiterates within the seven counties. Foreign-born whites, in 1920, ten years of age and over, numbered 96,583, of whom 72,287, or 74.8, resided within the urban communities. Of these foreign-born whites there were 16,590 illiterates, of whom 13,196 were urban inhabitants. The latter constituted 79.5 per cent., leaving 3394, or 20.5 per cent., foreign-born whites in the rural areas. Equally large was the number of blacks within the cities.

In 1930, there were, in Central New York, 584,837 persons ten years of age and over, of whom 356,939, or 61.0 per cent., lived within the urban centers.¹ Out of the total number in Central New York there were 18,701, or 3.1 per cent., illiterates. And of these illiterates, 14,494, or 77.5 per cent., resided within the urban centers as compared to 4207, or 22.5 per cent., within the rural areas. Native-born whites numbered 483,708 in 1930, of which 280,553, or 63.9 per cent., were within the cities. Of the latter, 2053 were illiterates and constituted 65.9 per cent. of all native-white illiterates within the seven counties. Foreign-born whites, in 1930, ten years of age and over, amounted to 96,237, of whom 71,822, or 74.6 per cent., resided within the urban communities. Of these foreign-born whites there were 15,333 illiterates, of whom 12,255 were urban inhabitants. The latter constituted 79.9 per cent., leaving 3078, or 20.1 per cent., foreign-born whites in the rural areas. The blacks also were more numerous in the cities.

In 1910 there were 136,250 persons within Central New York between the ages of six and twenty, and of these 89,042 attended school. Of the latter, 46,895, or 52.6 per cent., resided in the urban centers. The rural areas, therefore, were slightly below. In the same year there were 78,340 persons in Central New York between the ages of six and fourteen and of these 69,651 attended school. Of the latter, 37,336, or 53.4 per cent., lived within the cities, leaving 46.4 per cent. within the rural areas. Ten years later there were 99,943 persons, between seven and twenty, attending schools in Central New York, and of these 59,373, or 59.8 per cent., were urban inhabitants; there were, therefore, 40.2 per cent. attending rural schools. In the same year there were 74,137 persons in Central New York between seven and thirteen and, of these, 41,767, or 58.7 per cent., lived within the cities, leaving 41.3 per cent. within the rural areas. In 1930 there were 133,205 persons, between seven and twenty, attending schools within the Inland Empire and of these 59,053, or 44.3 per cent., were within the cities.² In the same year there were 87,164 persons, between the ages of seven and thirteen, attending school in Central New York, and of these 51,459, or 59.0 per cent., lived within the urban centers. In so far as Auburn, Syracuse, Utica, Rome, Cortland,

¹ The census for 1930 does not give these data for Norwich.

² The census for 1930 does not give these data for Norwich.

Ithaca, Oneida City and Norwich are concerned, these communities had a larger percentage of their youth at school than did the rural areas.

Among these cities, Ithaca had the largest percentage of persons between six and twenty at school in 1910, with Cortland and Norwich next in order. Oneida City followed with Syracuse, Auburn, Utica and Rome in order thereafter. In 1920, Ithaca still stood first, the others stood as follows: Norwich, Cortland, Utica, Syracuse, Oneida City, Rome and Auburn. A decade later it was Oneida City, Cortland, Syracuse, Utica, Ithaca, Auburn and Rome. As to persons between the ages of six and fourteen, Norwich led in 1910, the others following in this order, Auburn, Oneida City, Cortland, Ithaca, Syracuse, Utica and Rome. In 1920 the order was Norwich, Utica, Cortland, Syracuse, Rome, Auburn, Ithaca and Oneida City. In 1930 the order was Cortland, Auburn, Syracuse and Ithaca, Utica, Oneida City and Rome. In every case there had been a definite gain since 1910. The rural areas likewise witnessed an increase in the percentage of persons attending school.

Throughout the past four decades both the number and quality of grade and high schools have increased. In respect to the former, this was due to the lengthening of the school age and the normal increase in population. Recently, the trend has been in the opposite direction on account of a falling off in the birth rate and a decline in immigration from foreign countries. On the other hand, thanks to the guidance of the State Department of Education and the stress laid upon adequate teacher-training in university and collegiate circles, the quality of instruction has continued to improve. Splendidly equipped buildings with recreational and athletic centers have arisen in all of our counties. Civic pride in schools, moreover, is at a high level and while there is plenty of room for improvement the presence of an alert board of education, a corps of spirited teachers and the many Parent Clubs evidences a determined will to make things better. This trend is quite noticeable in the city schools and a similar movement has taken place within the rural areas. It is, of course, impossible to mention the names of the various superintendents and principals who have watched and are watching over the educational life of the region. At the same time it does seem appropriate to list those in charge of the school systems within the larger urban centers. Charles G.

Hetherington of Auburn, E. G. Simmons of Cortland, C. L. Kulp of Ithaca, G. R. Lyon of Norwich, A. H. Covell of Oneida City, G. R. Staley of Rome, John DeCamp of Utica and G. C. Alverson of Syracuse are worthy of notice.

In addition to these schools there are a number of academies and preparatory schools. Some of these are of nineteenth century



BROAD STREET, NORWICH

origin; then there are others which either discontinued operations or have been merged with other schools. A comparison between the reports of the University of State of New York of 1900 and the present illustrates this quite clearly. Limiting our survey to the more important centers one finds that at Auburn in 1939 there were none; nor were there any at the opening of the century. On the other hand, there was the Wallcourt School for Girls at Aurora in 1923. At Ithaca there is the Cascadilla School, established in 1878, whose headmaster was C. M. Doyle in 1939. Also, at Ithaca, is the Ithaca College of Music, founded in 1892. In Rome is the Academy of the Holy Name, a Roman Catholic institution under the guidance of Sister Mary of the Cross. At Syracuse one

finds Assumption Academy, the Christian Brothers Academy, Brother Patrick in charge, the St. John's Catholic Academy, the Pebble School for Boys, and the Goodyear Burlinghame School for Girls, the latter under the direction of Miss Marion Edwards. At Utica there is today the Utica Catholic Academy, established in 1834, with D. J. Dooling as principal. The quality of work done in these various institutions naturally varies according to local conditions and enrollment. On the other hand they render valuable service and should not be ignored in any treatment of secondary schools.

Although not a part of either the public or private schools, mention should be made of other educational institutions. At Auburn, for example, there are the Auburn Business School established in 1890 and the Menges Business School founded in 1915. In Cortland there are the Cortland Conservatory of Music and the Cortland Business Institute established in 1894. Syracuse has the Central City Business Institute, the Simmons School of Embalming, and the Syracuse Secretarial College. At Utica there are the Utica Conservatory of Music and the Utica School of Commerce, the latter having been founded in 1892; W. S. Risinger is in charge at present.

By way of general conclusion, it may safely be stated that Central New York has its share of good schools, public, private and professional. Thousands of pupils have graduated from these various institutions during the present era, many of whom have gone on to higher schools of learning. The record established by them, as well as by the authorities in charge of these schools, is indeed an enviable one, of which Central New York may be justly proud.

CHAPTER III
HIGHER LEARNING

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Higher Learning

EDUCATIONAL activities in Central New York have been materially influenced and promoted by the presence of several nationally-known institutions of higher learning. Few areas of comparable size can boast of such splendid and notable colleges and universities. First, there are the time-honored institutions—Hamilton and Colgate. Equally significant have been the records of the Auburn Theological Seminary and the historic Seminary at Cazenovia. In addition, there are the Cortland Normal School and the State School of Agriculture at Morrisville. Finally, there are Syracuse, Wells and Cornell. Under the guiding hand of the directors and governing boards of these various colleges and universities, plus the unselfish loyalty of a corps of spirited teachers and scholars and a devoted alumni, Central New York has evolved an imposing and impressive scheme of higher education. Concerning the genesis of most of these institutions and their growth through the nineteenth century, attention was paid in the previous volume. The subsequent development of these colleges is equally significant and it is to this phase of their history that this chapter is devoted.

A beginning may well be made with Syracuse University. James Roscoe Day was Chancellor of Syracuse when the present century opened, having been appointed to that office in 1894. Day continued in this capacity until 1922 when he was succeeded by Dr. Charles W. Flint. In 1937 Dr. Flint resigned to become a bishop in the Methodist Church and his place was filled by Dr. William Pratt Graham who for many years had been a professor and dean in the College of Applied Science, and more recently Vice-Chancellor

of the University. Under the inspiration of these three executives, Syracuse University forged ahead most rapidly as may be seen from an examination of the enrollment figures. In 1904, for example, there were 2206 students registered in the several colleges of Syracuse; in 1919, the number had risen to 4269. 1930 wit-



RUSSELL SAGE BUILDING, HAMILTON COLLEGE, CLINTON

(Courtesy of Hamilton College)

nessed 5501 and in 1939 there were close to seven thousand. During these years the faculty likewise increased. Starting with 189 in 1904, the number rose to 428 by 1919. Two decades later it was close to eight hundred.

At the close of the last century the University consisted of the College of Liberal Arts, a College of Medicine, the College of Fine Arts, and the College of Law. Since then a number of other schools and colleges have been established. The first of these additions was the College of Applied Science, which was authorized by the Board of Trustees in 1901. Its main building was erected

the following year and in 1907 shops and laboratories were added. Mr. Lyman C. Smith was the benefactor and patron of this college which today offers a wide variety of courses in the five major fields of engineering. Its deans have been Charles Griffen, William Kent, George H. Shephard, William P. Graham and Louis Mitchell, the latter being in charge in 1940. At present the teaching force, exclusive of graduate assistants, numbers twenty-eight. As indicative of the splendid leadership evidenced by Dr. Mitchell, a special night course was begun in the fall of 1940 to meet the needs of the National Defense Program. Some 415 students, recruited from the industries of Syracuse, are receiving instruction in technical engineering and other vocational subjects. Then there is the School of Education, founded in 1931, though its inception goes back to 1906 when a College of Education was established. Its deans have been James R. Street, Mark Penny, Albert Hurst and the present incumbent, Harry S. Ganders. Splendid work has been done by this college, particularly in regard to the placement of teachers and in promoting adequate teacher training. At present steps are being taken to provide a five-year teaching program to meet the requirements laid down by the State Department of Education.

In 1918 the School of Home Economics was founded; in 1921 it became the College of Home Economics and at present occupies space in Slocum Hall. Its deans have been Florence Knapp and Annie Macleod. Beyond offering a wide variety of courses this college renders the highly important service of providing dining accommodations for an ever increasing number of students and faculty. Equally significant is the School of Extension and Adult Education founded in 1918, its directors having been Drs. Floyd Decker and D. W. Morton. Work in journalism was begun in 1919 and in 1926 a department of journalism was established. In 1934 the School of Journalism was founded. Dr. Lyle Spencer became its dean, a post he has filled with ability ever since. Besides offering the usual courses in journalism, this college has rendered valuable service in promoting the public relations of the University.

A Library School was founded in 1908, its present dean being Dr. Wharton Miller. Under his direction extensive improvements have been made in the physical equipment of the library, which houses several hundred thousand volumes including the internationally known personal library of Leopold Von Ranke, the great

German historian, and the extensive manuscript collection of Gerrit Smith. The School of Public Speech and Dramatic Art was established in 1913, one of its chief activities being the promotion of the stage under Dr. Sawyer Falk. A School of Nursing was founded in 1915.

In 1924, thanks to the generosity of Charles Holmes Maxwell, the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs was founded as a part of the College of Liberal Arts. More recently it has been designated as the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs. Under the able direction of its Dean, Dr. William E. Mosher, this school has become nationally known for its work in public administration and allied fields. Many of its graduates today may be found in responsible positions at Washington, while others have done remarkably well in work relating to city government. Maxwell Hall, opened in 1937, houses all of the Social Sciences, some of whose faculties are on the staff of the Maxwell Graduate School. Graduate work at Syracuse University was placed on an independent basis in 1911; its deans have been W. H. Metzler and William L. Bray. Under the guidance of these men, especially the latter, graduate work has assumed an ever increasing importance at Syracuse.

Turning to the older colleges, one finds the College of Medicine located on Warren Street at the opening of the present century. The deans of this college have been Henry D. Didama, Gaylord P. Clark, John L. Heffron and H. G. Weiskotten. Recently a splendid new building was erected on Irving Street in close proximity to the Memorial Hospital. Liberal Arts, the oldest and largest college of the University, has had among its deans, William L. Bray, K. C. Leebrick and Finla G. Crawford, dean since July, 1938. Then there is the College of Fine Arts whose deans have included George L. Parker and the present incumbent, Harold L. Butler. The College of Law, originally located at East Fayette and South State Streets, but now on Montgomery facing the County Court House, has had among its deans, James S. Brooks, Frank R. Walker and Paul S. Andrews. The College of Business Administration was founded in 1919 with John H. Wharton as dean. Following his death in 1921 the college was reorganized, Charles L. Raper becoming dean, a post he has held ever since. All of these colleges have grown in size and importance. Reference should also be made

to the New York State College of Forestry, located on the campus of Syracuse University, whose present dean is Samuel N. Spring. Among some of the recent buildings at Syracuse are the Lewis Marshall Hall and Hendricks Chapel, the latter being in charge of Dr. William Powers.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman was president of Cornell University when the present century opened, an office he held until 1920 when he was succeeded by Dr. Albert W. Smith, who served as acting president for one year. Dr. Livingston Farrand followed until 1937 when he was succeeded by Dr. Edmund Ezra Day, the present head of Cornell University. To single out any of these men as being particularly worthy of special consideration is quite impossible as each rendered unusually valuable services. It should be noted, however, that during most of the years covered by this volume Drs. Schurman and Farrand were presidents. Some idea of the growth of the University may be seen from the enrollment figures. In 1904 a grand total of 3226 students were registered in the various colleges of this institution. Fifteen years later it had risen to 5765, and in 1939 it stood at 7055.

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At the opening of the century Cornell embraced the following schools and colleges: Liberal Arts, Medicine, Law, Graduate, Home Economics, Agricultural, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Architecture and Veterinary. This latter school, a state institution, was established in 1894 the direction and control being lodged in Cornell with the State Education Department having general financial supervision. Among its deans have been James Law, V. A. Moore and the present incumbent, W. A. Hagen. Instruction in Home Economics was begun in 1900. Eight years later it became a department of the College of Agriculture and acquired a building of its own in 1910; in 1918 it became a School, and in 1925 was chartered by the State as the State College of Home Economics. Martha Van Rensselaer Hall was dedicated in 1934. Carl E. Ladd was its dean in 1940 and Miss Flora Rose was director.

The College of Agriculture was started in 1868 though it was not until 1904 that it became known as the New York State College of Agriculture. This college has an acreage of 3671, of which 1850 include forest lands. Among its deans have been Isaac P. Roberts, L. H. Bailey, Albert R. Mann and Carl E. Ladd. The

various colleges of engineering were merged into the present College of Engineering in 1919, Dr. S. C. Hollister being the present dean; other deans have been E. A. Fuertes, D. S. Kimball and R. H. Thurston. The College of Architecture was started in 1865; among its deans have been Charles Babcock, A. B. Trowbridge, F. H. Bosworth and G. D. Clarke. Liberal Arts and Sciences, the oldest college, has had among its deans Thomas F. Crane, William F. Wilcox and the present incumbent, R. M. Ogden. The very important Graduate School is at present headed by J. E. Butterworth. The College of Law, founded in 1867, has had among its deans, Douglas Boardman, Henry B. Hutchins, Francis Finch, E. W. Huffcut, G. L. Bogert and R. S. Stevens. In 1922 a School of Hotel Administration was founded. Reference should also be made to the College of Forestry and the Medical College, the latter being located between 68th and 71st Streets in New York City.

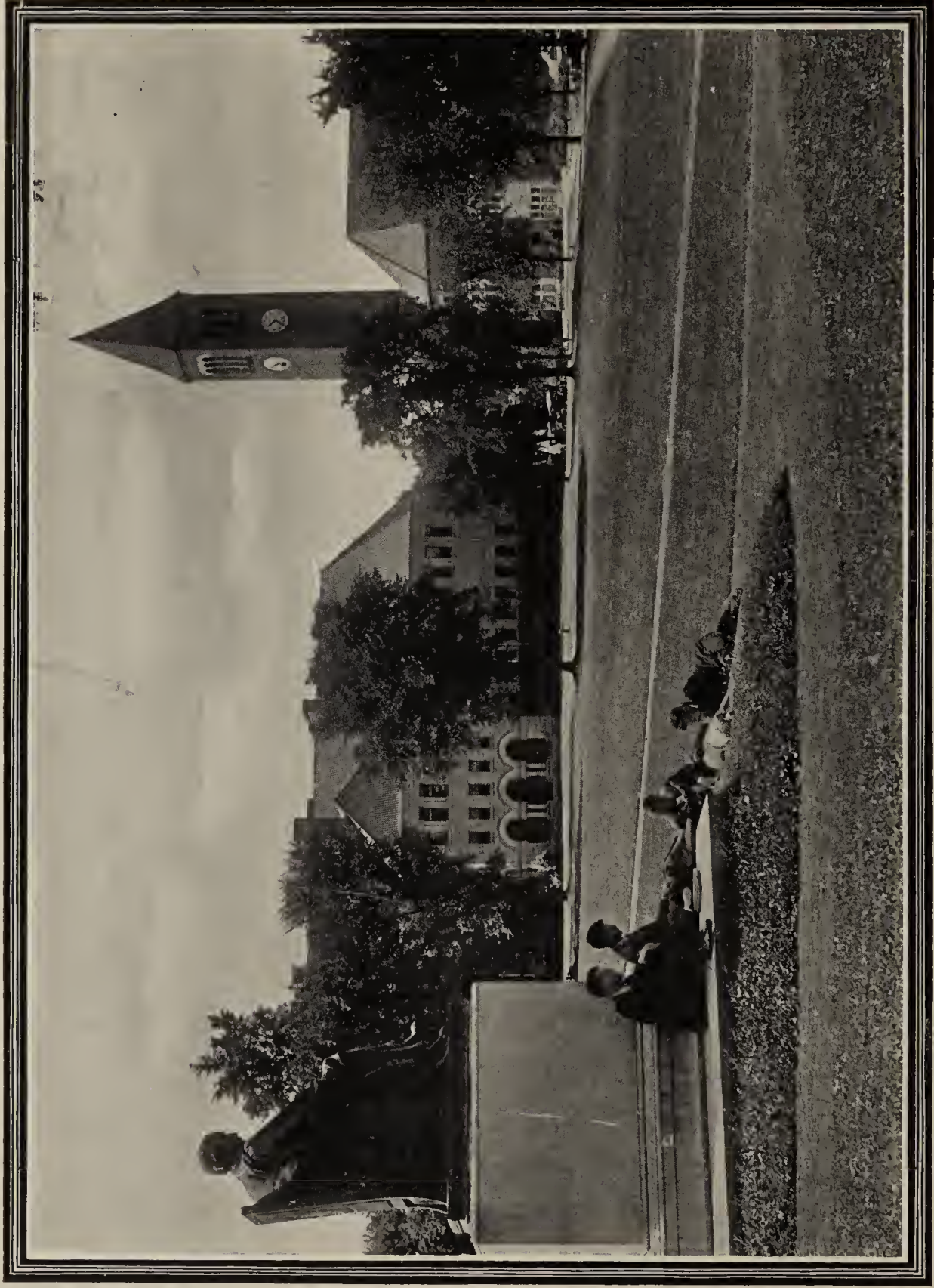
Other individuals who have served in an administrative capacity at Cornell include Charles A. Schaeffer, Henry S. Williams, Bernard E. Fernow, W. L. Mills and Horatio S. White. Cornell's faculties have always demonstrated a high degree of scholarship and their numerous publications have attracted national and international attention. Prominent among its teachers have been men like Moses C. Tyler, professor of English Literature and American History; Samuel G. Williams, professor of Geology; E. A. Fuertes, of the College of Engineering; John B. Sterrett, of the Classical Department, and Goldwin Smith, eminent scholar in the field of English History.

Wells College, established at Aurora in 1868, is one of the better known colleges for women in the United States. Registration at Wells has always been considered a privilege and the authorities have been very careful in selecting prospective students. As a result the enrollment has remained purposely low, there being but 309 students in 1939. Splendid dormitory and recreational centers adorn a most attractive campus on which several new buildings have appeared since the opening of the century. Zabriskie Hall was completed in 1905, Helen Fairchild Smith Hall in 1904, Frances Folsom Cleveland Library in 1911 and Macmillan Hall in 1933. Dr. William E. Ladd is president of Wells College and Miss Katherine Williams is dean. Other presidents have included Edwin S. Frisbie and Kerr D. Macmillan. Wells College covers

some three hundred acres and has an observatory. Over thirty-six hundred students have been graduated since its founding. Also located in Cayuga County is the Auburn Theological Seminary, founded in 1818. Reverend George B. Stewart was president in 1900 and Dr. Paul S. Heath in 1940. Among the faculty during the present century were Willis J. Beecher, Harlan Creelman, Harry L. Reed, Robert H. Nichols, Arthur S. Hoyt, Herbert A. Yountz and Harris B. Stewart. Being a seminary of the Presbyterian Church this institution has had a limited enrollment; during the years 1900 to 1918, for example, the average was but 61. On the other hand, the quality of work done by this historic institution has been of the highest type and its graduates have honored their Alma Mater on many occasions.

Dr. Charles E. Merrill was president of Colgate University at the opening of the present century. Upon his death in 1908, Dr. Elmer B. Bryan assumed this office and he was followed in 1922 by Dr. George B. Cutten, who is the present president. Under the guidance of these men and a loyal Board of Trustees, and favored by the generosity of the Colgate family, this institution forged ahead rapidly and in 1939 had a student enrollment of over a thousand men; women are not admitted to Colgate. During these years William H. Crawshaw was one of the most active members of the faculty and today is Dean Emeritus of the University. Up to 1912 Colgate Academy was operated in conjunction with the University. The Colgate Theological Seminary, whose dean in 1923 was Rev. J. F. Vichert, was merged with the Rochester Divinity School in 1928. Among the recent buildings at Colgate University are Lathrop Hall, opened in 1905, and the New Chapel, completed by 1916. Since then dormitories, a student union, gymnasium and athletic field have been built. Most of the student body is housed in the dormitories and fraternity houses.

Historic Hamilton College, founded at Clinton in 1812, has a most attractive campus of nearly three hundred acres and since its inception has graduated over seventy-five hundred students. At the opening of the present century, Dr. M. W. Stryker was president, a post he held until about 1917 when Dr. Frederick C. Ferry, then Dean of Williams College and a noted mathematician, was appointed. Hamilton College has never sought to be a large institution; rather has it aimed at remaining a small men's college



THE LIBRARY TOWER AND BOARDMAN HALL (HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT) AND STATUE OF ANDREW D. WHITE,
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

(Courtesy of Cornell University)

"devoted to sound scholarship and noble ideals." Its faculty, though small, has always been good and has included some who obtained national reputation for their writings and scholarship. Dr. Milledge L. Bonham, professor of American History, may be cited as one of the better known members of the teaching staff. His recent death in 1941 was a serious loss to the college. Dr. William S. Cowley is the present executive of Hamilton College. Finally, among the colleges of Central New York is the time honored Cazenovia Seminary, maintained by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Delightfully situated, this institution has conducted both preparatory and college work of a high type. Open to both men and women, Cazenovia has fitted extremely well into the educational and religious life of Central New York, and while its student enrollment has never been large, those who have attended have done remarkably well in after life. Among its presidents during the twentieth century have been Dr. Charles E. Hamilton and Dr. B. C. Harrington.

In addition to these colleges and universities, Central New York has a number of other schools of higher learning. At Cortland, for example, is the State Normal and Training School. This institution was established in 1869, the buildings and grounds, so we are told, costing the village corporation close to ninety thousand dollars. The original buildings were erected partly on the site of the old Cortland Academy. At present the estimated value of the entire plant is around three-quarter of a million dollars and the principal of the school is Harry DeW. DeGroat. As the name indicates, this institution is primarily concerned with teacher-training, though adequate attention is paid to the usual courses such as history, literature and language. Similar in nature is the Syracuse City Normal School on Kennedy Street; William W. Wright was principal in 1939. Then there is the State School of Agriculture located at Morrisville in Madison County. This institution was established by the State in 1908 and at present has an enrollment of over two hundred students, a farm of some two hundred acres, and several well-equipped buildings. Mr. F. Helyar was principal of this school in 1923.

Although not precisely a school of higher learning, the St. John's Military School at Manlius is an institution of national reputation. The ancestor of this school was the old Manlius

Academy, incorporated in 1835. Founded in 1869 under the stimulus of Bishop Huntington of the Episcopal Church, St. John's Military Academy grew rapidly. To a considerable extent Colonel William Verbeck and his son Guido F. Verbeck have guided the fortunes of this school and have raised it to a high standing. A disastrous fire in the spring of 1902 failed to dampen the spirit of its commandant, William Verbeck, who immediately instituted a campaign that resulted in the acquisition of additional land and the erection of a number of new and imposing buildings. So prominent did the school become that the Federal War Department designated it as one of the "distinguished institutions" in the entire country. Yearly a representative of that department visits and inspects St. John's. Splendid instruction is afforded in military art and while infantry tactics loom large there is a sizeable artillery and cavalry unit. Recently, attention has been given to manoeuvres on skis.

Student life at Central New York's institutions of higher learning has changed considerably during the past forty years. Increased specialization in this or that branch of learning has altered the older curriculum, and where Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Literature, History and Philosophy once held sway a score of new and more modern subjects now receive greater attention. All of which transformed the habits and behaviors of the student body. In addition, greater emphasis upon formal athletics and intercollegiate contests have influenced student attitudes in a way that might well disturb the founders of these colleges. Picture, if you will, the bewilderment that would come over the faces of these gentlemen were they to attend any one of the present football games between Cornell and Syracuse. Pep-fests, alumni reunions, the blare of marching bands and the victory celebrations were quite unknown even as late as 1900. Moreover, the numerous contests in baseball, hockey, bowling, tennis, winter sports and swimming, to mention only a few, are relative newcomers to campus life and activity. Week-end parties among the students of these colleges have also become prominent of late, especially since the advent of the automobile, which has made it possible for Syracuse co-eds to attend a dinner dance at Colgate and be back in time before classes.

Nor should one overlook the influence and reputation of the various fraternities and sororities. Possessed of splendid houses and affording a rich and varied social life, these groups have come

to play an ever increasing rôle in the life of the students. Tremendous rivalry exists between the different fraternities as each strives to obtain the best assortment of pledges and to capture as many college honors as possible. There is no denying that fraternities and athletics have profoundly changed the complexion and attitudes of both students and faculties, and there is a respectable body of opinion that believes their influence is none too wholesome. On the other hand, they have added much that is worth while to existing university life and their members are numbered among the most loyal alumni. In spite of their seeming indifference to academic work, the scholarship ratings of these societies stand well in comparison with the non-fraternity element. And in times of national crises, such as the late World War and the present disturbed conditions, the fraternity men and women have shown a quality that is most admirable. Truly the founders of these colleges, as well as those in charge today, have ample reason to be proud of the students now attending the schools of higher learning.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE IN THE PRESENT AGE

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Agriculture in the Present Age

CENTRAL New York is well adapted to agricultural activities. Its soil is productive and nature showers a precipitation that is fairly evenly distributed. Crop failures are seldom experienced thanks to genial climatic conditions and the splendid service rendered by the Grange and nearby State agricultural stations. Intelligent farming is shown in a number of different ways. Improved types of grains, better live stock, scientific cultivation of fruits, the expansion of truck farming—these and many other factors reflect the growth and development of farm life. Moreover, the Inland Empire is most conveniently situated and possesses splendid advantages for the marketing of its surplus products. Utilizing the data gathered by the Federal Census a good insight can be gained of the recent trend of agricultural life during the present century. Central New York includes 3,364,480 acres, or 11.0 per cent. of the acreage of the entire State. Oneida is the largest of all the counties, having 800,000 acres. Chenango is second with 572,160, Onondaga, third, with 499,840, Cayuga, fourth, with 449,920, and Madison, fifth, with 416,000. Cortland and Tompkins follow with 321,920 and 304,640 acres respectively. The size of these counties should be kept constantly in mind as the record of the past forty years is surveyed.

I. FARMS AND FARM LAND

Central New York in 1900 had 33,217 farms; a decade later there were 31,382. In 1920 there were 28,482, and in 1930, 23,928. Since 1900, therefore, there was a decline of 27.9 per cent. Data for 1940 are not as yet available, but on the basis of other

sources another drop must have taken place. On the other hand the decrease throughout the State amounted to 29.9 per cent. Indeed, in respect to the number of farms within the State, the percentage for Central New York rose from 14.6 to 14.9.

Among the seven counties, Oneida led in the number of farms in all four decennial years. Starting with 7232 farms in 1900 (.8), this county had 4699 (.5) by 1930, or a decline of 35.0 per cent.¹ Onondaga was second with 6305 farms in 1900 (11.7) and 4529 (.9) by 1930, a decrease of 28.1 per cent. Cayuga was third with 5039 (11.2) in 1900 and 3865 (8.8) by 1930, a drop of 23.2 per cent. Fourth in order was Chenango with 4473 (.7) in 1900 and 3333 (.6) by 1930, a decline of 25.5 per cent. Madison was fifth with 4144 (.9) in 1900 and 3176 (.7) by 1930, a drop of 23.3 per cent. In sixth place was Tompkins with 3270 farms (10.7) in 1900 and 2358 (.7) by 1930, a decrease of 26.9 per cent. Cortland was last with 2754 (.8) in 1900 and 1968 (.5) by 1930, a decline of 26.3 per cent. Oneida, therefore, suffered the greatest loss; Cayuga the least.

Translating these figures in terms of improved lands, a different picture is presented. In 1900 there were 3,047,331 acres of farm land (13.4), of which 2,333,874 acres, or 76.7 per cent., were improved; the percentage for the State being 68.8.² In 1909, there were 3,032,506 acres of farm land (13.0), of which 2,207,908, or 72.3 per cent., were improved; that for the State being 67.4 per cent. In 1920, there were 2,848,987 acres of farm land (13.8) of which 1,963,182, or 65.3 per cent., were improved; for the State at large it was 63.8 per cent. In Central New York, therefore, there was a drop of 15.8 per cent. in acres of improved land between 1900 and 1920; for the State, it was 17.7 per cent.

Dealing with the counties, in order of total acreage of farm land, one finds that Oneida had 66.3 per cent. of this land in improved farms in 1900. A decade later it had dropped .2 per cent. and by 1920 was down to 62.1 per cent. Chenango had 73.6 per cent. of its land improved in 1900. Ten years later it had fallen to 65.6, and by 1920 it was down to 61.4. For the same

¹ The figures in parentheses within this paragraph indicate the per cent. of total acreage for each county.

² The figures in parentheses within this paragraph indicate the per cent. of farm land in Central New York in respect to the entire state. No account is made of 1930 as the census for that year used a different scheme of tabulation.

three decennial years the ratings of the other counties were as follows: Onondaga, 84.5, 82.8, and 77.9; Cayuga, 85.0, 82.1, and 78.7; Madison, 75.9, 74.3, and 62.1; Cortland, 76.7, 66.5, and 65.8; and Tompkins, 80.6, 79.0 and 73.7. During these thirty years, therefore, Chenango lost 83,773 acres of improved



EAST SIDE PARK AND CHENANGO HOTEL, NORWICH

land or 21.0 per cent., Madison 49,689, or 16.6 per cent., Cortland, 44,722, or 19.0 per cent., Oneida, 67,802, or 15.1 per cent., Tompkins, 43,576, or 14.5 per cent., Onondaga, 48,909, or 12.5 per cent., and Cayuga, 30,221, or 8.5 per cent. The significance of these figures appears in the quantities of crops grown and in the industrial behaviors of these counties.

II. OPERATION OF FARMS

In 1900 there were 3819 farms in the State operated by managers, that is farmers who conducted operations for the owner in return for wages or a salary. The next census showed 4051;

in 1920 there were 4376, and in 1930, there were 2652. In proportion to all farms these figures represent 1.6, 1.8, 2.2, 1.6 per cent. for the four years respectively. Contrasting this with Central New York, one finds that in 1900 there were 438 farms worked by managers; in 1909, it was 443, in 1920, 463, and in 1930, 302. The percentage relative to all farms within the seven counties for these years was 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, and 1.2, giving, therefore, to Central New York a lower rating than the State at large. Between 1900 and 1930 the decrease in this type of farm was 30.2 and 31.0 per cent. for the State and Central New York respectively. Among the counties, Oneida had the largest number of farms worked in this fashion, the percentage relative to all farms for the four years being 1.7, 1.5, 1.7, and 2.0 respectively. The ratings for the other counties were as follows: Cayuga, 1.0, 1.2, 1.4, and 1.0; Chenango, 1.3, 1.1, 1.6, and 1.3; Cortland, 1.1, 0.7, 1.2, and 1.7; Madison, 0.9, 2.0, 2.3, and 1.3; Onondaga, 1.5, 1.3, 1.8, and 1.2; and Tompkins, 0.9, 1.6, 0.8, and 1.1. The appended tables show the amount of land for each county.

The number of farms worked by tenants throughout the State amounted to 54,203 in 1900. The next census showed 44,872; in 1920 and 1930 there were 37,102, and 21,113 respectively. Contrasted with all farms, these figures represent 23.9, 20.8, 19.2, and 13.2 per cent. for the four years. Comparing this with Central New York, one finds that in 1900 there were 8474 tenant farms; for the next three decennial years there were 6688, 5213, and 2906. In respect to all farms in the seven counties the percentage for these years was 25.5, 21.3, 18.3, and 12.1. Central New York, therefore, had a larger percentage of tenant farmers than did the State in 1900 and 1910, but a lower rating the following two years. Between 1900 and 1930 the decrease in tenant farms was 61.0 and 65.7 per cent. for the State and Central New York respectively. Among the seven counties the percentage of these farms for the four decennial years, relative to all farms, was as follows: Cayuga, 27.8, 25.8, 21.8, and 14.9; Chenango, 24.5, 19.8, 17.4, and 12.2; Cortland, 18.1, 20.9, 18.0, and 12.0; Madison, 26.4, 21.6, 19.2, and 14.0; Oneida, 23.4, 19.2, 15.5, and 10.5; Onondaga, 26.1, 21.3, 18.2, and 12.7; and Tompkins, 23.7, 21.3, 20.0, and 10.6.

In 1900 there were 168,698 farms in New York worked by owners of which 24,305, or 14.4 per cent., were in Central New York. The next census showed 166,674 of which 24,251, or 14.5 per cent., were in Central New York. In 1920 there were 151,717 of which 22,806, or 15.0 per cent., were within the seven counties. And in 1930 there were 136,041 of which 20,700, or 15.2 per cent., were within the Inland Empire. Farms operated by owners amounted to 74.4, 77.3, 78.5, and 85.1 per cent. of all those in the State for the four decennial years; for Central New York it was 73.1, 77.2, 80.0, and 88.0 per cent. The percentage of this type of farm throughout the State increased even though the number of such farms decreased. The same may be said for Central New York except that the decline in number was not so great. Among the counties, Oneida had 74.8 per cent. of its farms operated by owners in 1900; for the next three decennial years there were 79.3, 82.8, and 87.8. For the other counties the ratings for these years were as follows: Cayuga, 71.2, 73.0, 76.7, and 84.0; Chenango, 74.1, 79.1, 76.7, and 89.2; Cortland, 70.8, 78.3, 80.7, and 85.3; Madison, 72.6, 76.4, 78.6, and 84.8; Onondaga, 72.4, 77.4, 80.1, and 83.7; and Tompkins, 75.4, 77.0, 79.1, and 88.3. On the basis of these data it may be seen that operation of farms by owners increased throughout the period from 1900 to 1930, while that by tenants and managers decreased. Evidently the latter two groups, working marginal land in most cases, were not able to maintain their holdings in the face of mounting costs. Most of these probably drifted to the cities where they found employment in one capacity or another.

III. VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY

For purposes of organization it seems best to dispose of this subject by treating it under the three heads of land, buildings, and machinery. Live stock, domestic animals, bees and crops will not be considered under this category. First of all, therefore, in respect to land, the total value of which in 1900 throughout the State was \$551,174,220, of which \$65,578,010, or 11.8 per cent., was within Central New York. A decade later it was \$707,747,828 of which \$68,339,600, or 9.6 per cent., was within the seven counties. By 1920 the value of farm land within the State had risen to \$793,335,558 and within Central New York to \$89,250,594

or 11.1 per cent. of the entire State. In 1930, it was \$600,084,752, of which \$64,654,707, or 10.7 per cent., was within Central New York. Second, in respect to buildings the total value in 1900 throughout the State equalled \$336,959,960, of which \$45,100,180, or 13.3 per cent., were in Central New York. The next census showed \$476,998,001, of which \$62,561,782, or 13.1 per cent., were within the seven counties. For 1920 the figures were \$631,726,182 for the State, for Central New York \$85,868,204, or 13.5 per cent. In 1930, it was \$715,819,989, of which \$91,476,873, or 12.7 per cent., were in Central New York. Finally, relative to machinery and tools, the total value in the State in 1900 was \$56,006,000, of which \$7,887,539, or 13.5 per cent., were in Central New York. In 1910 it was \$83,644,822 of which \$11,669,899, or 13.9 per cent., was within the seven counties. For 1920 the figures were \$169,866,766 for the State, for Central New York, \$24,302,403, or 14.3 per cent. In 1930 it was \$173,606,369 of which \$25,473,187, or 14.6 per cent., were within the Inland Empire. From the above figures it may be seen that the investments in buildings and machinery increased in both the State and Central New York since 1900, though in land the peak was in 1920.

Turning to the counties one finds that in 1900 the total value of farm land, buildings and machinery in Cayuga amounted to \$19,822,710. It continued to climb during the following decade and in 1920 reached \$33,032,317, but by 1930 had fallen to \$25,694,424, an increase, however, of close to 23 per cent. since 1900. Breaking this down according to land, one finds that in 1900 it was valued at \$10,757,040, in 1910 at \$10,612,424, in 1920 at \$14,523,135 though by 1930 it had dropped to \$7,492,344. In respect to all farm property, land amounted to 54.2 per cent. in 1900; for the next three decennial years it was 46.7, 43.9, and 29.1 per cent. Among the counties, Cayuga stood third from 1900 to 1920 and was fourth in 1930 as to dollar values. As all farm property, its land values were fifth in 1900, fourth in 1910, and 1920, but was last in 1930. The value of farm buildings in this county in 1900 equalled \$7,671,590; a decade later it was over ten million and in 1920 was \$14,277,395. Ten years later it dropped to \$14,209,203. In relation to all farm property, the value of buildings for the four years amounted to 38.7, 44.5, 53.2,

and 55.2 per cent. In dollar values Cayuga's farm buildings ranked third for these years among the counties. In respect to all farm property, its building values stood third in 1900 and 1910, fourth in 1920, and first in 1930. Machinery in 1900 equalled \$1,394,080, was close to two million in 1910, jumped to \$4,231,787 in 1920, and in 1930 was \$3,993,057. Relating these figures to all farm property, the percentage for these years was 7.0, 8.6, 12.5, and 15.5. In dollar values its machinery ranked third among the counties for every year, and in relation to all property it was third in 1900, tied with Chenango and Cortland for second in 1910, third in 1920 and second in 1930.

In 1900 the value of all farm property in Chenango amounted to \$14,339,920 and by 1930 was \$20,915,912; its peak being in 1920 with \$22,514,242. Since 1900, therefore, farm property increased some 26 per cent. This county's farm land was valued at \$7,829,280 in 1900, in 1910 at \$7,533,465, in 1920 at \$9,743,871, but in 1930 it was down to \$6,737,915, a decrease of over 14 per cent. since 1900. Land equalled 54.5 of all farm property in 1900, 46.2 in 1910, 43.2 in 1920 and 32.1 by 1930. Among the counties it stood fourth in dollar values in 1900, and fifth in the remaining three years. Chenango land was fourth in all property values in 1900, seventh in 1910 and 1920, and sixth in 1930. Buildings to the value of \$5,551,300 existed on Chenango's farms in 1900; ten years later it was \$7,362,075, in 1920, \$9,629,221, and by 1930 it was \$10,809,825, an increase of over 51. per cent. since 1900. Buildings equalled 38.0 per cent. of all farm property in 1900, 45.1 in 1910, 42.7 in 1920 and 51.7 per cent. in 1930. Among the counties it stood fourth in 1900 and 1910, and fifth in the following two decennial years, in dollar values; but contrasted with all property, its building values were fifth in 1900, first in 1910, fourth in 1920 and third in 1930. The value of machinery in this county at the beginning of the century amounted to \$1,394,080 and it continued to increase, reaching \$3,368,172 by 1930, a gain of over 41 per cent. Machinery in Chenango County during the four decades equalled 6.6, 8.6, 13.5, and 16.2 per cent. respectively of all property. In dollar values Chenango was fourth in 1900, sixth in 1910, fourth in 1920, and fifth in 1930. In property values, its machinery

stood fourth in 1900, tied with Cayuga and Cortland for second in 1910, was second in 1920, and led all the counties in 1930.

In 1900 the value of all farm property in Cortland amounted to \$9,120,320; in 1930 it was \$14,233,497, its peak being in 1920 with \$15,626,656. Since 1900, therefore, farm property increased 30.5 per cent. Its land was rated at \$5,228,270 in 1900, but while it increased in 1910 and 1920 it dropped to \$4,947,413 by 1930, a decrease of over 5 per cent since 1900. Land in Cortland amounted to 57.3 per cent. of all farm property in 1900, 47.3 in 1910, 43.6 in 1920, and 34.7 by 1930. Among the counties it stood last in all four years in dollar values, though in relation to all property it was second in 1900, third in 1910, sixth in 1920 and fourth in 1930. Cortland's farm buildings equalled \$3,235,980 in 1900 and by 1930 it was \$7,098,264, a gain of over 55 per cent. In dollar values, its buildings stood sixth in 1900, seventh in 1910, 1920 and 1930, and in relation to all property it was fifth in 1900 and 1910, and fourth in 1920 and 1930 among the seven counties. Its machinery was valued at \$658,070 in 1900, by 1930 it was \$2,187,820, a gain of over 70 per cent. In dollar values it stood seventh in 1900 and 1910, but in 1920 and 1930 it was sixth among the counties; in respect to all property it was second in 1900, tied with Cayuga and Chenango for second in 1910, was first in 1920 and third in 1930.

Madison's farm property was valued at \$13,157,770 in 1900; twenty years later it was \$24,360,515, but by 1930 it was down to \$23,371,571. In spite of this drop the county showed a net gain of over 23 per cent. since 1900. Its land in 1900 was valued at \$6,754,610 and by 1920 had risen to \$11,412,569, though it declined to \$8,745,971 by 1930. As it was, farm land in Madison was rated 23 per cent. higher than in 1900. In dollar values it stood fifth in 1900, and fourth during the next three decades. It was seventh in relation to all farm property in 1900, second in 1910, first in 1920 and second in 1930. Buildings in 1900 were evaluated at \$5,462,560. Additional gains were made in 1910 and 1920 and by 1930 they were rated at \$11,214,042, an increase of over 51 per cent. since 1900. In dollar values these buildings stood fifth in 1900, and fourth in 1910, 1920 and 1930, among the counties; relative to all property, Madison was first in 1900, fourth in 1910, sixth in 1920 and second in 1930. In 1900 farm

machinery in this county was valued at \$940,600 and by 1930 at \$3,411,558, a gain of over 72 per cent. since 1900. In dollar values it stood fifth in 1900, and fourth in 1910, 1920 and 1930. Compared with all farm property, Madison was first in 1900 and 1910, sixth in 1920 and fourth in 1930.

In 1900 farm property in Oneida was valued at \$22,684,170. A decade later it was close to thirty-two million and by 1920 was over forty million. However, by 1930 it had fallen to \$38,889,707, though this was a gain of over 41 per cent. since 1900. Its land was valued at \$12,560,500 in 1900 and by 1920 at \$17,621,533, though by 1930 it had fallen to \$14,473,915, a net gain of over 13 per cent since 1900. In dollar values it stood second among the counties in all four years, and in respect to all property was third in 1900, second in 1910, fifth in 1920 and third in 1930. Buildings in Oneida were valued at \$8,687,240 in 1900 and by 1930 had climbed to \$19,123,342, a gain of over 55 per cent. since 1900. Among the counties its buildings stood second in 1900, first in 1910, and second in 1920 and 1930, among the counties; Oneida's buildings were third in relation to all farm property in 1900, sixth in 1910, first in 1920 and last in 1930. Its machinery was valued at \$1,435,730 in 1900; additional gains were made during the next decades until by 1930 it was valued at \$5,292,450, a gain of over 72 per cent. Among the counties it stood second in dollar values in 1900, 1910 and 1920, and in 1930 it was first; in respect to all farm property it was sixth in 1900, fifth in 1910 and 1920, and sixth in 1930.

Farm property in Onondaga was valued at \$28,303,460 in 1900; additional gains were made during the next twenty years and by 1930 it was \$48,668,649, a gain of over 41 per cent. since the opening of the century. Its land was valued at \$16,474,420 in 1900 and at \$21,675,866 by 1920 though a decade later it was down to \$17,464,815 which, however, was a gain of over 5 per cent. since 1900. Among the counties Onondaga's land values in dollars, were first in all four years and with reference to all farm property, were first in 1900 and 1910, second in 1920, and first in 1930. Its buildings were valued at \$10,149,940 in 1900 and continued to gain until by 1930 they were rated at \$21,090,577, a gain of over 51 per cent. In dollar values it stood first in all four years among the counties and in respect to all farm property,

it was sixth in 1900, seventh in 1910, and fifth in 1920 and 1930. In machinery, Onondaga's share in 1900 amounted to \$1,679,109 and by 1920 equalled \$5,156,962, though by 1930 it had dropped to \$5,113,257 which, however, was a gain of over 67 per cent. since 1900. Among the counties it stood first in dollar values in all years but 1930 when it was second, and compared with all farm property it was fifth in 1900, fourth in 1910, and last in 1920 and 1930.

Tompkins farm property was valued at \$11,146,450 in 1900; by 1920 it had risen to \$16,922,785, though by 1930 it had dropped to \$14,831,007 which still was a gain of over 24 per cent. since 1900. Its land was valued at \$5,973,890 in 1900. Ten years later it was at \$5,749,201, in 1920 at \$7,457,149, and by 1930 at \$4,792,334, a net decline of almost 20 per cent. since 1900. In dollar values it stood sixth among the counties in 1900, 1910 and 1920, though in 1930 it was seventh. Its land values stood sixth among all farm property in 1900 and 1910, third and fifth in 1930. Its buildings were valued at \$4,351,570 in 1900, and over a million more in 1910. The next census showed a slight decline, though it climbed from there to \$7,931,800 by 1930, an increase of over 45 per cent. since 1900. In dollar values it stood sixth among the counties in all four years and in respect to all farm property it was second in all four years. Its machinery in 1900 was valued at \$820,790 and by 1930 at \$2,106,873, a gain of over 61 per cent. Among the counties it stood, in dollar values, sixth in 1900 and 1910 and seventh in 1920 and 1930; in respect to all farm property it was first in 1900, third in 1910, fourth in 1920 and fifth in 1930.

IV. PRODUCTION OF GRAIN

In 1900 there were 20,024,859 bushels of corn raised within New York. A decade later it stood at 18,115,634, and in 1920 and 1930 at 14,109,202, and 7,207,755 bushels respectively. The decline in total production since the opening of the century amounted to 64.0 per cent. Competition with the western states plus a shift in agricultural activities in New York largely accounts for this drop. In Central New York, much the same took place, the yield for these years being 3,258,150, 2,703,517, 2,054,326, and

1,548,927 bushels. In respect to the State at large these latter figures represent 11.4, 15.4, 14.1, and 21.4 per cent. respectively. From this it may be seen that while production declined within the seven counties the total amount grown, in respect to the State, actually increased. Among the counties Cayuga led in corn production for all four years. Onondaga was second. The others shifted their positions except for Cortland which was last throughout the entire period. The appended tables show the amount grown each year.

New York raised, in 1900, 10,412,675 bushels of wheat. The next census reported 6,664,121, and in 1920 and 1930 there were 9,136,268 and 3,817,648 bushels respectively. The decline in production since 1900 was 63.3 per cent., the increase in 1920 being due in part to war conditions. For Central New York the figures for these years were 1,839,289, 914,043, 968,658, and 636,730 bushels or 17.8, 13.5, 10.6, and 16.6 per cent. of that raised in the State. Since 1900 Central New York's production of wheat had declined 65.3 per cent. Among the counties Cayuga was first in all four years, Onondaga was second, Tompkins third, Madison fourth, and Oneida fifth. Cortland was sixth and Chenango seventh in 1900, 1909, and 1920, though in 1930 their positions were reversed. The entire State production of oats in 1909 was 34,795,277 bushels; in 1920, 21,595,641, and in 1930, 12,775,284, a decline of 63.1 per cent. In Central New York the figures for these years were 5,206,219, 3,078,443, and 1,716,928 or 14.9, 14.2, and 13.4 per cent. of the yield throughout the State. Since 1909 oat production within the Inland Empire declined 66.9 per cent. Among the counties Cayuga led in all three years, Onondaga was second in 1909 and 1920, but was third in 1930, and Chenango was sixth in 1909, fourth in 1920, and sixth in 1930. Cortland was last in all these years. Madison was fourth in 1909, fifth in 1920 and second in 1930. Oneida was third in 1909, and 1920, but was fourth in 1930. Tompkins was fifth in 1909, 1920 and 1930. The appended tables show the yield of rye and buckwheat, the leading counties in Central New York being Tompkins, Cayuga and Onondaga for rye, and Cayuga, Tompkins and Onondaga for buckwheat in order of production.

V. FRUITS

In 1900, New York raised 24,111,157 bushels of apples of which 2,379,657, or 9.9 per cent., were from within Central New York. The next census showed 25,409,324 bushels within the State of which 1,777,214, or 6.9 per cent., were produced within the seven counties. In 1920, the State raised 14,350,317 bushels of which 902,840, or 6.2 per cent., were grown in Central New York. In 1930 the yield in the State equalled 13,991,729 bushels of which 800,961, or 5.7 per cent., were raised within the Inland Empire. The decline in the State amounted to 41.1 per cent.; within Central New York to 63.4 per cent. Among the counties, Cayuga grew 463,644 bushels of apples in 1900, whereas in 1930 it was down to 172,000, a drop of 62.9 per cent. For Chenango the figures were 460,516 and 48,947, a decline of 89.3 per cent. For Cortland the figures were 243,489 and 50,883, a decrease of 79.9 per cent. Madison produced 298,455, and 94,591 bushels in 1900 and 1930 respectively, a drop of 68.3 per cent. For the same years Oneida produced 231,336 and 120,464 bushels, a decline of 54.0 per cent. For Onondaga the figures were 262,140 and 249,314, a decrease of 4.5 per cent., and for Tompkins were 420,077 and 64,762, a drop of 84.5 per cent. Onondaga, therefore, was the leading apple producing county within Central New York throughout the period, 1900 to 1930.

In 1909, New York grew 271,597 bushels of cherries, of which 26,162, or 9.6 per cent., were raised in Central New York. The next census showed 166,877 bushels for the State of which 5933, or 3.5 per cent., were grown within the seven counties. In 1930 the production of the State jumped to 523,744 bushels of which 9362, or 1.7 per cent., came from Central New York. Thus, while the production of the State rose over 92 per cent. that for Central New York declined over 64 per cent. Onondaga was the leading cherry producing county in Central New York though at no time between 1909 and 1930 did it yield more than 8593 bushels; Cayuga was second, and Madison, third. Equally unimportant were the plum, prune, peach and pear crops in Central New York in proportion to the yield for the entire State. Locally, however, the pear crop was of significance in Cayuga, as were peaches in Tompkins. As for grapes, the yield for these three decennial years in Central New York amounted to 2,322,277,

949,818, 797,350 pounds respectively, which was an average of less than one per cent. for each year. Cayuga, Onondaga and Tompkins were the leading grape growing counties. The berry activity was also of small importance in contrast to the State as a whole, though locally strawberries, raspberries, black- and dew-berries were of value. Onondaga led the counties in small fruits. Oneida was next, Cayuga, third and Tompkins fourth. Chenango and Cortland excelled in maple syrup and maple sugar, Cayuga and Tompkins in honey and wax, and Onondaga in nuts.

VI. OTHER CROPS

38,060,471 bushels of potatoes were grown in 1900 throughout the entire State. The following decade it rose to 48,597,701 but, after that, it declined until, by 1930, the yield amounted to but 21,445,436 bushels, a drop of 43.5 per cent. In Central New York the yield was 4,969,130 bushels in 1900, 6,632,156 (13.8 per cent. of the State) in 1910, but it declined thereafter and was down to 3,239,128 bushels by 1930, a decrease of 35.4 per cent. since the opening of the century. Onondaga took first place in all four years, Oneida was second, and Cayuga was third. The State grew 13,958,370 pounds of tobacco in 1900 but after that it steadily declined until by 1930 it was down to 925,883 pounds, a decrease of 93.3 per cent. In Central New York the yield in 1900 was 6,037,377—almost half of the entire State—and in 1910 it was 2,124,046 pounds or 39.1 per cent. of the State. A decade later it was down to 1,588,347, and by 1930 it amounted to but 370,139 pounds, a decrease of 87.2 per cent. The greater share of all tobacco grown in Central New York was in Onondaga, though appreciable amounts were raised in Cayuga. Hops were raised chiefly in Oneida and Madison.

As for hay, there were 6,319,475 tons raised in New York in 1900 of which 909,184, or 14.3 per cent., was grown in Central New York. A decade later it was 7,055,429 tons of which 2,168,764 tons, or 30.4 per cent., was grown in Central New York. In 1920 the figures were 6,264,685 for the State and 1,848,269 or 29.3 per cent., for Central New York; in 1930 the figures were 5,154,974 for the State and 887,742, or 17.2 per cent., for Central New York. Since 1900 hay production within New York declined 18.4 per cent., while in Central New York it dropped but 2.3

per cent. Among the counties, Oneida led in hay production in all four decennial years. Chenango, which was second in 1900, was third in 1910 and 1930, and fourth in 1920. Onondaga was third in 1900, second in 1920 and 1930, and fourth in 1910. Madison



GLEN PARK, HOME OF HENRY WELLS, AURORA-ON-CAYUGA
(Courtesy of Wells College)

was fourth in 1900, second in 1910, third in 1920 and fourth in 1930. Cayuga was fifth in all four years, Cortland sixth, and Tompkins last.

VII. LIVE STOCK

During recent decades the cattle industry has become of extreme importance to the economy of New York. Concerning the beginnings of this activity especially for Central New York, comment was made in the previous volume. One of our chief sources for an appraisal of this industry is the Federal Census

records. Unfortunately, the census takers did not gather their data at the same time each year, hence it becomes difficult to make any accurate comparisons. For example, the census for 1900 was taken in June; that for 1910 in April, and between April and June large numbers were born and slaughtered. Beginning, however, with 1900 there were 2,059,715 cattle on the farms of the State. During the next two decades the number increased and in 1930 there were 2,220,139, or an increase of over seven per cent. since 1900. For Central New York, however, there was a decrease of over thirty-three per cent., the figures being 551,089 in 1900 and 366,219 in 1930. Madison led in the total number of cattle in 1900, but thereafter it was third, while Oneida, which was second in 1900, assumed first place for the next three decades. Chenango, which was third in 1900, took second place in the years that followed and Onondaga was fourth in all four years. Cortland, Cayuga and Tompkins were fifth, sixth and seventh respectively in all of these years.

The number of horses on farms throughout the State in 1900 was 590,771, of which 90,023, or 15.2 per cent., were in Central New York. The next census showed 591,008 within the State of which 85,848, or 14.5 per cent., were within the seven counties. In 1920 there were 536,171 horses of which 80,553, or 15.0 per cent., were in Central New York. In 1930 there were 320,460 of which 50,114, or 15.6 per cent., were within the Inland Empire. Between these years the number of horses within New York decreased 45.7 per cent., in Central New York, 41.6 per cent. Among the counties the order of rank in 1900 ran as follows: Onondaga, Oneida, Cayuga, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins and Cortland. A decade later it was the same. No change took place in 1920 and none in 1930 except that Tompkins and Cortland exchanged places.

There were 676,639 swine in New York in 1900, of which 91,403, or 13.5 per cent., were in the seven counties. A decade later there were 666,179 in the State of which 90,887, or 13.6 per cent., were in Central New York. In 1920 there were 600,560 of which 86,185, or 14.3 per cent., were in Central New York. And in 1930 there were 220,826 of which 30,024, or 13.5 per cent., were within the Inland Empire. Since 1900 the number of swine within New York declined 70.6 per cent. In Central New

York, 67.2 per cent., most of this drop taking place between 1920 and 1930. Among the counties the order of rank in 1900 ran as follows: Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins and Cortland. A decade later it was Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, Tompkins, Madison, Chenango and Cortland. In 1920 it was Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins and Cortland. The next census gave Oneida, Cayuga, Onondaga, Tompkins, Madison, Chenango and Cortland. Sheep in 1900 numbered 1,745,746 in the State of which 201,735 were within the Inland Empire, or 11.5 per cent. In 1910 there were 930,300, of which 81,480, or 8.7 per cent., were in the seven counties. In 1920 there were 578,728 of which 50,578, or 8.7 per cent., were within Central New York. In 1930 there were 618,075 of which 59,338, or 9.5 per cent. were in the seven counties. For New York the decline since 1900 equalled 64.3 per cent., for Central New York, 70.5 per cent. Among the counties the order in rank ran in 1900 as follows: Onondaga, Tompkins, Cayuga, Chenango, Madison, Oneida and Cortland. A decade later it was Cayuga, Tompkins, Onondaga, Madison, Oneida, Chenango and Cortland. In 1930 it ran Cayuga, Onondaga, Tompkins, Madison, Oneida, Chenango and Cortland.

Turning to poultry one finds that in 1900 there were 8,964,736 chickens in New York. Increases were registered during the next two decades and by 1930 there were 11,953,862, a gain of over twenty-five per cent. In Central New York the figures were 1,456,548 (16.2 per cent. of the State) and 1,885,825 (15.8 per cent. of the State), a gain of 28.0 per cent. Cayuga led in all four years except in 1920 when it was second. Onondaga was second in 1900 and 1910, first in 1920 but was fourth in 1930. Oneida stood third in all four years, while Chenango, which was fourth in 1900, 1910 and 1920, took second place by 1930. Madison, Tompkins and Cortland were fifth, sixth and seventh respectively in all these years. Onondaga, Cayuga and Oneida were the leading turkey raising counties; they likewise produced more geese and together with Chenango ranked high in the number of ducks.

A total of 772,799,352 gallons of milk produced in 1900 throughout the State, whereas a decade later it was 597,363,198 gallons. In view of the fact that the number of farms reporting

in 1910 was over twenty-five thousand less than in 1900 this drop is not surprising. In 1920 the amount rose to 756,045,942 gallons and in 1930 to 800,523,979, an increase of 3.4 per cent. since 1900. In Central New York it was 133,033,473 gallons in 1900 or 17.2 per cent. of the State. A decade later it was 111,265,356, or 18.6 per cent. of the State, and in 1920 it was 120,599,649, or 15.5 per cent. of the State. By 1930 it amounted to 144,575,604 gallons or 18.0 per cent. of the State. Since 1900 the quantity of milk produced in Central New York increased 7.9 per cent. The appended tables show that there was a considerable drop in the amount of cream sold in 1910 over 1900, and that though this loss was more than made up in 1920 it dropped far below the 1900 level by 1930. Total milk production records for all four years give the counties in the following order: Oneida, Chenango, Madison, Onondaga, Cortland, Cayuga and Tompkins.

Most of the milk produced in Central New York, as throughout the State, was sold as such; a large quantity was also sold on the butter fat basis. In respect to butter itself, 51,861,592 pounds were sold throughout New York in 1900; a decade later it was less than thirteen million. In 1920 it was over fifteen, but by 1930 it was down to 9,135,130 pounds, a decrease of 81.9 per cent. since 1900. In Central New York the figures were 6,716,791 in 1900 or 12.9 per cent. of the State. A decade later it had dropped to 1,100,135 pounds which represented 8.7 per cent. of the production in the State. In 1920 the Inland Empire sold 1,511,372 pounds, 9.7 per cent. of the State, and in 1930, 1,048,693 pounds or 11.4 per cent. of the production in the State. In other words although the amount sold since 1900 had dropped, in Central New York, 84.3 per cent., the production in contrast to the State at large was relatively larger in 1930. The appended tables also show the amount of butter fat sold.

CHAPTER V
MODERN TRENDS IN INDUSTRY

CHAPTER V

Modern Trends in Industry

THE twentieth century witnessed the rapid industrialization of Central New York. Significant and far reaching changes had taken place in this area since the days of the Civil War. None of these, however, can be compared to the veritable revolution that followed the turn of the century. Urban populations expanded at a most rapid rate while factories and warehouses dotted the sidings of the railroads and canals. Time and distance were sharply lessened as a result of the advent of improved methods of transportation and communication. And in the wake of these came the airplane and radio. Truly, a great transformation had taken place, concerning which in its industrial phases we now invite your consideration.

Most of these changes took place within the urban centers, notably Syracuse, Utica and Auburn, though as the century progressed vital results were seen in Cortland, Ithaca, Rome, Oneida and Norwich. At the opening of the century, Syracuse had 630 different business enterprises engaged in industrial undertakings with total capital assets of close to thirty millions of dollars. Nearly twelve thousand persons were employed in these industries, the average wage and salaries amounting to over eight million dollars. First in importance were the foundry and machine shops of which there were 48 in 1899. The average total pay roll of these shops equalled over a million dollars, 1897 hands receiving the benefit of these wages and salaries. Next in order came the clothing industry, particularly that devoted to the making of men's wearing apparel. One hundred plants, with a capitalization of over two million dollars and providing employment for eleven

hundred men, paid out in wages and salaries close to a half a million dollars. Printing and publishing houses to the number of 49 existed at Syracuse with capital assets of \$1,123,000. 673 persons found employment in these shops, receiving an annual average of over four hundred thousand dollars in pay. Other



NIAGARA HUDSON POWER BUILDING SYRACUSE

activities with wages and salaries between a hundred and two hundred thousand dollars included the tobacco plants, the salt works, the carriage factories, the furniture establishments, lumber mills and the breweries. Below these were those engaged in the manufacturing of a number of products, notably brass and copper goods, candles, tin, food products and knit goods.

A decade later Syracuse boasted of having 738 establishments, employing over twenty-one thousand persons, with capital assets of close to fifty-two million dollars, and having a pay roll of over thirteen million dollars. Since 1904, according to the Federal

Census of 1910, Syracuse factories showed an increase of 24.7 per cent. in the number of wage earners and of \$14,747,506, or 42.5 per cent., in the value of all manufactures. Fourteen industries, it was said, produced goods valued at more than a million dollars. Men's clothing establishments employed close to two thousand persons who received \$2,412,000 in wages and salaries. Although the number of such plants had decreased since 1899 the number of workers rose. Foundry and machine shops, with capital assets of nearly six million dollars, numbered seventy-two, which was a marked increase over 1899. Over three thousand persons received wages and salaries to the amount of \$1,935,000. Printing and publishing houses paid out nearly seven hundred thousand dollars and employed over eleven hundred persons. The brewing industry, which in 1899 had a total pay roll of \$168,000, jumped to \$253,000 by 1909, though the number of establishments declined from ten to eight. On the other hand, the capital assets of these plants rose from \$2,994,000 to \$3,940,000. The tobacco, salt and copper works all had annual average pay rolls between two hundred and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Below these came a large number of other concerns, such as the brass, candle, carriage, tin, furniture, lumber and knit goods industries. Mention should also be made of typewriters and automobiles.

The 1920 Federal Census showed a decline in the number of establishments in Syracuse, there being but 643 as compared with the 738 of 1909. On the other hand, close to thirty thousand persons found employment in these plants, the wages alone amounting to nearly thirty-two millions a year. As indicative of the change in economic activities, the leading undertaking in Syracuse was the automobile industry. Eleven different establishments were devoted to the making of automobiles and automobile parts; 4516 hands were employed, receiving close to six million dollars in wages. Foundry and machine shops, to the number of seventy, provided work for 3295 laborers who received annually \$3,782,000 in wages. Printing and publishing houses were third, there being eighty such plants in Syracuse. Close to eight hundred persons worked in these shops and received over eight hundred thousand dollars annually in wages. Men's clothing concerns came next with only twenty-two plants, but they employed some 526 persons and had a yearly pay roll of \$760,000. Below these came a number

of concerns, notably the bakeries, candle shops, furniture factories, knit goods plants and the breweries. In 1929, Syracuse had 445 establishments employing over twenty-six hundred persons who received on an average of over thirty-nine million dollars in wages. Automobile factories numbered but eight, yet they employed more than any other industry, namely, 3370 persons; the annual average wages equalling \$5,529,778. In second place were the foundry and machine shops, employing 2482 persons who received \$3,694,064 in annual wages. Then came the clothing plants, numbering but fifteen, but employing 1211 persons and having annual wages of \$1,575,526. The bakeries were next with 57 plants, 902 workers and wages amounting to \$1,370,918. Furniture factories numbered but nine, though they employed 622 persons and paid out \$960,960 in wages. Last among the leading industries were the printing and publishing houses. There were forty-five of these, employing 338 hands and having a yearly pay roll of \$473,000.

Utica, second city in Central New York, had 311 establishments in 1899 with capital assets of \$17,898,000. Nearly nine thousand persons were employed in these industries, their annual pay exceeding four million dollars. Among these plants those devoted to the manufacture of textiles took first place. Over seventeen hundred hands were employed in the city's twelve knitting mills whose yearly pay roll was close to eighteen hundred thousand dollars. The combined capital assets of these mills were \$1,680,000. Although the capital investments of the fifty-eight clothing factories exceeded that of the knitting mills by over six hundred thousand dollars, the annual amount paid out for services was only \$574,000. Some twelve hundred persons were engaged in these factories. Foundry and machine shops paid out over a half million dollars in wages and salaries; their employment figures for 1899 being around eleven hundred. There were nineteen such shops in Utica at the time, having capital assets of \$2,461,000. The printing and publishing firms numbered twenty-eight, their capital assets being \$527,000; they employed some three hundred persons and had a yearly pay roll of \$177,000. Then there were eight hundred breweries with capital investments amounting to over six hundred thousand dollars; these plants employed 120 persons whose annual pay averaged about ninety thousand dollars. Finally, there were some forty shops producing tobacco goods. Their capital assets

equalled over two hundred thousand dollars; they employed 165 persons and had a pay roll of seventy-three thousand dollars a year. Below these industries were the bakeries, carriage and wagon works, producers of gas and electric fixtures, marble and stone works, and the slaughtering and meat packing concerns. Other concerns manufactured agricultural implements, awnings and tents, brass and bronze products and boots and shoes.

A decade later Utica had 317 establishments employing over fourteen thousand persons whose annual pay exceeded seven and a half million dollars. The total capital assets of these concerns amounted to \$27,796,000. Utica, according to the Federal Census of 1910, was listed as one of the State's leading textile centers, there being fifteen knitting mills and three cotton mills. In addition, there was a worsted mill and one cordage and twine mill. Together these factories employed 7725 persons and manufactured products valued at nearly sixteen million dollars, which represented 58.7 and 51.2 per cent. of the totals for the entire city. Utica's industries gained 36.4 per cent. in the value of its products since 1904 as well as 20.9 per cent. in the number of workers. The clothing factories numbered but twenty-four in 1909, a drop of 34 since 1899. Nevertheless, they employed over sixteen hundred persons, had capital assets of over two million dollars and a yearly pay roll of \$651,000. Foundry and machine shops numbered twenty-one in 1909, employed over a thousand persons, had capital investments of over two million and paid out wages and salaries to the amount of \$908,000. Also important in the economy of Utica were the breweries, printing concerns and tobacco shops which together employed some six hundred individuals and had a pay roll that equalled close to four hundred thousand dollars. It is also of interest to note that Utica had two automobile concerns in 1909.

In 1920 Utica had 370 industrial establishments that employed over sixteen thousand persons and had a yearly pay roll of \$16,255,000. Once again Utica's chief activity centered in textiles, there being nineteen mills employing over fifty-five hundred persons whose wages amounted to \$4,491,000. Clothing concerns dropped to eighteen, but they still ranked second in the manufacturing life of the city. Over eight hundred individuals, receiving close to eight hundred thousand dollars a year, found work in these factories. Foundry and machine shops employed over three hundred hands

whose annual wages amounted to \$430,000, while thirty-nine printing and publishing houses paid out \$368,000 to some three hundred employees. Finally, as indicative of industrial trends, Utica had eight plants making automobiles and automobile parts with a yearly pay roll that was close to four hundred thousand dollars. A decade later the number of establishments, according to the Federal Census, numbered but 216. These plants provided work for over thirteen thousand persons and paid out yearly over fourteen million dollars in wages. Thirteen knitting mills, employing over four thousand persons, had a pay roll of \$3,318,732. The clothing factories, nine in number, stood second with a pay roll of close to a million, foundry and machine shops were third with over half a million, printing fourth with over half a million, and the breweries fifth with over four hundred thousand dollars. Automobiles, brass and bronze goods, agricultural implements and a number of other products helped to swell the industrial output of Utica.

At the opening of the present century, Auburn had 120 establishments that employed close to six thousand persons. Capital investments amounted to \$12,427,000, and wages and salaries to \$2,774,000. A decade later there were 140 plants providing work for 7484 individuals who annually received \$3,858,000; capital investments amounted to over twenty-three million dollars. In 1920, Auburn had 154 plants employing 7272 persons who annually received over seven million dollars in wages. By 1930 the number of plants had dropped to ninety, the wage earners to 6508, though wages increased to almost eight million dollars. Chief among the industrial activities of Auburn were those concerns devoted to the manufacture of agricultural implements. Auburn was also known for its rope factories, its shoe plants, button shops and automobile works. Turning to Cortland, one finds that there were 46 establishments in 1899 that employed over fourteen hundred individuals and had a yearly pay roll of \$734,000; capital investments amounted to \$2,739,000. A decade later there were 51 plants having capital assets of \$5,460,000. Over twenty-six hundred persons, with yearly wages amounting to \$1,586,000, found work in these concerns. By 1920 there were fifty-nine plants employing over three thousand laborers, having a yearly pay roll of over three million dollars. In 1930 there were but thirty-nine

plants, some thirty-four hundred workers, and wages to the amount of \$4,227,475.

Ithaca, at the turn of the century, had sixty-two establishments with capital investments of \$2,523,000. Some eight hundred individuals, receiving over half a million dollars yearly, found work in these plants. A decade later there were eighty-one establishments with capital assets of close to three million dollars; there were 1105 persons at work who annually averaged close to six hundred thousand dollars. By 1920 there were seventy-two plants employing close to seventeen hundred laborers and having a pay roll of \$1,880,000. In 1930 there were but thirty-eight plants. On the other hand, there were over two thousand hands, receiving \$3,110,784 yearly in wages, at work within these concerns. Chief among the industrial activities of Ithaca were the manufacture of salt, guns, farm implements and supplies, chains and aircraft. Turning to Rome one finds that there were eighty-seven plants in 1899 with capital investments of \$3,509,000. Over twenty-two hundred laborers received annually some \$860,000. A decade later there were 119 establishments with capital assets close to nine million. The pay roll in that year equalled \$2,206,000; the number of workers, 3995. By 1920 there were seventy-one plants, wage earners to the number of 4428, while wages equalled over five million dollars. In 1930 there were fifty-six plants, 5762 wage earners and wages to the amount of \$7,223,111.

Unfortunately, the Federal Census did not list the industrial life by counties until 1930, and data for 1940 are not yet available. However, in 1930 there were 39,395 establishments within the State of which 1344, or 3.4 per cent., were within Central New York. Onondaga led with 549 plants, Oneida was second with an even four hundred, and Cayuga was third with 122. Madison came next with eighty-seven, Chenango was fifth with seventy, Cortland sixth with sixty-four, and Tompkins last with but fifty-two. Throughout the State there were 1,105,966 wage earners of which number 79,373, or 7.1 per cent., were within Central New York. Onondaga had 35,060 wage earners, Oneida 26,728, Cayuga 6774, Cortland 4182, Tompkins 3306, Chenango 1704, and Madison 1619. Wage earners in the State received a total of \$1,650,378,858 of which \$104,806,669, or 6.3 per cent., was paid out in Central New York. Onondaga led with \$52,555,512, Oneida was second

with \$30,710,752, Cayuga third with \$8,135,889, and Tompkins was fourth with \$4,906,065. Cortland was next with \$4,818,401, Madison was sixth with \$1,976,254, and Chenango was last with \$1,703,796.

Comparing these figures with those for the cities in 1930, it can readily be seen that most of the manufacturing within the counties was done in the cities. Throughout the counties, as well as within the urban centers, there was a definite decrease in the number of manufacturing plants between 1920 and 1930. It is impossible, within the scope of this study, to state precisely why this decline took place. In all probability the collapse of the war boom was a factor of importance. Again, the prohibition amendment cut deeply into the extensive brewing industry. More important, however, must have been the tendency toward large scale production. Small establishments, finding themselves unable to withstand the competition of larger concerns, must either have shut down altogether or were absorbed by the latter. This is apparent in respect to the clothing industry although increased competition in other parts of the country was undoubtedly a factor.

The number of industrial and business establishments within Central New York varied from year to year. The Federal Census, as has been noted, listed over thirteen hundred in 1930. To enumerate these would be a task that not only would be meaningless when completed but would also be quite boring to any reader. At the same time no survey would be complete without reference to some of the more outstanding firms within the seven counties. Some of these were clearly outdistanced by others in respect to size and value, though it should be remembered that within their own locality they constituted an important phase of economic behavior. It should also be borne in mind that in many urban centers there were establishments that were integral parts of State and nation-wide businesses, such as the National Biscuit Company, and which are not treated in the volume. Nor has any considerable attention been paid to distributing concerns—the gasoline stations and retail stores, for example. All of these, however, played a rôle in the economy of Central New York as may be seen from an examination of the last two Federal Censuses.

During the course of the present century Syracuse experienced considerable industrial expansion. Shops, factories and plants,

large and small, sprang up in various parts of the city. Some of these survived for only a short time due to one factor or another. Others, in keeping with existing trends, were absorbed by larger and more aggressive concerns. One of the older firms, still in existence, is the Syracuse Chilled Plow Company, founded in 1876 through the efforts of Mr. H. Wiard. Producers of plows, potato diggers, wheelbarrows and agricultural implements, this concern became incorporated in 1919; its factories having been located at 111 Wyoming Street since 1902. Somewhat older was the Merrell-Soule Company, established in 1869, and incorporated in 1907; this firm specialized in food products, notably mince meat and powdered milk. Another important establishment is the L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriter Company. The genesis of this house goes back to 1886 when Lyman C. Smith, who had been making guns, became interested in the typewriter invented by Alexander T. Brown. By 1890 Smith had abandoned gun making and was devoting all his energies to typewriters. For thirteen years the Smith Premier Typewriting Company did a most prosperous business but in 1903 Smith and his brothers severed their connection with this concern and founded the L. C. Smith and Brothers Typewriting Company. Later it assumed its present name and is now located on Washington and Almond Streets. Other typewriter concerns included the Monarch, Union and Remington, of which only the latter now operates and it is a branch of Remington-Rand, Incorporated.

Equally important, though now out of existence, was the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company. Herbert H. Franklin was the founder of this concern which started as a general manufacturing house in 1894. Two years later, Franklin became interested in an air-cooled motor, perfected by John Wilkinson, and in a short time began to turn out the well-known Franklin automobile. During the World War this company produced an airplane motor. In the meantime, William B. Cogswell and Frederick R. Hazard started the Solvay Process Company; the first plant being founded in 1881. Originally incorporated as the Semet-Solvay Company in 1895, it was reorganized in 1916 as the Solvay Process Company, now located at Solvay, a suburb of Syracuse. Among its manufactures have been soda ash, chloride of calcium, coke and ammonia salts. Today it is one of the chief industries in the Syracuse area.

Another outstanding house is the Pearce Butler Radiator Corporation, originally founded by Sylvester Pearce in 1839 as a crockery business, the concern soon branched out into the selling of primitive plumbing fixtures. When gas was introduced, Mr. Pearce took over the gas fitting business. From these humble beginnings arose the present firm which specializes in boilers and radiators. Finally, mention should be made of the Brown-Lipe-Chapin Company, which for many years was an important establishment. The organizer of this company was Charles E. Lipe, who around 1880 began business in what was known as the Straight Line Engine Company on South Geddes. Later Alexander T. Brown and Mr. Chapin identified themselves with this firm. At first the company largely confined its efforts to the making of agricultural implements; later it specialized in milling machines and gears. Mr. Samuel H. Cook, prominent today in Syracuse life, at one time was its president. In 1922 it was acquired by the General Motors Corporation. It was in the Lipe shops in 1905 that Mr. Herman Casler of Canastota started the Biograph and Mutoscope Motion Picture companies.

Other business houses in Syracuse during the present era included the Durston Gear Corporation, the Onondaga Bed Manufacturing Company, Bartels Brewing Company, Hennessy Boiler Works, Will and Baumer, the Muench-Kreuzer Candle Company, Continental Can, the Marcellus Casket Company, the Onondaga Pottery, Crouse Hinds, the Houser Elevator Company, the Syracuse Washing Machine Company, and the Lenox Furnace Company.

Closely identified with the activities of these concerns were the banks of Syracuse. The oldest of these financial institutions now in existence is the Syracuse Savings, started in 1840, its first president being Harvey Baldwin, one-time mayor of the city. Other executives have been E. W. Leavenworth, Charles P. Clark, George Doheny and L. B. Williams. Next in order is the Merchants National Bank, organized as the Merchants' Bank in 1850. It assumed its present name in 1865 when John D. Morton was president. Among its officers have been George N. Kennedy, William G. Tracey, Grant D. Green and Crandall Melvin. Starting in the late 1860s was the First Trust and Deposit Company, Dudley P. Phelps being the first president. Other officers have included Francis Hendricks, C. A. Chase, Frank Hiscock, George A. Wood and A. B. Merrill. The Onondaga County Savings

Bank was incorporated in 1855 with Allan Munroe as president. Daniel P. Wood, Edward S. Dawson, R. A. Bonta and Harold Stone have also held this office. By the close of the century this bank was fourth "in increase of surplus" among the State saving banks outside of metropolitan New York. Organized as a State bank in 1852, the Salt Springs National received a charter in 1865; T. G. Alvord being an early president. Others were Alfred A. Howlett, T. J. Leach, W. H. Stansfield and Francis H. Gates. The Syracuse Trust Company was chartered in 1903, Frederick R. Hazard being the first president. Prominent among its directors have been Frank C. Soule, Michael E. Durston, John S. Gray, Edwin Nottingham, W. L. Smith and H. W. Davies. The Lincoln National Bank was formed in 1922 with Giles H. Stilwell as president; W. T. McCaffrey held this position in 1940.

In addition to these banking firms there existed other banks which either withdrew or were absorbed by these mentioned. For example, there was the Robert Gere Bank, founded in 1880, which was consolidated with the First National in 1900. This latter bank was chartered in 1863, but was merged with the First Trust and Deposit during the 1920s. Then there was the City Bank founded in 1909; a decade later it was known as the City Bank Trust and in 1929 was taken over by the First Trust and Deposit. Another, the National Bank of Syracuse, established in 1900, merged with the Syracuse Trust in 1918. Other banks include the New York State Banking Company, the Exchange National Bank, the Third National Bank and the Commercial National Bank. Recently several finance companies, such as the Household Finance Corporation and the Personal Finance Company, have been active in Syracuse.

Turning to Ithaca, one finds a number of industrial concerns of importance. One of the oldest, still in existence, is the Treman Brothers Iron Works founded in 1844, now known as Treman, King and Company, and which has specialized in small farm tools, kitchen utensils, plows and hardware. Then there is the Williams Brothers Foundry which up to 1872 was known as the Phoenix Iron Works. During most of its long history it has manufactured various agricultural products; recently it has been producing well-drilling equipment. James Reynolds and John Land started a machine shop which made a variety of farm implements until 1921

when the firm discontinued business. The Read Paper Company began operation as early as 1819 when Eddy and Matthewson began to make paper below Ithaca Falls. These paper mills passed through several hands before they were acquired by the Read Company in 1926. In 1888 the Ithaca Gun Company was founded on the bank of Fall Creek. This concern has specialized in hammer and hammerless guns, selling over forty-five thousand in 1924. During the last decade of the last century it also produced the Peerless Typewriter which was acquired in 1900 by the Union Typewriter Company. In the meantime, the Morse Manufacturing Company was begun at Trumansburg in the early 1890s. At first devoted to the making of springs for agricultural implements, this concern likewise developed its chains for the automobile industry and in 1906 moved to Ithaca. Later, before 1914, it began to make airplanes and for a time was known as the Thomas-Morse Aircraft Corporation. At the close of the World War it stopped making airplanes and, for a time, produced tractor motors. In 1919 it turned out adding machines, which activity formed the basis for the Allen-Wales Adding Machine Corporation.

Mention should also be made of the plumbing and heating firm of Higgins and Zabriskie, which was started in 1907 as the Higgins Plumbing Company, Driscoll Brothers and Company, distributors of building supplies since 1878, the National Case and Carton Company, and J. C. Stowell, pioneer wholesale grocers, located on West State Street since 1835. Among Ithaca's banking houses is the Ithaca Savings, incorporated in 1868, whose president in 1939 was G. L. Cook. Then there is the Tompkins County Trust Company established in 1836 as the Tompkins County Bank with Herman Camp as first president; A. G. Stone held this office in 1939. Finally, there is the First National Bank, formed in 1864. This latter institution absorbed the Merchants and Farmers Bank, in 1873, which had been founded in 1838. Paul Brainard was in charge of this house in 1939. Other banks during the present era have been the Ithaca Savings and Loan, and the Ithaca Trust.

Mr. C. H. Churchill was president of the Cortland Savings Bank in 1939. This reputable firm was founded in 1866. Nine years later the First National Bank of Cortland was established, B. P. Cleveland being in charge in 1939. The Marine Midland

Trust Company of Cortland was founded in 1864; its president in 1939 being H. H. Williams. Serviced by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Lehigh Valley, this city has had an interesting industrial development. One of the more recent establishments has been the wire and steel plant of the Wickwire Brothers. Then there is the Brockway Motor Truck Corporation located on Central Avenue which rendered valuable services during the last World War. Dry milk powder and the nationally-known Teco Pancake Flour were manufactured by the Eckenburg Company. The Cooper Brothers foundries are also located at Cortland. Other industries during the present century include the Cortland Top Shop on South Main, makers of automobile tops, the Newcastle Corset Manufacturing Company, also on Main, the Cortland Machine and Tool Works on Grant Street, and the Garland Refrigerator Company of 42 Beach. At nearby Homer is the Clover Farms Company, chief distributors for the milk of the county.

One of the chief industrial plants of Auburn is D. M. Osborne and Company. David M. Osborne and O. I. Holbrook founded this well-known house in 1858 with the manufacture of the Kirby reaper. At first they met rather severe competition from the Cayuga Chief and the Dodge and Stevenson companies, likewise interested in the making of various agricultural implements. The latter firm failed in time, while the former was absorbed by the D. M. Osborne and Company. Another company producing agricultural implements was the Auburn Manufacturing Company, formed in 1867 as the E. C. Tuttle Manufacturing Company; Charles P. Wood being an early president. Then there was the Emerson-Braintingham Implement Company of 31 Garden Street. Mention should also be made of Henry and Allen, incorporated in 1898, which manufactured drop forgings and agricultural implements. Wadsworth David and Son produced scythes. In 1865, E. D. Clapp founded the E. D. Clapp Manufacturing Company which produced couplings, wheels, joints, bolts and carriage irons. Frederick Van Patten was most active in this concern.

In 1877 J. H. Woodruff began to manufacture buttons, an activity which rapidly grew and which in 1919 was incorporated as the Auburn Button Works, specializing in bakelite and celluloid goods. The Auburn Brass Foundry, located on Clark Street, manufactured brass, bronze and aluminum products. The Auburn

Cordage and Twine Company on Market Street was incorporated in 1921 with W. B. Dunning as president. The Columbian Rope Company on Genesee Street was chartered in 1903. Mention should also be made of the Auburn Woolen Company, chartered in 1905, and the Auburn Ball Bearing Company, formed in 1893. Auburn is also the home of two large shoe factories.

Among the banks of this city there is the Auburn Savings, established in 1849 as the Auburn Savings Institution; it assumed



PLANT OF WICKWIRE BROS., INC., CORTLAND

its present name in 1869. Among its officers have been Charles B. Perry, Sylvester Willard, John Olmstead, David Dwight, D. M. Osborne and William H. Seward. Much older is the National Bank of Auburn, formed in 1817 as the Bank of Auburn, Thomas Mumford being its first president; it was incorporated under its present name in 1865. At present located on Genesee Street, it has had an interesting history numbering among its officers men like Daniel Kellogg, John Beach, George F. Leitch, S. L. Bradley and F. E. Worden. The Cayuga County National Bank began in 1833 with Nathaniel Garrow as president. Thirty years later it was re-chartered as the Cayuga County Savings Bank. Some of its leading lights have been John Beardsley, David Titus, D. W. Adams and D. L. Ramsey. More recently there appeared in 1906 the Auburn Trust Company, whose president in 1939 was E. C. Donovan, and the First National Bank on Seneca Street. Other banks that once existed, some of them being absorbed by others,

were the National Exchange, formed in 1838 as the Auburn Exchange Bank, and the First National, founded in 1864. Mention should also be made of the William H. Seward and Company banking house on Genesee Street. Formed in 1860 under the name of Wm. H. Seward Jr. & Company, it assumed its present name in 1876. This firm is a private bank.

Oneida City is the home of the Oneida Valley National Bank, founded in 1851 as the Oneida Valley Bank, N. Higinbotham being its first president. In 1865 it assumed its present name without change of officers or capital. In 1939 H. D. Fearon was president of this bank. The Oneida Savings Bank was established in 1866; among its first officers were James Barnett of Peterboro, Ralph H. Avery of Canastota, Daniel G. Dorrance of Oneida Castle, and Samuel Breese of Oneida. H. W. Cooley was president in 1939. The Madison County Trust and Deposit was formed in 1913, W. F. Sanburg being president in 1939. Other banks in Oneida have been the First National, formed in 1864, Horace Devereaux being the first president, and the private offices of Barnes, Stark and Munroe, started in 1871, and the Central Bank begun in 1871 by James D. Kilburn and W. E. Northrup. From an industrial point of view Oneida City had little to offer during the nineteenth century, the most thriving concern being the tannery of George Berry. Late in the same century (1893) the Sperry Foundry Corporation was chartered and in 1925 the Oneidacraft Corporation was formed. Closely identified with the economic life of this city has been the internationally-known Oneida Community, incorporated in 1920, makers of high-grade cutlery. Mention should also be made of the Ideal Dress Stay Company of Lenox Street and Bigger Brothers, producers of automobile accessories.

Norwich, in Chenango County, has several industrial concerns of some importance. First there is the Norwich Pharmacal Company, incorporated in 1890, one of whose presidents has been W. C. Peckham. This concern produces the well-known product, "Unguentine." Equally well known is the Maydole Hammer Company, J. V. Newton being a recent president. Reference should also be made to the Norwich Knitting Company and the Norwich Wire Works, the latter being incorporated in 1909, J. Bennett being a recent president. At present Norwich has

two leading banks, the older of which is the National Bank and Trust Company formed in 1856; O. A. Thompson was president in 1939. The Chenango County National Bank and Trust Company was founded in 1883, C. M. Hyley being president in 1939.

The oldest financial house in Rome is the Rome Savings Bank, established in 1851, S. H. Beach being president in 1939. Then there is the Oneida County Savings Bank, formed in 1869, Albert W. Hooke being president in 1939. C. H. Simon headed the Farmers National Bank and Trust Company in the same year; this bank was started in 1789. Finally, there is the Rome Trust Company, chartered in 1915 and headed by W. A. Russ in 1939. Industrially speaking Rome is primarily known for its brass and copper manufactures. Prior to 1878 this city excelled in iron foundries and mills but with the development of steel rails, the Rome Iron Mill Company began to make copper and brass goods, an activity that had existed in Rome for some time. From 1878 to date the "manufacture of brass and copper articles in Rome has steadily increased until now more than one-tenth of the copper used in the United States is manufactured at Rome." In the development of this industry the name of J. S. Haselton is most outstanding. Prominent among the manufacturing plants of Rome are the Rome Brass and Copper Company, Barton Haselton being president in 1927, the Rome Iron Mills incorporated in 1917 as the successor to the Rome Iron Works formed in 1868, the Rome Strip Steel Company formed in 1926, the Rome Wire Company, makers of brass and copper wire, whose president in 1927 was H. T. Dyett, the Rome Electrical Company, producers of magnet wire, and the Rome Turney Radiator Company on Canal Street. Other concerns during the present century include the Rome Bicycle Manufacturing Company, the Rome Box and Lumber Company, the Kent Company, makers of floor polishers and sanders, and the Rome Company, producers of day-beds. The canning factory business has also been of importance.

The banks of Utica today include the First Citizens Bank and Trust Company, the Industrial Bank of Utica, the Oneida National Bank and Trust Company, and the Savings Bank of Utica, their presidents in 1939 being F. P. McGinty, J. J. Sinnott, Charles W. Hall, and R. C. Van Denbergh, respectively. Of these

the First Citizens is the oldest having been founded in 1812, James S. Kip being its first president, as the Bank of Utica. Henry Huntington became president in 1813, a post he held for over thirty years; in 1939 the First Citizens Bank was located on Seneca Street. The Oneida National Bank was incorporated as the Oneida Bank in 1836, Augustine G. Dauby being its first president. Other officers have been Alfred Munson, Horatio Seymour, and Bleecker B. Lansing. Concerning the origins of the Savings Bank of Utica reference has been made in an earlier volume. Nicholas and John C. Devereaux are listed as the founders of this bank in 1814 which, according to a brochure published by this bank in 1939, was "among the first, if not *the* first savings bank in the United States at the time of its origination." Later in 1839 this bank was incorporated, John C. Devereaux being president at the time. Later presidents have included Thomas Walker, Hiram Denie, Edmund A. Wetmore, William J. Bacon, Ephraim Chamberlain, William Blaikie, Charles A. Miller and Roy C. Van Denbergh. In addition to these banks the following have operated at various times in Utica, the Ontario Branch Bank, the Bank of Central New York, the Utica City Bank, a branch of the United States Bank and a branch of the Manhattan Bank.

Utica's industrial life has centered to a marked degree around its knitting mills, the antecedents of which have been presented in an earlier volume. Among those concerns that manufacture textiles during the present century is the well-known Utica Knitting Company which began operations in 1889. William T. Baker was president of this enterprise in 1911 which specialized in underwear and outerwear, such as sweaters. Oscar W. Gridley was president in 1939. Then there is Oneita Knitting Mills which began operations in 1874; Messrs. Wild and Devereaux being the founders. Starting with thirty employees, the Company has expanded until now it employs around thirteen hundred. Originally located on Jay Street, this concern moved to 851 Broad in 1881; twelve years later it was incorporated. The Oneita Mills produce cotton knit underwear, outerwear, and sports goods. The Clinton Knitting and the Fort Schuyler Knitting companies were in business in 1940. Reference should also be made to the Utica Steam and Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills, manufacturers of sheets, pillow

cases and sheeting, the Victory Mills, the Skenandoa Rayon Corporation and the Globe Woolen Company.

Metal industry today is represented by the Bailey, Wheeler Company, originally the Eagle Foundry and now the main plant of the International Heating Company; for over a century this establishment has been producing heating equipment. The Utica Steam and Boiler Works of Whitesboro Street has been in existence for more than a century and was incorporated in 1896. Early in the present century the Savage Arms Corporation moved to Utica where it began to make sporting arms. During the World War it manufactured the Lewis machine gun; since then it has developed other lines besides its shotguns and rifles. Other metal producing establishments include the Bossert Corporation, the Utica Structural Steel Company, Divine Brothers Company, the Utica Gear and Auto Parts, Foster Brothers, the latter specializing in springs and spring beds, and the Eureka Mower Company of Noyes Street. Among the other industries of Utica reference should be made to the D. B. Smith and Company, manufacturers and originators of sprayers for forest, brush, grass and spot fires. DeWane B. Smith, founder of the company in 1888, first utilized the sprayer for the destruction of bugs and blight. Then there is the Utica Fire Alarm Company, makers of fire alarms, which was incorporated in 1879. Other concerns include the Mohawk Asbestos Slate Company, the Buhl Organ Company and the Utica Cutlery Company.

CHAPTER VI
POLITICAL ACTIVITY

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Political Activity

THE first election after the turn of the century, namely that of 1902, proved to be an easy win for the Republicans.

In the contest for governor Benjamin B. Odell of Newburgh won by a safe margin. In almost all of the counties of Central New York, Odell was elected by nearly a two-to-one vote over his Democratic opponent, Bird S. Coler. There were a few towns, however, in this area that supported Coler: these were Montezuma in Cayuga, Harford, Preble and Willet in Cortland, Preston in Chenango, Sangerfield, Verona, Annsville and Ava in Oneida, and Enfield in Tompkins. Among the cities, Rome and Utica went Democratic. Odell's total vote in Central New York was 65,071; Coler received 45,688. Other candidates for the governorship, none of whom polled a very impressive array of votes were Alfred L. Manierre, Prohibitionist, Daniel DeLeon, Socialist-Labor, Benjamin Hanford, Social Democrat, and Edgar L. Ryder, Liberal Democrat. Most of the temperance vote came from the rural areas; the Socialists being stronger in the urban centers.

In relation to the Congressional contests the returns told about the same story in respect to the Republicans. In the 31st district, Republican Sereno E. Payne of Auburn easily crowded out Harry B. Harpending, Democrat, by a margin of a little less than ten thousand votes. Harrison L. Hoyt, Prohibitionist, and Frank Brannick, Socialist, polled over eleven hundred votes together. In the 30th district, John W. Dwight of Dryden gathered an even larger margin over Charles D. Pratt, while Republican Michael E. Driscoll of Syracuse did likewise in the race with Martin F. Dillon in the 29th district. No minor party candidates appear to have

run in the 30th district, though in the 29th there were three, only one of whom, Albert Cort, polled over seven hundred votes. The 27th district was not quite so Republican though James S. Sherman of Utica obtained 21,743 votes to 18,497 cast for Edward Lewis; Seth H. Warner gained around twelve hundred. The appended tables show the various counties included within these districts as well as those for subsequent elections.

As is well known, Theodore Roosevelt was reëlected President in 1904, carrying both the State and the seven counties by fair majorities. In Central New York the vote was 81,093 for Roosevelt, 48,060 for his Democratic opponent, Alton B. Parker, 2824 for S. C. Swallow, Prohibitionist, 1603 for Eugene V. Debs, Social Democrat, 587 for C. H. Corregan, Socialist Labor, and 298 for Thomas E. Watson who ran on the People's ticket. Parker's best showing was in Tompkins which he lost by but 1634 votes. In the gubernatorial contests, the Republicans also won, Frank W. Higgins being swept into office by a good but not too surprising majority; he polled 76,712 votes in Central New York as opposed to 52,543 received by D. C. Herrick, Democrat. Governor Higgins carried all of the seven counties. The combined vote of all four minor candidates within this area was less than seven thousand votes.

In the contests for the United States Congress it proved to be a knockout victory for the Republicans. James S. Sherman was reëlected to office over William H. Squires, Democrat by a vote of 26,657 to 20,892. Michael E. Driscoll also was returned to Washington having run up over thirty-three thousand votes to opponent's Harrison W. Coley, eighteen thousand. John W. Dwight of Dryden came through with 32,272 votes, lording it over George L. Church by over twelve thousand. In the 31st district, Sereno E. Payne received 29,760 votes, D. J. Van Auken, Democrat, gaining but 17,576. In all of these districts there were Prohibitionist candidates and in the 27th and 28th there were Social Democrats, but none of these received much of a vote. The Prohibitionist candidates were John McMillen, James S. Bradford, S. Mead Wing, and Fred O. Harter; the Social Democrats being Gustave A. Strebel and Fred M. Humastin.

Two years later the Republicans more than held their own in both the elections for Governor and Congressmen. Charles E.

Hughes, who as a young man attended Hamilton College, safely nosed out the journalist, William Randolph Hearst. Hughes gathered 70,618 votes in the seven counties; Hearst, 46,000, John C. Chase, Socialist, 1407; Henry M. Randall, Prohibitionist, 2201;



BUTTRICK HALL, HAMILTON COLLEGE, CLINTON
(ROOT HALL OF SCIENCE IN BACKGROUND)

(Courtesy of Hamilton College)

Thomas H. Jackson, Socialist Labor, 303; and William R. Hearst received 1077 on the ticket of the Independence League. Only a few of the towns went Democratic but their majorities were not of much help in the final count; these were Preston in Chenango, Preble in Cortland, and Ava in Oneida; Rome and Utica were the only cities carried by Hearst. The Socialist candidates gained most of their votes in Auburn, Rome, Utica and Syracuse, the Prohibitionist doing best in the rural areas. In the Congressional elections, Sherman, Driscoll, Dwight and Payne were reelected over their respective Democratic opponents, James K. O'Connor, William W. Van Brocklin, Amasa G. Genung and Dudley M. Warner. The

Prohibitionist candidates were Nelson A. Jackson, Victor A. Scott, George Cochran and Norman A. Darling; the Socialists were Prosper A. Perrin, William J. C. Wismar, Charles J. Baker, and A. L. Byron-Curtis. All of these minor aspirants ran far behind in all of the districts.

The election of 1908 brought forward two hard fighting candidates for the White House, namely William Howard Taft and William Jennings Bryan. The latter conducted a most spirited campaign and the Republicans were quite surprised by the majorities they finally obtained. Taft carried all of the seven counties by a vote of 79,110 to 51,159, and polled a majority in the State of over two hundred thousand votes. Both Eugene V. Debs, Socialist, and Eugene W. Chafin, Prohibitionist, polled more votes than at the previous election. On the other hand their combined totals within the Inland Empire plus those of Thomas L. Heigen, Independence League, and Aaron Gillhous, Socialist Labor, was less than seven thousand. Practically half of Debs' vote and about one-third of Chafin's came from Onondaga. In the contest for governor, Charles E. Hughes was reelected though by not as large a margin as in 1906. L. S. Chanler proved to be a better candidate for the Democrats than had been William R. Hearst. In Central New York, however, it was all Hughes, he receiving 76,679 to Chanler's 54,504; Hughes' running mate was Horace White of Syracuse. Montezuma in Cayuga, Preston in Chenango, and Florence and Sangerfield in Oneida went for Chanler as did the city of Utica.

Driscoll, Dwight and Payne were again reelected to Congress. In the 27th district, which included Oneida and Herkimer, the Republican candidate was Charles S. Millington of the city of Herkimer; he defeated his Democratic opponent, Curtis F. Alliaume of Utica by more than five thousand votes. The Democratic aspirants in the other districts were John A. Curtis, Alexander D. Wales, and Alphonse E. Fitch. The Socialist candidates were LeRoy Carl, George W. Beach, Charles M. Tower and A. L. Byron-Curtis; the Prohibitionists being Dell June and Daniel H. Conrad. Once again the Socialists did best in Cayuga, Onondaga and Oneida, the Prohibitionists gaining most of their votes in Onondaga and Oneida.

The Congressional elections of 1910 resulted in the return of Payne, Dwight and Driscoll though they all received more opposition than in 1908. Millington, however, was defeated in the 27th district by Charles A. Talcott of Utica, Democrat. The latter won by a majority of but 2216 votes and would not have been elected but for the large Democratic vote in Oneida. Charles E. Hughes, elected Governor in 1906, resigned in October, 1910, to become a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; the remainder of his term being filled by Horace White of Syracuse. White did not run for governor in 1910; Henry L. Stimson being the Republican candidate against John A. Dix, the latter carrying the State by a plurality of but some sixty-seven thousand votes. On the other hand he lost all of the counties in Central New York except Oneida which went Democratic by less than six hundred votes. The vote in Central New York was 59,513 for Stimson, and 51,019 for Dix. Dix carried Auburn, Oneida City, Rome and Utica. Among the towns, Dix won Aurelius, Conquest, Montezuma and Niles in Cayuga; Greene, Oxford, Pharsalia, Preston and Smithville in Chenango; Preble, Truxton and Willet in Cortland; Sullivan in Madison; Annsville, Augusta, Ava, Florence, Sangerfield, Verona and Vienna in Oneida; Geddes in Onondaga; and Newfield in Tompkins. Among the minor candidates, T. A. MacNicholl, Prohibitionist, gained 4084, and Charles E. Russell, Socialist, 3861, in Central New York. Over half of the Socialist votes came from Syracuse; the Prohibitionists were strongest in Onondaga, Cortland and Chenango.

In 1912 the various contests were complicated by the Bull Moose or National Progressive Party headed by Theodore Roosevelt. William Howard Taft was the Republican candidate for President, Woodrow Wilson being the standard bearer of the Democrats. The election was hotly contested but as is well known, Wilson was elected, carrying the important State of New York with 655,573 votes; Taft gained 455,487, Roosevelt, 390,093. In Central New York, Taft gained all the counties except Oneida and Tompkins which went for Wilson by small majorities. Roosevelt did not win a single county in this area but polled impressive minorities everywhere, particularly in Onondaga where his vote exceeded ten thousand. Taft's vote in Central New York was 45,964, Wilson's, 44,760, and Roosevelt's 29,469. Debs, the

Socialist, gained 4804 votes in this region of which 1267 and 2430 came from Oneida and Onondaga respectively. Chafin, Prohibitionist, polled 2781 votes, and Arthur E. Reimer, Socialist Labor, 490 votes.

Much the same story may be told in respect to the contest for the governorship, the major candidates being William Sulzer, Democrat, J. E. Hedges, Republican, and Oscar S. Straus, National Progressive. Sulzer won the election; in Central New York the vote was 45,329 for Hedges, 43,653 for Sulzer, 30,497 for Straus, 4788 for Charles E. Russell, Socialist, 2703 for MacNicholl, Prohibitionist and 513 for John Hall, Socialist Labor. Sulzer captured Oneida, Onondaga, and Tompkins by small majorities, the others being won by Hedges. Sulzer carried Auburn, Oneida City, Rome, Utica, Ithaca and to the surprise of all, Syracuse. In Oneida the following towns went Democratic: Ava, Deerfield, Florence, Floyd, Kirkland, Lee, Marshall, Sangerfield, Vernon, Verona, Vienna and Whitestown. In Onondaga, Camillus, DeWitt, LaFayette, Marcellus and Salina went Democratic. This party also won Caroline, Enfield, Lansing, Newfield and Ulysses in Cortland, Montezuma and Niles in Cayuga, Cincinnatus and Preble in Cortland, and Oxford, Smithville and Preston in Chenango. Sullivan in Madison also went Democratic. The National Progressive vote was strongest in Onondaga, where Straus ran almost a thousand ahead of Theodore Roosevelt. The Socialists were relatively strong in Syracuse, Utica and Auburn.

In the Congressional elections of 1912 the Democrats made heavy inroads upon the Republicans though the latter were able to elect Sereno E. Payne, George W. Fairchild of Oneonta and Luther W. Mott of Oswego in the 32nd, 34th, and 36th districts, their Democratic opponents being Richard C. S. Drummond, James J. Byard, and Robert E. Gregg, respectively. In the 35th district, John R. Clancy of Syracuse defeated Michael E. Driscoll, 18,009 to 17,874; Driscoll carried Cortland by nearly a thousand votes, but Clancy did enough better in Onondaga to win. Another Democratic victory was scored in the 37th district where Edwin S. Underhill defeated Thomas F. Fennell, Republican, by over a thousand votes. John H. Vandembosch, John E. Scudder, Fred Sander, Oliver Curtis, A. L. Byron-Curtis and Joseph Burris represented the Socialists in these contests; J. J. Tillapaugh, Frank

Dewitt Reese, John Richards, Luther W. Mott, Frank B. Severance and Martin A. Tuttle, the Prohibitionists, James Byard and Benjamin T. Gilbert, the Independence League, and Wilson M. Gould, Jared C. Estelow, Giles H. Stilwell, William W. Kelley, and Wiley W. Capron, the National Progressives; none of these minor candidates polled much of a following as may be seen from the appended tables.

The Democratic gains of 1912 were definitely offset by Republican victories two years later. In the Congressional elections the latter party made a clean sweep, gaining all of the seats in Central New York. The only close race was in the 37th district where John Seeley, Democrat, kept Harry H. Pratt's majority down to 2205; Representative Pratt came from Corning. Homer P. Snyder of Little Falls defeated Charles A. Talcott of Utica by over six thousand votes in the 33rd district, and Walter W. Magee of Syracuse unseated John R. Clancy by nearly eight thousand votes in the 35th district. Sereno E. Payne was returned by the 36th district, his majority over Hiram L. Kelley, Democrat, being over eleven thousand, and George W. Fairchild of Oneonta won over George J. West in the 34th district by over ten thousand votes. Finally, in the 32nd district Luther W. Mott of Oswego was returned to office over John Fitzgibbons by some thirteen thousand votes. National Progressive candidates consisted of Amasa J. Parker, Albert S. Barnes, Hugh M. Tilroe, George H. Spitzli, and Jonas Van Duzer. The Socialists were represented by Raymond D. Manning, S. Howard Ammerman, John W. Dennis, George B. Chase, Otto L. Endres, William W. Arland, and John Vanderbosch. Prohibition candidates included Wallace E. Brown, Albert S. Barnes, Claude A. Durall, Eugene C. Groat, Charles H. Scholefield, Milo Shanks, and Anson L. Gardner.

In the race for the governorship, the Democrats nominated Martin H. Glynn who had succeeded to that office in October, 1913, upon the impeachment of Governor Sulzer. Charles S. Whitman was the Republican candidate in 1914 and Dr. Frederick M. Davenport, Professor of Political Science at Hamilton College, ran on the National Progressive Ticket. Other candidates included Gustave A. Strebel, Socialist, William Sulzer who had the endorsement of both the Prohibition and American Parties, and James T. Hunter, Socialist Labor. Glynn also had the support of the

Independence League Party. Whitman carried the State by a comfortable plurality. In Central New York, the Republicans captured every county and won the normally Democratic cities of Utica and Rome. Only one town, Florence, was carried by Glynn in all of that area. Whitman's vote in Central New York was 58,022, Glynn's 25,892. Davenport received 5297, of which close to two thousand came from his home county, Oneida. Strebel, the Socialist candidate, received 1741 votes and James Hunter, Socialist Labor, 123. As the candidate for the Prohibition and American Parties, Sulzer gained 12,178 votes. The following year, 1915, a special election was held in the 36th district to fill the seat left vacant by Sereno E. Payne. Norman J. Gould, Republican from Seneca Falls, decisively defeated his Democratic opponent, Louis J. Licht.

In 1916 the contest for the Presidency was fiercely contested by reason of the World War then in progress. Charles Evans Hughes was the Republican candidate and Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic; the American, Prohibition, Socialist and Socialist Labor Parties also were represented though they trailed far behind in an election that finally went for Wilson. Hughes won New York State, defeating Wilson by nearly 110,000 votes. In Central New York, the Republicans carried all of the counties, the final vote being 79,185 to 56,330. Outside of Onondaga, however, the Republicans won by very small majorities. In the race for the governorship another close fight took place, Charles S. Whitman being reëlected to office over Samuel Seabury, Democrat, by nearly 150,000 votes. As in 1914, the Republicans again carried all of the seven counties by comfortable majorities, Auburn being the only city won by Seabury and that by but 56 votes. Among the towns of Central New York that went for Seabury were Preston in Chenango, and Florence, Ava and Floyd in Oneida. The final vote in Central New York was 74,295 for Whitman, and 47,768 for Seabury. The combined vote of the minor parties was below six thousand. Even in the election of Representatives, the Republicans stole the show as all of the six incumbents were returned to Washington by their constituents. Gould was reëlected by the 36th district over Hiram G. Hotchkiss. Pratt defeated Frederick W. Palmer in the 37th district though the contest was

rather close, while Fairchild, Magee, Mott, and Snyder won by fair margins in their respective districts.

Nominee Alfred E. Smith carried the Democratic banner to victory in the 1918 gubernatorial election. Following an intense campaign, Smith was elected by a narrow majority, receiving 1,009,936 votes in the State to Whitman's 956,034. Central New York, however, remained loyal to the Republican cause, Whitman gaining 91,331 to his opponent's 65,339, and this did not include the 7102 votes which he won as the Prohibitionist candidate. Whitman carried all of the counties in this area as well as the cities except for Rome and Utica which went for Smith who lost Syracuse by but 34 votes. All of the towns went Republican except for Sangerfield in Oneida. Charles W. Ervin, Socialist, polled 4552 votes in Central New York of which 2545 were cast in Syracuse alone. The Prohibitionist strength was greatest in Cayuga, Oneida, and Onondaga where a total of 5224 votes were registered. In the Congressional elections the Republicans won a complete victory. Gould was reelected in the 36th district by the outstanding vote of 40,991 to 16,857. William H. Hill of Johnson City snowed under Lavern P. Butts, Democrat, in the 34th district by a vote of 38,597 to 21,748; in this district the Prohibition candidate Julius E. Rogers did exceptionally well, polling 6373 votes. Magee, Mott and Snyder were all reelected in the 35th, 32nd, and 33rd districts.

Two years later the entire country was visibly agitated over the question of America's entrance into the League of Nations for which President Wilson contested with all the energy at his command. But when the election was over it was found that Warren G. Harding, Republican, had won over the Democratic nominee, James M. Cox of Ohio. Harding carried the State, including Central New York, without much trouble; his majority in the seven counties being 84,106. Eugene V. Debs, Socialist, did quite well for a minor candidate gaining 8365 votes in Central New York, of which 7004, or 82.5 per cent., came from Oneida and Onondaga. The contest for governor was somewhat more exciting. Nathan L. Miller, a resident of Syracuse, ran on the Republican ticket against Governor Alfred E. Smith. Both candidates put up a good fight and it was difficult to forecast a victory until the polls were closed and the ballots counted. Miller finally

won the election, defeating Smith by but 74,066 votes. Miller's strength upstate was too much for Smith. Especially was this true in Central New York where the vote was 70,370 for Smith and 136,057 for Miller. Miller carried every county, city and town in Central New York. Joseph D. Cannon, Socialist, ran third with 7234 votes, of which close to five thousand were cast in Syracuse, Utica and Auburn. George F. Thompson, Prohibitionist, also did fairly well in Oneida and Onondaga though his entire vote in Central New York was only 3302.

In the contest for Congress John Davenport Clarke, Republican, soundly defeated Charles K. Seymour, 52,809 to 21,496, in the 34th district. This wide margin was more or less typical of the elections in the other districts. Gould was reelected in the 36th, Magee in the 35th, Mott in the 32nd and Snyder in the 33rd. In the 37th district Alanson B. Houghton of Corning, defeated Charles L. Durham, 51,512 to 21,762. The Republicans, therefore, made another clean sweep of Central New York. Socialist candidates ran in only the 34th, 35th, 33rd and 37th districts though none of them made any showing except for Fred Sander who gained 4508 votes in the Cortland-Onondaga district.

In 1922 New York witnessed another exciting campaign for the governorship with the same major party candidates battling for all they were worth. In some respects the contest was even more interesting than that of 1920. Toward the end, however, there was some indication that Smith would win and this he did by a slightly wider margin than Miller had had in the preceding election. Although Smith lost Central New York, 88,354 to his opponent's 107,581, he not only had the satisfaction of cutting down the usual Republican majorities but of capturing both Oneida and Onondaga, the latter by but 199 votes. Among the cities, Smith won Auburn, Rome, Oneida, Utica and Syracuse. Towns that went for him included Montezuma in Cayuga, Florence and Whitestown in Oneida, and DeWitt and Geddes in Onondaga. In the Congressional elections of that year, candidates ran on the Socialist ticket in all of the districts except the 36th; Farmer-Labor candidates were present in the 32nd and 33rd, but in this election as in all from 1900 to 1940 it was the Democratic and Republican parties that held the center of the stage. The Democrats evidenced much more strength than in the previous contest but were forced to

admit defeat in every district. John Taber of Auburn, running on the combined Republican and Prohibition tickets, won over David Sims, Democrat, 43,633 to 22,980, in the 36th district. In the 34th district, John D. Clarke, of Fraser, Delaware County, triumphed over Clayton L. Wheeler, 40,902 to 23,323, while Walter W. Magee defeated Frederick W. Thomson, Democrat, 47,119 to 37,785 in the Cortland-Onondaga district. Luther W. Mott swept by M. J. Daley, Democrat in the Madison-Oswego district, 44,091 to 22,279, and Gale H. Stalker of Elmira won in the 37th district over Charles P. Smith, Democrat, 42,144 to 28,290. In the 33rd district, which included Oneida, Homer P. Snyder was reëlected over Frederick J. Sisson, Democrat from Whitesboro by the narrow margin of 31,978 to 30,118.

Republican strength was again shown in 1924 in which year Calvin Coolidge was elected to the Presidency over John W. Davis, Democrat. New York went Republican by a vote of 1,820,058 to 950,796 for Davis out of 3,263,931 cast for all candidates. Expressed differently, Coolidge captured over 55 per cent. of the total vote. In Central New York, Coolidge defeated Davis 164,902 to 62,959 and in respect to all votes cast won over 65 per cent. Needless to say not one of the seven counties was in the Democratic column. Running third in both the State and Central New York was Senator Robert M. LaFollette who had the backing of the Progressive and Socialist Parties. The Senator captured nearly 475,000 votes in the State and exactly 20,704 in Central New York. It is interesting to note that out of the total vote cast for him in the State his Socialist supporters contributed over 56 per cent.; in Central New York the percentage was over 70, most of these votes coming from Onondaga, Oneida and Cayuga.

In the gubernatorial contest Theodore Roosevelt Junior, Republican, put up a gallant fight against Governor Alfred E. Smith, the vote for these two candidates being 1,518,552 and 1,627,111 respectively. Although Roosevelt lost the election he rode high over his opponent in Central New York gaining 152,862 to Smith's 92,958. Smith did not win a single county in this area though he carried Rome and Utica, and lost Syracuse and Auburn by a small margin. The only town in the seven counties to go Democratic was Florence in Oneida County. Norman

Thomas was the Socialist candidate for governor but he fell far behind his rivals gaining but 5967 votes in Central New York. Most of these votes came from the urban centers, Syracuse alone contributing 1949. Frank E. Passonno, Socialist Labor, and James P. Cannon, Workers, together polled less than seven hundred votes.

In the 1924 Congressional elections the Republicans captured all of the seats in Central New York. For the most part the victories were won by staggering majorities. John Taber swept Michael J. Maney, Democrat, to one side by a vote of 57,865 to 22,890 in the 36th district, and Harold S. Tolley, Republican from Binghamton, crushed Charles R. Seymour, Democrat in the 34th district, 61,547 to 24,800. Walter W. Magee of Syracuse had little difficulty in defeating John J. Kesel, Democrat in the Cortland-Onondaga district, the vote being 70,268 to 35,008, and Thaddeus C. Sweet, Republican from Phoenix, captured the Madison district from Charles R. Lee by a vote of 52,506 to 23,715. Frederick M. Davenport, former National Progressive, ran as a Republican in the Oneida district to win over Albert R. Kessinger, 48,591 to 33,068. Finally, in the 37th district, Gale H. Stalker was returned to office over Charles L. Durham, 59,498 to 27,763. Socialist candidates ran in the 34th, 35th, 33rd and 37th districts but they trailed far behind their rivals. Two years later, the Republicans repeated their past successes by once again gaining all of the Congressional seats. John Taber of Auburn won his home county and the 36th district by close to 28,000 votes over J. Seldon Brandt, Democrat. In the 34th district John D. Clarke had little difficulty in defeating Bernard J. McGuire, 52,363 to 20,792, and in the Cortland-Onondaga district, Walter W. Magee was returned over Wilbur M. Jones, Democrat, 62,889 to 36,851. The Madison-Oswego district was won by Thaddeus C. Sweet, his vote being 46,232 to John M. Reynolds, Democrat, 21,007. Dr. Frederick M. Davenport defeated Isaac C. Flint, Democrat, 40,845 to 30,265 in the 33rd district, and Gale H. Stalker triumphed over Edwin S. Underhill, Democrat, 46,757 to 32,618. Socialist candidates ran in all districts except the 36th, but in no case did they poll over 1790 votes.

The gubernatorial race of 1926 was another close affair. Smith ran again and was reëlected for the third successive time. But it was a hard battle as Ogden L. Mills made an impressive opponent. In the State at large the vote was 1,523,813 for Smith, 1,276,137 for Mills out of a total of 2,913,776 for all candidates. In other words, Mills gained over 47 per cent. of the entire vote. In Central New York, Mills ran ahead of Smith, gaining 127,722 votes to his opponent's 92,938. In respect to all votes cast in this area Mills captured over 59 per cent. Mills won all the counties except Oneida which went into the Democratic column by 348 votes. On the other hand Smith won Auburn, Rome, Utica and Syracuse, the latter by 623 votes. Florence and Whitestown in Oneida and Geddes in Onondaga were the only towns captured by the Democrats. Jacob Panken, Socialist, ran third in Central New York with 3738 votes, Auburn, Syracuse and Utica contributing most of these, and Charles E. Manierre, Prohibitionist, was fourth, with 2519.

The presidential election of 1928 witnessed the astonishing defeat of Alfred E. Smith by Herbert Hoover. Smith lost the State by but 103,481 votes and would have secured New York's electoral vote but for Hoover's upstate vote. This is well illustrated in Central New York, long the home of the Republican majorities. Hoover carried this area, gaining 195,981 votes to Smith's 122,703 out of a total of 324,686 cast for all candidates. Expressed differently this means that Hoover won slightly over 60 per cent. of the votes in Central New York, whereas in the State he gained slightly less than 50 per cent. Every one of the seven counties was in the Republican column. Norman Thomas, Socialist, trailed third in both the State and Central New York, winning 5635 in the latter area, over 4200 of which came from Oneida and Onondaga.

The loss of New York in the presidential race by the Democrats was considerably softened by the success that attended Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Democrat, in the gubernatorial contest. Roosevelt's Republican opponent was Albert Ottinger who garnered 2,104,629 votes to Roosevelt's 2,130,193, a very slim victory indeed. On the other hand Ottinger carried Central New York by a vote of 184,884 to 131,221, every county going Republican. Roosevelt won Auburn, Rome and Utica, losing Syracuse by

4519 votes, and the towns of Montezuma in Cayuga, and Ava and Florence in Oneida. Louis Waldman, Socialist, ran third in both the State and Central New York, but in both cases behind Norman Thomas. The Socialist Labor and Workers Parties gained together but 411 votes in all of Central New York.

The Congressional elections of 1928 were complete victories for the Republicans, every seat in Central New York being won by large majorities. Francis D. Culkin of Oswego defeated Frank Bowman, Democrat, in the Madison-Oswego district, 65,009 to 30,201, and Frederick M. Davenport was reelected over Frederick J. Sisson in the Oneida district, 62,746 to 46,653. In the 34th district, John D. Clarke won over William W. Lampman, 80,531 to 32,925, and in the Cortland-Onondaga district, Clarence E. Hancock of Syracuse defeated Augustus C. Stevens, Democrat, 90,370 to 52,926. John Taber impressively won over Joseph P. Craugh as did Gale H. Stalker over Paul Smith in the 36th and 37th districts respectively; the victors polled majorities of over 35,000. Charles E. Wheelock and James A. Manson, Socialists in the 35th and 32nd districts ran far behind, while in Oneida, 1727 votes were cast for Sisson by the Socialists of that area.

In the gubernatorial election of 1930 the Republicans suffered a severe defeat. Not only did this party witness the reelection of Roosevelt over Charles H. Tuttle, but it saw five of the seven counties swing over to the Democrats in Central New York. Largest majorities for Roosevelt were in Oneida and Onondaga which polled 32,664 and 51,176 as opposed to 20,285 and 43,121 cast for Tuttle. Joining with these counties in the landslide were Cayuga, Madison and Tompkins. Even in Cortland and Chenango, Roosevelt's vote was almost equal to that of Tuttle's. The total vote in Central New York was 114,070 for Roosevelt, 92,538 for Tuttle. Among the towns that went Democratic were Conquest, Ledyard, Montezuma, Moravia, Niles, Scipio and Sempronius in Cayuga; Greene, Oxford, Preston and Smithville in Chenango; Freetown, Harford, Solon, Truxton and Willet in Cortland; Cazenovia, Fenner, Lenox, Lincoln, Madison and Sullivan in Madison; Annsville, Ava, Augusta, Deerfield, Florence, Floyd, Forestport, Kirkland, Marcy, Marshall, Paris, Remsen, Sangerfield, Steuben, Verona, Vienna, Westmoreland and Whitestown in Oneida; DeWitt, Geddes, LaFayette and Otisco in Onon-

daga; and Caroline, Dryden, Lansing and Newfield in Tompkins. Among the cities, Cortland alone went for Tuttle and that by but 94 votes. Robert P. Carroll, a professor at Syracuse University, ran on the Law Preservation Ticket and picked up 28,730 votes in Central New York, and Louis Waldman, Socialist, was fourth with 4,206, which represented a loss of 1,290 votes over what he received in 1928.

The Republicans, however, held firm in the Congressional elections of 1930, electing all of their candidates in Central New York. John Taber defeated Joseph P. Craugh, Democrat, 43,132 to 23,763 in the 36th district, and John D. Clarke won over James F. Byrne, Democrat, in the 34th district, 51,460 to 23,968. In the Cortland-Onondaga district, Hancock was the victor over Frederick B. Northrup, 63,955 to 44,336, and in the Madison-Oswego area, Francis D. Culkin defeated Walter Wilcox, 43,625 to 20,905. In the 33rd district, Frederick M. Davenport barely defeated James J. Loftis, who had the support of both Democratic and Socialist Parties, the vote being 39,810 to 39,340. Finally, Gale H. Stalker won over Julian P. Bretz in the 37th district by a vote of 44,374 to 28,723. In all of these contests the Democratic strength was greater than in the previous election. Socialists ran in all districts except the 34th but in no case was their following large; Henry Hotze made the best run in Onondaga where he garnered 2,564 votes.

The rising political fortunes of Franklin Delano Roosevelt were sufficient to warrant his nomination for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket. Opposing him was the incumbent of that office, Herbert Hoover, Republican, Norman Thomas, Socialist, Verne I. Reynolds, Socialist Labor, and William Foster, Communist. As is well known Roosevelt won the election. In New York the vote was 2,534,959 for Roosevelt, and 1,937,963 for Hoover. Central New York remained loyal, however, to the Republican Party, giving Hoover 170,377 votes to Roosevelt's 137,083. Republican strength in this area is well shown by a comparison of the votes cast for Roosevelt in the seven counties and throughout the State. Out of all votes cast in the State, Roosevelt gained over 54 per cent., but in Central New York he polled but 43 per cent. Chenango, Madison and Tompkins gave Hoover majorities of over 5,000; the other four counties stayed

well over 3,000. Norman Thomas increased his vote in both the State and Central New York but ran a poor third behind the major parties' candidates. The Socialist Labor vote likewise increased. More noticeable was the Communist vote which nearly tripled itself in the State and was about twice as large in Central New York as in 1928. Out of the 355 Communist votes cast in the latter area, 213 came from Onondaga.

The Democrats also fared well in the 1932 contest for the governorship, sending candidate Herbert H. Lehman to Albany over the Republican aspirant, William J. Donovan. Lehman carried the State but lost Central New York where the vote was 145,266 for Lehman and 157,048 for Donovan. On the other hand Lehman won Oneida and Onondaga including the cities of Rome, Utica and Syracuse; Auburn also went Democratic as did the Towns of Florence, Marcy and Whitestown in Oneida, Montezuma in Cayuga, and DeWitt and Geddes in Onondaga. John F. Vichert, candidate on the Law Preservation Ticket, captured 7,301 votes in Central New York, Louis Waldman, Socialist, 4,740, Aaron Orange, Socialist Labor, 456, and Israel Amter, Communist, 333. Although the Democrats captured the governorship, none of their candidates for Congress won a seat in Central New York except for Fred J. Sisson of Whitesboro who defeated Frederick M. Davenport, Republican, in the 33rd district by the narrow margin of 1,029 votes. John Taber, Republican, was returned by the 36th district over Lithgow Osborne, Democrat, the vote being 58,484 to 36,648; Taber was also backed by the Law Preservation Party. In the 34th district, John D. Clarke won over Charles R. Seymour, 58,735 to 44,174, and in the Cortland-Onondaga district it was Hancock again by the vote of 79,345 to his opponent's, Edmund L. Weston, 60,376. Francis D. Culkin, running on both the Republican and Law Preservation Tickets, was returned by the 32nd district over John C. Purcell, 56,654 to 34,199, and in the 37th district, Gale H. Stalker, likewise the candidate of both the Republican and Law Preservation Parties, was over Julian P. Bretz, 55,305 to 48,048. Socialist candidates ran in all of these districts though none of them polled many votes; Walter B. McNinch in the 35th district doing the best with 2,950 votes. A special election was held in December, 1933, to fill the term of John D. Clarke; this was

won by Marian W. Clarke, Republican from Fraser, Delaware County, over John J. Burns, Democrat.

The Republicans, in 1934, made a strong bid for the governorship in nominating the popular and able Robert Moses of New York City. For a time Republican hopes ran high but Governor Lehman, the Democratic candidate, proved to be a better vote getter especially in metropolitan New York. The final vote was 2,201,729 for Lehman, 1,393,638 for Moses out of a total of 3,795,499 cast for all candidates. In Central New York Lehman showed a remarkable strength gaining 116,914 votes to Moses' 122,544 out of a total of 248,420. Breaking this down according to counties, however, the comparison is not so favorable as Moses gained all with the single exception of Onondaga which he lost by 2,473, chiefly because of the unusual strength displayed by the Democrats in Syracuse. Other cities taken by Lehman included Auburn and Utica. The rural areas were solidly Republican except for Montezuma in Cayuga. Lehman's partial success in this area was not duplicated by the Democratic candidates for Congress. Fred J. Sisson was the only Democrat to be elected, having again narrowly defeated Frederick M. Davenport by a vote of 45,831 to 45,579 in the 33rd district. John Taber of Auburn was returned over Dennis F. Sullivan in the 36th district, the vote being 45,431 to 27,129, and Bert Lord, Republican from Afton, defeated Charles C. Flaesch, 50,528 to 32,075, in the 34th district. Clarence E. Hancock was reelected in the Cortland-Onondaga district though Richard P. Byrne, Democrat from Syracuse, won 50,599 votes to Hancock's 65,732. Julian P. Bretz, Democrat, tried to win the 37th district but his vote of 28,979 was far behind that gained by W. Sterling Cole, Republican from Bath. Socialist candidates ran in all districts, Law Preservationists in four, and Communists in three.

Nineteen hundred and thirty-six was a Presidential year and although the Republicans had great hopes of gaining the victory through their candidate Alfred M. Landon, opposing him was President Franklin Delano Roosevelt whose strength gradually increased as the spirited campaign drew to a close. Landon's vote in the State was 2,180,670 as compared with 3,018,298 cast for Roosevelt. In Central New York, Landon won every

county though he did lose the cities of Rome and Utica. Norman Thomas, Socialist, ran a poor third and polled a much smaller vote than in 1932. Earl Browder, Communist, did slightly better than had Foster in the previous election. The American Labor Party, a newcomer in the field, supported President Roosevelt and gave him 3,349 in Central New York, most of this coming from Oneida and Onondaga.

Roosevelt's running mate in New York for the governorship was Herbert H. Lehman; the Republican candidate being William F. Bleakley. Lehman was reëlected though Central New York went Republican, the vote being 202,218 to 135,480. Bleakley carried all of the seven counties, all of the towns, and every city except Utica which Lehman won by 3,664 votes. As in the past, the Republican Representatives remained unshaken by the Democratic successes elsewhere. John Taber had little difficulty in defeating William A. Aiken in the 36th district and Bert Lord won easily over John T. Buckley in the 34th district. Clarence E. Hancock left Arthur R. Perrin far behind in the Cortland-Onondaga district, and Francis D. Culkin was an easy victor over Paul J. Woodard in the Oswego-Madison district. W. Sterling Cole won over Paul Smith in the 37th district with votes to spare and in the 33rd district the incumbent, Fred J. Sisson, Democrat, was defeated by Fred J. Douglas, Republican from Utica. Socialists ran in all of these contests, Communists in the 33rd and 35th districts, a Townsend candidate in the 36th, a Prosperity candidate in the 33rd, and Robert H. Anderson stood as the aspirant of the "Your Party" in the 35th district; none of these received a large vote.

The year 1938 saw a close race for the governorship and also saw the lengthening of the governor's term from two to four years. Thomas E. Dewey, fighting and brilliant attorney of New York City became the standard bearer for the Republicans while the Democrats marshalled their forces behind Governor Lehman, who also had the endorsement of the American Labor Party. Dewey was also supported by the Independent Progressive group. Norman Thomas and Aaron Orange ran on the Socialist and Independent Government tickets. Dewey lost the election due to Lehman's great strength in metropolitan New York, but he carried Central New York in a most decisive manner, gaining 194,140

votes to his opponent's 102,968. Onondaga gave Dewey a large majority. Of the 128,597 ballots cast in this area, Dewey received 80,901, Lehman having to be satisfied with 52,373 of which 4,677 were American Labor votes. Dewey's success may be shown by observing that he captured every city and town within Central New York. The Republicans likewise swept the Inland Empire in the contests for Congress, the status quo of 1936 remaining unchanged. Culkin, Douglas, Lord, Hancock, Taber and Cole were again reelected by good majorities despite the presentation of a new slate of Democrats composed of George Davie, John Johnson, Caleb Candee, Virginia Spencer, Ralph Peters and David Moses. The appended tables show the votes cast for these candidates as well as for those of the minor parties.

Two years later, 1940, the entire country was thrown into one of the most hectic campaigns in the entire history of the nation. Although President Roosevelt's New Deal program came in for much discussion, more attention was paid by the electorate to the issue of foreign affairs. As though this was not enough to disturb the voters, the Democratic Party decided to add for good measure the question of the third term when they renominated President Roosevelt. His most worthy opponent was Wendell Willkie whose bid for power frankly disturbed the Democrats in spite of their assertions to the contrary. Then there was Norman Thomas, Socialist, who frankly admitted that his chances were nil but who hoped to arouse opinion against the major candidates by declaring that if either were elected, America would soon be dragged into the European War. Roosevelt also had the support of the American Labor Party. Thus the fortunes of the several minor candidates, Prohibitionists and the like, were practically negligible. As is well known Roosevelt won the election including the important State of New York. Central New York, however, refused to listen to his appeals and swung into line behind the strong local Republican machines in that area. As a result Willkie gained 220,438 votes within the seven counties as opposed to Roosevelt's 143,619. Every county and city, except Auburn, Rome and Utica, showed a Republican majority. Equally impressive were the victories won by this party in the Congressional contests. John Taber of Auburn easily defeated J. W. Kennelly in the 36th district as did E. A. Hall of Binghamton over D. W.

Kramer in the 34th district. F. D. Culkin likewise had no trouble in taking the Oswego-Madison district from F. McCormack, and Fred J. Douglas defeated S. H. Miller in the 33rd district without much opposition. W. Sterling Cole triumphed over David Moses in the 37th district and Clarence E. Hancock was returned from the Cortland-Onondaga district over Flora Johnson who put up a hard and determined battle. Among the minor candidates, Walter Soule of Syracuse, gained 4,508 votes on the American Labor Party ticket.

Reviewing the political life of Central New York since 1900 the patent and most outstanding fact is the predominant strength of the Republican Party. Tradition accounts for this in part as the political annals of the previous century clearly demonstrate the conservative nature of this area. Then ample and full recognition must be accorded to the local county chairmen of this party whose hold over their communities has been demonstrated on many occasions. Only in Oneida have the Republicans encountered any serious opposition during the last forty years, thanks to the relatively large Democratic following in Rome and Utica. It is true that Democratic leaders like Alfred E. Smith, Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Herbert H. Lehman have disturbed the Republicans in gubernatorial and presidential elections, but only in one instance, the election of Roosevelt as governor in 1930, has Central New York gone Democratic. Additional evidence as to Republican superiority is to be found in the local contests for county and city offices, concerning which another and much larger chapter would have to be written. Unfortunately, space does not permit the inclusion of this informative material and readers will have to look elsewhere for this story.

CHAPTER VII

BENCH AND BAR

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Bench and Bar

CENTRAL New York has, for many decades, contributed men of outstanding importance to both the bench and bar of New York State. One has only to skim through the earlier histories and accounts of both the State and the area of Central New York to see the significant rôle that men from this region have played in our court and judicial systems. Perhaps as never before has this been true since the opening of the twentieth century. With the gradual rise of metropolitan areas, like Utica and Syracuse, and the growth of educational institutions, there has been created both a need and a fine opportunity for the legal-minded men of the Inland Empire. This in no wise reflects upon those able gentlemen who during the formative years of the eighteenth and the expanding decades of the nineteenth century did so much to build our present legal life and behavior. To a consideration of the rôles that the more outstanding of these men have played since the opening of the present century and in recognition of the many active and prominent judges and barristers of today this chapter is devoted.

The roster of men who have given service to the State Court of Appeals since 1900 yields plentiful evidence of the extent to which Central New York has been represented. First of all there was Irving G. Vann of Syracuse, who was born at Ulysses, Tompkins County, January 3, 1842. Hamilton College honored him with an LL.D. in 1882, as did Syracuse and Yale in 1897 and 1898 respectively. Mr. Vann began practice at Syracuse in 1865 and soon became such a prominent individual that the citizens of that city elected him Mayor in 1879. Three years later he

became a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, a post he most honorably filled until 1895 when he was appointed by the Governor as a Judge of the Court of Appeals. The following year he was elected to the position and again in November, 1910; at the end of his term he returned to Syracuse, where he continued to live until his death. Another prominent citizen of Syracuse who served on the bench was Frank H. Hiscock. Mr. Hiscock was born at Tully, New York, April 16, 1856. He did his undergraduate work at Cornell University where he received his A.B. degree in 1875. His wide range of civic activities can scarcely all be recounted here. He was, however, prominent in the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce and served a term as President of the New York State Bar Association. From 1917 to 1939 he was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University. In 1896 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of New York for the fifth judicial district. He also served as Associate Justice, fourth appellate division, from 1901 to 1905 from which he was designated by the Governor as Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1906. On January 1, 1911, he was redesignated and elected for a full term in November, 1913. Three years later he became Chief Justice, a position he filled with rare distinction until his retirement in 1926.

One of Justice Hiscock's contemporaries and friends was William S. Andrews, born at Syracuse in September, 1858. Graduated from Harvard in 1880 and the Columbia Law School in 1882, Mr. Andrews entered into the partnership of Knapp, Nottingham and Andrews. Syracuse University honored him with an LL.D. in 1912. Mr. Andrews was named Justice of the Court of Appeals in 1917 by Governor Whitman. Four years later he was elected to a full term; he retired to his home at Split Rock in 1928. Mention should also be made of John W. Hogan of Syracuse, chosen to serve on the Court of Appeals in November, 1912, a position he filled until his retirement in December, 1923. Then there was Leonard C. Crouch of Syracuse, appointed to the Court of Appeals in 1932. Judge Crouch was born at Kingston, Ulster County, July 30, 1866. He attended Cornell University where he received a Ph.B. in 1869. Admitted to the bar in 1891 he began a successful practice at Syracuse which culminated with his appointment as Justice of the Supreme Court

in May, 1913. This was followed by his election to that post for the years, 1913 to 1941. His appointment to the Court of Appeals was to fill the vacancy left by the appointment of Cuthbert W. Pound as Chief Justice. Crouch was re-appointed in January, 1933, and elected in November, 1933. Judges Collin,



DOMINICK STREET LOOKING WEST, ROME

Hiscock and Crouch have all been appointed as Official Referees of the Court of Appeals; Collin received his appointment in 1921, Hiscock in 1927, and Crouch in 1937.

Edmund H. Lewis of Syracuse was appointed Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals in 1940. Lewis was born at Syracuse, August 30, 1884, and was graduated from Syracuse University in 1909 which bestowed upon him an LL.D. in 1937. He began his active and varied practice at Syracuse and was made deputy Attorney-General of the State, a position he held from 1915 to 1918. In 1929 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court. He served as Associate Justice, appellate division, from October, 1933 to

January 3, 1940. He resigned this position to become Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals; his resignation not taking place, as is customary, until January, 1941. The only other individual from Central New York to serve on the Court of Appeals since 1900 was Nathan L. Miller of Cortland. Judge Miller was born at Solon, Cortland County, October 10, 1868. Outstanding in legal circles of that county, Mr. Miller was offered an appointment to the Supreme Court, sixth judicial district, in November, 1903; here he served until 1913, when he was designated as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. He also acted as Associate Justice of the Appellate Division, second department, from 1905 to 1913. In August he resigned from the Court of Appeals to resume private practice. Entering politics, Judge Miller was elected Governor of New York in 1921 and served through 1923.

Still more numerous than the list of men from Central New York who have distinguished themselves on the State Court of Appeals is the long line of judges from this area who have served on the State Supreme Court since the opening of the present century. It will be seen that the near-monopoly enjoyed by Syracuse in respect to the Court of Appeals was not true of the Supreme Court. The importance of the other major urban centers of the Inland Empire should not be overlooked. Let us first investigate the Fifth Judicial district in which are the Counties of Oneida and Onondaga. At the turn of the present century Oneida was represented by Judge Milton H. Merwin, born at Leyden, Lewis County, June 16, 1832. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1852 and was admitted to the bar the year following. Later he became surrogate of Jefferson County and in 1867 was a member of the New York State Constitutional Convention. He then became a Justice of the Supreme Court and served in that capacity from 1874 to 1903. During most of this period he was a resident of Utica. Also from Oneida was William E. Scripture of Rome, born at Westmoreland, Oneida County, November 2, 1843. He matriculated at Hamilton College in 1865 and followed his work there by attending the Albany Law School; he was admitted to the bar in 1867. His term of service as Justice of the Supreme Court began in 1896 and extended into 1909.

Pascal C. J. DeAngelis of Utica served on this bench from 1907 to 1916. He was born at Holland Patent, Oneida County, December 27, 1860. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1881 and was admitted to the bar four years later. From then on until 1907 he practiced law most successfully at Utica. Upon completing his term on the Supreme Court, Judge DeAngelis was made a justice of the appellate division, fourth district. Then there was William F. Dowling of Utica, well-known Oneida County lawyer who completed a fourteen year term on the Supreme Court on December 31, 1940. James T. Cross of Rome was appointed to this bench and is now serving in this capacity; his term will expire in 1949. In January, 1941, J. Herbert Gilroy of Utica was nominated to the Supreme Court by Governor Lehman to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Judge Lewis to the Court of Appeals. Judge Gilroy is a native of Utica and a graduate of Syracuse University Law School. He has served as corporation counsel for the City of Utica and as attorney for the State Tax Department in Oneida County. Since 1937 he also has held the post of trial counsel to the State Public Service Commission. Judge Gilroy is recognized as one of the most outstanding lawyers of the Inland Empire.

Syracuse's representatives on the Supreme Court since 1900 start with Peter B. McLennan who was born at Lyndon, Cattaraugus County, in December, 1850. He was admitted to the bar in 1876 and in 1902 received his LL.D. from Alfred University. For two terms extending from 1892 to 1920, Mr. McLennan was a Justice on the Supreme Court, and from January, 1904, was the presiding judge. Mr. McLennan was most active in community affairs in Syracuse and his name will not soon be forgotten. Then there was William M. Ross, born at Maine, Broome County, July 20, 1850. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, after which he immediately began to practice in Syracuse. He was County Judge of Onondaga from 1894 to 1915 and from that position he moved to the Supreme Court where he remained until the expiration of his term, December 31, 1920. Judge Jerome L. Cheney of Syracuse was born at Baldwinsville, Onondaga County, June 18, 1863. He was admitted to the bar in 1884 and practiced law in Syracuse until 1920. During 1918 Judge Cheney was active

on the Public Service Commission. He began his career on the Supreme Court in 1921 where he continued to serve until 1934.

Ernest I. Edgcomb of Syracuse was appointed to this high court in February, 1922. He was born in Cortland, January 10, 1867, and began to practice law in 1891. From 1907 to 1912 he acted as Surveyor of Customs of Syracuse, and between 1914 and 1922 he served as Attorney for the New York State Comptroller and for the State Tax Commission of Onondaga County. Following his appointment in 1922 to the Supreme Court came his election to that post in November of the same year; his term of office expired in 1937. Also from Syracuse is Frank J. Cregg, now serving on the Supreme Court; his term expires in 1945. Judge Cregg was born in the town of Onondaga, June 26, 1875. He was graduated from the Syracuse University Law College in 1902 and admitted to the bar in the same year. Then began a career which was not only to serve his community well but take him into active State and Federal positions. He was made a special Attorney-General during the World War and distinguished himself for marked ability. His present work on the Supreme Court of New York marks him as one of Onondaga's most outstanding lawyers. Also now serving on this bench is Jesse E. Kingsley of Syracuse for a term which expires in 1951. Judge Kingsley was born at Annesville, Oneida County, November 24, 1888. He received his LL.B. in 1912 from Syracuse University and immediately began practicing in that city. He is an active member of the Onondaga, New York State, and American Bar Associations. Last among the Supreme Court judges is Francis D. McCurn of Syracuse whose tenure closes in 1952. He was born at Westernville, Oneida County, September 13, 1889, and graduated from Syracuse University Law College in 1914. His practice at Syracuse was characterized by his activity in many civic organizations, clubs and associations.

In the sixth judicial district which, among other counties, includes Cortland, Madison, Tompkins and Chenango, there is Rowland L. Davis of Cortland. Judge Davis was born at Dryden, New York, July 10, 1871, and was awarded his LL.B. from Cornell University in 1897. From then until 1915 he practiced law in Cortland when he was appointed to the Supreme Court. Since then he has been elected to that office twice; his term expiring

in 1941. Albert F. Gladding of Norwich began his service on this bench in 1907. He was born at Pharsalia, Chenango County, December 9, 1843. Admitted to the bar in 1869, he practiced in that county until 1889 when he was elected County Judge and Surrogate; he retained this office until 1906. Judge Gladding was a member of the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1915. Also of Norwich is James P. Hill who was born at German, Chenango County, April 7, 1878. He was admitted to the bar in 1901. Seven years later he became District Attorney of his county, a post he held for two terms ending in 1913. The following year he was made County Judge and served in that capacity until 1923 when he was elevated to the Supreme Court; his term expired in 1937. Joseph D. Senn of Oneida City, Madison County, served a short appointed term on the Supreme Court; his term expired in 1930. Finally, there is Riley H. Heath, prominent in legal circles at Ithaca. Judge Riley went to the Supreme Court in 1930 and will close his tenure in 1944.

The seventh judicial district includes among other counties, Cayuga. From this county two Supreme Court Justices have come since 1900. First, is Adelbert P. Rich of Auburn. Judge Rich was born at Cato, Cayuga County, May 16, 1860, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. For a number of years he practiced at Cato before moving to Auburn. From 1887 to 1893 he was a Special Judge of Cayuga County. His splendid work in that capacity led to his elevation to the Supreme Court in 1900, from which he retired in 1930. He was designated in 1904 to serve on the appellate division of the second judicial department. Judge Rich was especially active in civic life and a prominent member of many clubs and associations. Benn Kenyon of Auburn will have served fourteen years on the State Supreme Court by December 31, 1944. His appointment to that office was well earned as he had made a name for himself by distinguished work in judicial circles of his county.

Among the present members of the New York Court of Claims is Judge James J. Barrett of Syracuse. Judge Barrett was born at Syracuse and was graduated from Syracuse University Law College. In January, 1930, he was appointed as an additional judge to the Court of Claims; three years later Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed him for a nine-year term and designated him as Presiding

Judge. He was reappointed by Governor Lehman in 1939 for the full term of nine years; at present he is presiding judge of that court.

A review of the men from Central New York who have distinguished themselves for their legal services to their communities as well as to the bench of the State would not be complete without reference to the less spectacular but highly important county judges. The work of these men in their respective counties since 1900 has done much toward preserving a fine respect for their profession. All of them gained their positions through outstanding ability in their legal practice and are a credit to the county they have so well represented. In Cayuga County, George Underwood of Auburn held this office as the present century was ushered in. He was elected in November, 1895, and served until the end of 1901. He was followed by Adolphus H. Searing, also of Auburn. Judge Searing previously had held the position of special county judge to which he had been chosen in 1898. While Searing held the County Judge post, Danforth R. Lewis presided as special county judge. Judge Lewis was a resident of Auburn. In November of 1909, Hull Greenfield succeeded Searing while Lewis remained for another term at his post. In 1913, John Taber of Auburn took over the office of special county judge, while it was not until 1919 that Edgar S. Mosher became County Judge. In the same year G. Earle Treat succeeded Taber in the special court. Mosher, meanwhile, was not to lose his position through the election of 1925, but kept his place for twelve years. Kennard Underwood replaced him in the election of 1931. Treat also remained in service until that year and in fact was kept on as special judge through the election of 1937. Underwood, by virtue of his election in 1937 is the present County Judge of Cayuga.

The turn of the century saw Albert F. Gladding of Norwich presiding over the Chenango County Bench. He was elected to that office in November, 1895. Henry H. Harrington of New Berlin held the special county judge post as the result of the election of 1900. Hubert C. Stratton of Oxford replaced Gladding in 1907, while John Hicks acted as special judge. James P. Hill of Norwich followed Stratton in 1913. Hill, it will be remembered, rose to the Supreme Court in 1924. Through virtue of their fine work, both Hill and Hicks served more than an ordinary term as

county judge. Hill, due to his elevation to the State Court, was replaced in 1924 as county judge by Hubert C. Stratton who had preceded Hill in that position. Nelson P. Bonney followed Hicks in November, 1923. Hubert L. Brown of Norwich was elected in November, 1930, to replace Judge Stratton. Bonney was to remain as special county judge as a result of the election of 1935. In 1936 Judge Brown was reëlected to office and at present is County Judge.

Joseph E. Eggleston of Cortland was elected to the Cortland County Bench in 1895 and was not replaced until November, 1917. At that time George M. Champlin of Cortland took over this position and was reëlected in 1923 and 1929. It was not, therefore, until November, 1935, that William H. Coon, also of Cortland, succeeded Champlin as Cortland County Judge. The long service of these men is a notable characteristic which is perhaps some tribute to the quality of men selected to fill that position. John E. Smith of Morrisville was elected County Judge of Madison in 1899. He served one term, being replaced by Michael H. Kiley of Cazenovia in November, 1905. Joseph D. Senn of Oneida City followed Judge Kiley in 1913. Senn held this position for fourteen years when Albert E. Campbell of Canastota was elected in his place. Madison County honored Judge Campbell by reëlecting him to that office in 1933; he holds that position today.

Watson T. Dunmore of Utica held the Oneida County Judge position at the beginning of this century, having been elected in 1898. George T. Davis of Rome was the special county judge. In 1904, George E. Pritchard of Utica succeeded Dunmore and in 1907 Willis W. Bryan of Rome was elected. In the contest of 1910, Frederick H. Hazard became County Judge while three years later Walter G. Shankenberry of Rome became special county judge. In 1916 Parker F. Scripture of Rome was elected for that post. By the end of 1934, Ezra Hanagan of Utica succeeded Judge Hazard. Curtiss F. Alliaume of Utica also became special county judge in the same year; both of these men are present incumbents of these offices.

In November, 1900, William M. Ross of Syracuse was elected County Judge. Here he remained until 1915 when William G. Cady, also of Syracuse, replaced him. Cady served for five years, after which James J. Barrett was elected. William L. Barnum

was the choice of the voters in the election of 1920. Frank P. Malpass of Syracuse was elected County Judge in 1936 and holds that position at present. Bradford Almy of Ithaca filled the rôle of Tompkins County Judge from 1897 to 1909. Fred A. Pratt of Fort Edward was selected as special county judge in 1898, a position he held for two years. He was replaced by S. Edwin Banks of Ithaca in 1900. Monroe M. Sweetland, also of Ithaca, succeeded Judge Almy in 1909; three years later, Charles R. Burger became special county judge. Willard M. Kent of Ithaca took over Sweetland's duties in 1915 and in succeeding elections was repeatedly returned to that office. In the meantime, Banks remained as special county judge until succeeded by Harry C. Baldwin in 1931; Baldwin was reëlected in 1937.

Quite inseparable from any consideration of the personalities who compose the bench of the seven counties are those gentlemen who have practiced and still are practicing law. Central New York has produced an abundant supply of capable barristers. Those who know these attorneys are more than convinced that many of them will rise to prominence in local and State legal circles. Of course it is not the intent of the author to transform this chapter into a directory of lawyers. Nevertheless, a sampling here and there will illustrate the type of men now pleading before the bar. In Auburn, one finds lawyers like Theodore M. Coburn, John J. Karpinski, Walter E. Woodin, and the law firms of Noble, Leary and Leary, and Storke, Steward and Elder. Cortland has the firms of Angell and Fitzgerald, and Champlain and Sloan, as well as Louis R. Dowd, Edmund J. Hoffman and C. Leonard O'Connor. In Ithaca there are Arthur G. Adams, Riley H. Heath, Lawrence M. Mintz, Truman K. Powers, Arlen H. Treman, and the firms of Cobb, Cobb and Simpson, and Stagg, Thaler and Stagg. At Norwich the legal profession is ably represented by James P. Hill, Nelson P. Bonney, Hubert L. Brown, Theodore C. Bonney and James W. Coleman.

Mr. Clarence E. Conley is one of Oneida City's attorneys; others include Albert F. Devitt, David F. Wallace, Coley, Kiley and Kiley and Wolsey and Wolsey. At Rome there are Walter W. Abbott, James T. Cross, Arthur S. Evans, G. Edward LaGatta, G. Linneman Prescott and Edward A. Wolff. Utica is represented by Ball and Ball, Ferris, Burgess and Hughes, Miller, Hubbell and

Evans, Cross and Foley and Gregory Burns; others included William A. Douglass, Bartle Gorman, Edward L. O'Donnell and Clarence Stetson. At Syracuse there are a large number of lawyers of whom the following may be mentioned: Albert Averback, Lawrence J. Bennett, Alfonso J. Damico, Harris H. Greene, Wilfred E. Hoffman, Seth E. Irwin and Harry H. Skerritt; in addition there are many firms such as Bond, Schoeneck and King, Byrne, Byrne and Lowery, Costello, Cooney and Fearon, Farnham and Martineau, Hancock, Dorr, Ryan and Shove, Smith Delan and Gieselman, Stone, Marvin and Hand, and Melvin and Melvin.

Practically all of these gentlemen are members of their local bar associations and a goodly number are also affiliated with the State and American Bar Associations. Fred A. Parker and Herbert T. Ardenn, both of Auburn, are the present officers of the Cayuga County Bar Association. In Chenango, Joseph M. Forsythe of Norwich and Neal G. Wallace are president and secretary, respectively. The Hon. R. L. Davis and Albert C. Commando, both of Cortland, hold these offices in Cortland County. In Madison, the leading officers are Harrison W. Coley and Donald T. Dunn, both of Oneida City. Oneida County officers are J. Theodore Cross and Henry F. Coupe, both of Utica, while Keith Y. Driscoll and Caleb C. Brown are president and secretary, respectively, of the Onondaga County Bar Association. Harold E. Simpson and William Dicker, both of Ithaca, hold these offices in Tompkins County.

The political activity of the legal profession is amply illustrated by a study of party battles during the last four decades, a topic that is significant enough to warrant a chapter of its own. It is of interest to note, however, in passing that out of the eleven assemblymen from Central New York, in 1939, John J. Walsh of Utica, Leo W. Breed of Syracuse, and Frank J. Costello, also of Syracuse, were the only lawyers. In the Senate, William H. Hampton of Utica, William C. Martin of Syracuse, and C. Tracey Stagg of Ithaca were lawyers. Horace White of Syracuse was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1908 as was Edward Schoeneck, also of Syracuse, in 1914, while M. William Bray of Utica held this office from 1932 to 1938. Horace White became Governor in 1910 upon resignation of Charles Evans Hughes, while Nathan L. Miller of Cortland and Syracuse was Governor from 1920 to 1922; earlier

in the century Mr. Miller was Comptroller. George H. Bond of Syracuse is a member of the Board of Regents.

Finally, in this chapter, though not related to the bench and bar in every case, mention might be made of those from Central New York who in 1939 were holding public office. In the House of Representatives there were Fred J. Douglas of Utica, Clarence E. Hancock of Syracuse, John Taber of Auburn, and Bert Lord of Afton, the latter dying in May, 1939. State Adjutant Generals since 1900 have included William Verbeck of Manlius and J. Leslie Kincaid of Syracuse. Colonel Samuel H. Merrill of Syracuse was commanding officer of the 108th Infantry, National Guard, in 1939. In the same year, John A. Cosart of Oneida City was a district inspector of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation of New York, while Edward Schoeneck of Syracuse was on the State Liquor Authority. M. P. Catherwood of Ithaca and Charles L. Raper of Syracuse were members of the State Planning Council. John P. Hennessey of Syracuse was a member of the State Tax Commission in 1939, while A. A. Kocher of Syracuse and Fred J. Graff of Utica were district supervisors of the Division of Taxation. In the State Department of Law, Irving H. Lessen, Frederic C. Barns and Edward T. Boyle of Syracuse, Utica and Auburn were assistant attorney-generals. Florence E. S. Knapp of Syracuse was Secretary of State for New York in 1924. Superintendents of the Department of Public Works for New York since 1900 have included Charles E. Treman of Ithaca, Duncan W. Peck of Syracuse, and William W. Witherspoon of Utica.

County Superintendents of Highways in 1939 included Gail Ball of Auburn, E. B. Pendleton of Norwich, William J. Dwyer of Cortland, L. E. Johnson of Wampsville, Walter J. O'Brien of Utica, R. B. Traver of Syracuse and Bert L. Vann of Ithaca. Julian P. Bretz of Ithaca is a member of the Finger Lakes State Park Commission and Edward N. Trump is Vice-Chairman of the Central New York State Parks Commission. Henry Hoffman and Mrs. Frank B. Steele, both of Utica, are Commissioners of the Herkimer Home. In the Division of the State Fair in 1939, Paul Smith of Syracuse was director, while Walter Welch, Colonel Henry B. Brewster, Francis L. McElroy, James C. Setright, all of Syracuse, and E. R. Eastman of Ithaca were members of the Industrial Exhibit Authority. On the Central New York Regional

Market District were Fred Gifford of Chittenango, Robert Roberts of Hamilton, Dr. John L. McAuliff of Cortland, Harold L. Creal of Homer, Jean G. Butts of Cato, Paul Kennedy of Moravia, Bert Smith of Oriskany, Hugh Humphries of New Hartford, H. D. Forward of Camillus and Collin Armstrong of Syracuse. Patrick J. McGlade of Syracuse was an assistant commissioner of the State Department of Labor in 1939, and Harry R. Beebe of Utica was a commissioner on the State Insurance Fund. A. O. Foster of Utica was a member of the Division of Bedding in the same year.

On the State Board of Examiners in 1939 were Dr. Albert G. Swift of Syracuse, J. K. Bosshart of Camden, E. V. Moore of Cortland, George E. Bennett of Syracuse, Harlow M. Fuller of Syracuse and F. H. Bosworth of Ithaca. Dr. R. D. Fear of Ithaca was New York State Health Officer for Schuyler and Tompkins Counties, Dr. S. Hyman of Utica for Herkimer, Madison and Oneida, and Dr. P. J. Raffle of Syracuse for Cayuga, Cortland, Onondaga and Oswego. Professor Henry N. Ogden of Ithaca and Dr. Herman Weiskotten of Syracuse were on the Public Health Council in 1940, while Dr. Harry J. Brayton was Secretary of the New York State Hospital Board for Tuberculosis. The 1939 Board of Visitors of the Marcy State Hospital included Clinton B. Ashley of Utica, Albert V. Moore of Boonville, Mrs. Johnson McMahon of Rome, John K. McDowell of Syracuse, Mrs. Anne Mills of Oneida and Dr. Paul P. Gregory of Rome. Rev. Charles D. White, Clarence E. Williams, Elizabeth W. Kellogg, Mrs. Bertha Murnane, Dr. W. L. Grogan and William M. Martin, all of Utica, were on the Board of Visitors of the Utica State Hospital, and Mrs. Mary T. E. Williams and Dr. Wilfred Sefton were on the Board of Visitors of Willard State Hospital in 1939. At the Syracuse State School for Mental Defectives, Rev. J. J. Bannon, William A. Dyer, Dr. E. S. Van Duyn, Lewis C. Ryan, Mrs. Rose L. Stolz, William Disque, Dr. Charles E. Rowe, all of Syracuse, and Morris P. Fennelly of Solvay were on the Board of Visitors. Serving in the same capacity for the Rome State School for Mental Defectives were Mrs. Abbie A. Hammann, Mrs. Anna D. Rayland, H. C. Midlam, Mrs. Eliza Doyle, Dr. Dan H. Mellon, Dr. Charles Bernstein, all of Rome, and Roy W. Foley of Hamilton. Augustus C. Stevens of Syracuse was on the Board of Visitors of the Newark State School.

In 1939 Central New York was represented on the State Board of Social Welfare by J. F. S. Meachen of Syracuse and Paul S. Livermore of Ithaca, while Clarence M. Waterbury of Whitesboro was a member of the Commission for the Blind. Hubert C. Stratton and Mrs. Sara F. Jacobs, both of Oxford, were on the Board of Visitors for the New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford. Charles F. Rattigan of Auburn was Superintendent of the State Prison at Auburn; Joseph H. Brophy of Auburn being Warden. On the State Commission of Correction, Samuel H. Miller of Utica and Walter W. Nicholson of Syracuse were members. John W. MacDonald of Ithaca was on the Board of Visitors of the Elmira Reformatory. Neal Brewster of Syracuse was a member of the State Public Service Commission. On the State Banking Board was Harold L. Reed of Ithaca, and Francis Hendricks of Syracuse was a superintendent of insurance in 1900. Paul B. Mercier of Utica was Secretary of the New York State World War Memorial Authority in 1939. In the same year Dr. Thomas P. Farmer of Syracuse was a member of the Commission on Long Range Health Program. State Senators since 1900 have included Joseph Ackroyd, Ferris T. Harvey, William H. Hampton, Michael J. Kernan, William D. Peckham and William Townsend, all of Utica. J. B. Allds of Norwich, Samuel A. Jones of Norwich and Bert Lord of Afton, represented Chenango in the Senate. Cayuga's senators have been Charles J. Hewitt of Locke and Benjamin M. Wilcox of Auburn. Cortland has had Clayton R. Lusk. From Tompkins has come Benn Conger of Groton, Morris S. Halliday of Ithaca and C. Tracey Stagg, also of Ithaca. In Madison the senators have been Adon P. Brown of Leonardsville, John W. Gates of Chittenango and Ralph W. Thomas of Hamilton.

From Oneida, not counting Utica, the senators since 1900 have been Henry J. Coggeshall of Waterville, Frederick M. Davenport of Clinton, Charles B. Horton of Remsen and Charles W. Wicks of Sauquoit. In Onondaga the senators have been George R. Fearon, Hendrick S. Holden, Francis L. McElroy, William C. Martin and J. Henry Walters, all of Syracuse. Additional material relative to holders of public office appears in the chapter on "Political Activity."

CHAPTER VIII
RAILROADS AND CANALS



CHAPTER VIII

Railroads and Canals

AT the opening of the present century, the Inland Empire was serviced by several major railroads and by one or two smaller ones. The influence of these roads in the building of Central New York has already been traced in a previous volume. Modern times have witnessed no slackening in the importance of railroads and that in spite of the serious competition afforded first by the introduction of the inter-urban, then by the automobile and at present by aircraft. Ground, of course, had to be given to these rivals as may be seen by an examination of the schedules and time tables of the companies of 1900 and 1941. Here and there short runs have been discontinued; in other instances service has been restricted to freight and mixed trains operate where passenger service once predominated. Offsetting these losses, has been a notable increase in the quality of service for both freight and passenger. Improved day coaches that outrival the Pullman cars of 1900 are to be seen on all the longer runs, while the distance between points has been materially decreased by increased speeds. Speed, moreover, has not been purchased at the expense of safety. Finally, it may be observed that little change in the number of roads has taken place since 1900.

One of the more important of the railroads that span the Inland Empire is the Lehigh Valley. The main line of this road, at the opening of the century, started at Buffalo and ran due west to Geneva Junction. Here it turned in a diagonal manner across Seneca County and entered Cayuga near Trumansburg and then went on to Ithaca. From Ithaca it moved south through West Danby and so on to Sayre, Pennsylvania, and New York City.

Then there was a division that ran south from Cayuga along the eastern shore of Cayuga Lake to Ithaca and which had a branch connecting Cayuga Junction with Auburn. Another branch started at North Fair Haven on Lake Ontario, travelled south through Port Byron, Auburn, Locke, Freeville, Dryden and on to Sayre where it joined the main line. Finally, there was a division that began at Camden in Oneida and went south by the eastern end of Oneida Lake, touched at Canastota, Cazenovia and De Ruyter, then southwest through the city of Cortland to East Ithaca where a shorter line ran south and west to Van Etten Junction; here it merged with the main line from Buffalo.

During the decades that followed the Lehigh Valley disposed of its rights from Camden to Canastota to the New York Central and the New York, Ontario and Western. Competition with the automobile has forced a diminution of passenger service on some branches. To illustrate, the road from Auburn to Fair Haven is now limited to freight while the line from Auburn to Freeville and Dryden is likewise used mainly for freight though space is provided for passengers; the latter is also true of the Cortland branch which runs between East Ithaca and Canastota. Regular passenger service, however, is maintained on the main line from Buffalo to New York City by the way of Trumansburg, Ithaca and West Danby, and between Auburn and Ithaca through Cayuga Junction. Freight is also handled between Cayuga and Cayuga Junction. Most famous of the Lehigh trains is the "Black Diamond" which, since its inauguration in 1896, has established an enviable reputation for speed, safety and comfort. Viewed from its deluxe, air-conditioned coaches and parlor cars, the passenger certainly admires the ever changing panorama as the Black Diamond speeds through the vineyards and orchards of the Finger Lakes region, a part of which is in Cayuga and Tompkins. Franklin C. Cornell of Ithaca was a director of the Lehigh Valley at the opening of the century. B. L. Vorhis of Auburn and Alfred Kittler of Ithaca are agents of this company at present.

Turning to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, one finds that in 1900 a line ran south and east from Oswego to Syracuse, entering Onondaga County a little to the north of Lamsons. From Syracuse this road ran south through that county touching at Jamesville and Tully and then on to Preble and Cort-

land. Here it swung in a southeasterly fashion, passed through Marathon, and then went on through Broome County to Chenango Forks. Another branch, beginning at Richfield Springs in Otsego County, entered Oneida County at a point south of Bridgewater,



OLD BLACK RIVER CANAL LOCK No. 71 AT BOONVILLE (1883)

swung north to Richfield Junction, then went on to Paris and Sangerfield. From here it went south through Madison County to Earlville, then through Chenango, touching at places like Smyrna, Norwich, Oxford and Greene, until it joined the Syracuse line at Chenango Forks. From this junction it continued on to New York City. The Lackawanna also had a line that ran between Ithaca and Binghamton which provided through service to New York City.

Today regular freight and passenger service is provided in Onondaga and Cortland by the Binghamton, Syracuse and Oswego

division of the Lackawanna. The Lackawanna, having extended its holdings so as to tap Utica, also maintains similar service through the Binghamton and Utica division which travels over sections of Oneida, Madison and Chenango. Equal provisions exist for freight and passengers from Ithaca to Owego and then on to Binghamton. Freight service only is offered between Richfield Springs and Richfield Junction, and mixed trains operate between Cincinnatus and Cortland on what was once the Erie and Central Railroad. Residents of Central New York thoroughly appreciate the service rendered by the "Inter-state Express" of the Lackawanna which speeds from Syracuse to Washington and Philadelphia. Other trains include the "Pocono Express," and the "Lackawanna Limited." G. W. Eggert and O. J. Stunger are agents of the Lackawanna today at Syracuse.

Another road operating at the opening of the century was the New York, Ontario and Western, the main line of which started at Oswego, ran south to Fulton, then east across the southern part of Oswego County, and entered Oneida County a little to the east of Cleveland. Following the north shore of Oneida Lake, the main line then continued to Sylvan Junction, and then went south to Oneida City. Here it continued south through Madison County to Randallville; from here it entered Chenango County near Earlville and then went on to Norwich. From Norwich, it followed the Chenango River for a short distance, then turned east and south to Sidney (Delaware), passing through Guilford and East Guilford. From Sidney it moved on to New York City. At Randallville a branch swung north through the villages of Hamilton and Madison, entered Oneida County at Oriskany Falls and then moved north to Clinton where other lines connected that village with Rome and Utica. Today, no passenger service is maintained between Oswego and Oneida though freight is cared for. This is also true of the Utica branch between Utica and Randallville, and the Rome branch to Clinton. The main line of the New York, Ontario and Western, therefore, today begins at Oneida and offers both freight and passenger service in Madison and Chenango Counties, on its run to and from New York City.

Running east and west through Oneida, Onondaga and Cayuga Counties was the main line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Entering Oneida County, a little to the east of

Deerfield, this road continued on its way to Buffalo passing through Utica, Rome, Oneida and Syracuse. Paralleling this line was the West Shore Branch which left Cayuga County at a point a little to the west of Montezuma. Then there was the Auburn division which started at Syracuse, swung southwest to Auburn, left the Inland Empire at the village of Cayuga and continued on to Rochester. From Syracuse there was also a short line that ran north through Liverpool and Clay and then continued to Pulaski and Watertown. The Chenango branch connected Syracuse with Earlville, passing through villages like Fayetteville, Manlius, Cazenovia and Georgetown. From Rome a line ran northwest through Oneida County, left the latter a little beyond West Camden, and then went on to Richland and Watertown. Then there was the Utica and Black River division which left Utica for Ogdensburg passing through Whitesboro, Marcy, Trenton and Boonville, all in Oneida County. Finally, a section of the Mohawk and Malone branch swung through eastern Oneida touching at Remsen, Forestport and White Lake. Mention should also be made of the few miles covered in the northern part of Cayuga by the line that connected Oswego with Rochester.

All of these branches operate today except the Chenango division which now terminates at Cazenovia. Through freight and passenger service is maintained on all these lines except on the West Shore division west of Utica and on the Chenango branch; freight, however, is carried over the latter two lines. Much of the railroad activity of Central New York rests upon the operation of the New York Central which proudly and justly boasts of such trains as the "Twentieth Century Limited," the "Empire State," "The Cayuga," "The Genesee," "The North Shore Limited" and the "Mohawk," all of which are well known to residents of the Inland Empire.

Among the minor lines, primarily operated now for freight, is the Unadilla Valley Railroad, chartered in 1890. Mr. H. E. Salsberg of New York City was its president in 1940 and Mr. R. T. Reidenback of New Berlin was superintendent. It runs for twenty miles between Bridgewater, in southeast Oneida County, and New Berlin in Chenango County. At the opening of the century this road was in dire financial straits due to a deficit of over fifty thousand dollars. Reorganization saved it from failure

and by 1930 it had a surplus of over a hundred thousand dollars; since then it has declined somewhat though in 1938, the last date available for statistical information, it reported a total surplus of over seventy-seven thousand dollars. Most of the commodities carried are agricultural products, coal, coke, milk and meats. Then there was the Skaneateles Railroad, chartered in 1866, S. A. Kane of Skaneateles being the president in 1939. This road operated for five miles between Skaneateles and Skaneateles Junction where it connected with the New York Central. Recently, this road discontinued operations. Agricultural products and coal and coke were the chief articles carried by this road. Mention should also be made of the Owasco River Railroad which runs between the Auburn branch of the New York Central and the yards of the D. M. Osborne Company in Auburn. In 1930 it was acquired by the New York Central; later by this road and the Lehigh Valley, though it continued to operate independently. Mr. A. U. Smith of Marcellus is president of the Marcellus and Otisco Lake Railway which runs for nine and a half miles between Martisco, Marcellus and Otisco Lake. Freight service only is provided. Finally, there is old Erie and Central, chartered in 1870, and which in 1910 passed over to the Lackawanna. It had twenty miles of track between Cortland Junction and Cincinnatus. Reference should also be made to the projected Cortland and Auburn Railroad, chartered in 1907, which was to run from Cortland to Auburn by the way of Skaneateles but never was constructed. In 1908 the Rome and Osceola Railroad was incorporated to operate between Rome and Osceola by the way of Lee Center; some of the road was graded but in a short time all work ceased.

The assessed value of real property in railroads throughout Central New York is as follows:

	1915	1920	1930	1939
Cayuga	\$2,996,772	3,221,737	4,909,450	3,283,870
Chenango	1,675,184	1,821,991	2,811,769	2,130,781
Cortland	1,079,385	1,387,824	1,929,222	1,517,420
Madison	2,245,441	2,844,717	4,468,015	2,831,191
Oneida	5,818,905	12,477,513	13,419,994	10,433,927
Onondaga	7,462,875	9,552,076	17,783,062	18,346,148
Tompkins	1,118,525	1,302,990	2,682,340	1,698,000
Total	\$22,397,087	32,658,848	48,003,852	40,241,337

In the wake of the railroads, during the nineteenth century, came the horse-drawn street cars. At Syracuse, the first line appeared in August, 1860, and operated between the Erie Bridge at Salina and Wolf Streets; this line was known as the Central City. During the course of the next two decades other companies, like the Syracuse and Geddes, the Woodlawn and Butternut, and the Seventh Ward, were established. All of these, and there were twelve of them by 1889, were horse car lines and from all accounts rendered valuable service to the growing and expanding community. By this time, however, they had seen their best days and had to retreat before the electric cars which were first introduced in 1888 when the Third Ward Railroad electrified its line to Solvay. The other companies followed this lead and the last horse-drawn car disappeared on Monday, October 1, 1900.

In the meantime, a process of merger and consolidation had taken place among the various companies with the result that by 1890 all of these were either grouped under the People's Company or the so-called Consolidated. Two years later, a syndicate known as the Syracuse Street Railway Company purchased these two companies though legal difficulties retarded complete merger and reorganization until 1895. Trouble, however, dogged the life of the new company and within a year it had sold out to the Rapid Transit Railway Company which thus became the owner of all horse and electric lines in the city with the single exception of the Syracuse and East Side Railway whose inception went back to 1894. After a year or more of uncertain existence, G. D. Chapman and Mathew J. Myers were appointed receivers for this latter company and in 1899 handed it over to a reorganized concern known as the East Side Traction Company. This company operated electric cars over seven and a half miles between James Street and North State to East Syracuse, and between Sedgwick Street to Messina, New York. At that time Paul T. Brady and R. E. Drake, both of Syracuse, were president and secretary of the company. In a short time the holdings of the East Side Traction passed into the hands of Clifford D. Beebe who in the summer of 1899 sold out to the Rapid Transit.

By this time the Rapid Transit had control over twenty-one lines which in 1900 extended over fifty-four miles. William P. Gannon of Syracuse was then its president. Additional track was

laid in the years that followed; by 1905 there were over sixty-eight miles. Five years later, however, due to reorganization and the discontinuation of certain lines, the mileage had dropped to fifty-two. As it was, every important residential and business district



VIEW OF THE VILLAGE OF BOONVILLE (1866)
Showing Black River Canal; Original Two-way Bridge Adjoining Old Black Iron Foundry

was serviced by the company which constantly kept making improvements, such as the transfer system which permitted passengers to ride from one end of the city to the other for five cents.

Shortly thereafter the Rapid Transit became a part of the New York State Railways. By the period of the World War, mounting costs plus the competition by the "jitney" and automobile forced an increase in fare to ten cents, though through the purchase of "tokens" this was reduced somewhat. By the late 1920s it was

evident that the street railway system was on the decline and between 1929 and 1934, the Syracuse branch of the New York State Railways was operated by a receiver. In 1936, and with the approval of the State Commissioner, the Syracuse Transit Corporation took over the Syracuse branch of the New York State Railways with the permission to operate motor bus lines, which already had made their appearance in the city. Each year, thereafter, more buses replaced the electric cars and by 1941 the latter were entirely off the streets. It is hoped that in a short time all of the tracks will be removed.

The inception of street railways was followed by the appearance of the inter-urban lines. Several of the earlier companies, such as the Marcellus Electric Railroad, encountered considerable trouble and, in some instances, complete failure. An illustration of the latter occurred in the repeated attempts to construct a road from Syracuse to South Bay on Oneida Lake. Finally, in 1904, the Syracuse and South Bay Railroad Company, headed by Willard R. Kimball, actually undertook the building of this road. Within a year, however, financial difficulties halted construction and the concern in 1907 became known as the Syracuse and South Bay Electric Railway Company, whose president, Clifford D. Beebe, completed the line and opened it for operation. The distance covered by this road was about nine and a half miles. Financial trouble then followed and in 1915 this company passed into the hands of a receiver. Later it was reorganized as Syracuse Northern Electric Railway and extended its lines to Brewerton. The property and franchise of this company was sold to the Syracuse and Oswego Motor Bus Company in 1937.

Another line was the Syracuse, Lakeside and Baldwinsville, chartered in 1896 and which operated over fourteen miles between Syracuse and Baldwinsville. Edward A. Powell of Syracuse at one time was president of this company which was formed entirely of local capital. Later, reorganized as the Syracuse, Lakeshore and Northern, it was extended to Oswego, and ultimately gave way to the Syracuse and Oswego Motor Bus Company. Then there was the Syracuse and Suburban Company, whose twelve miles of track ran from Syracuse to Edwards Falls; Arthur Jenkins of Syracuse once was a president. This company also had a half mile of track that connected Orville with Jamesville. More significant

was the Auburn and Syracuse line, established by Clifford Beebe, which began operations in June, 1903. This company operated successfully for many years, but in 1930 was forced to suspend operations. Later, Mr. Beebe fostered the Rochester, Syracuse and Eastern, incorporated in 1901. By 1907 it was running between Rochester and Clyde. Later, additional track was laid to Lakeshore Junction where it connected with the Syracuse, Lakeshore and Northern over whose tracks it came into Syracuse. In 1913 it was consolidated into the Empire United Railway Company which also acquired control of the Syracuse, Lakeshore and Northern, and the Auburn and Northern Electric Railway, which ran from Auburn to Port Byron. Among many companies that undertook to provide inter-urban transportation but never were completely constructed was the Marcellus Electric Railway, chartered in 1897, to run to Amber; F. B. Mills of Marcellus was its president.

In 1907, the introduction of the third rail brought electrification to the West Shore tracks of the New York Central. The Oneida Railway Company then began operating cars between Syracuse and Utica. Utica was also connected with Clinton and Binghamton by the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton line. The Utica Southern Railroad Company was chartered in 1907 with the intent of providing service from Clinton to Hamilton with a branch to Waterville; later the charter was revised so as to extend service to Norwich. Only a portion of this road was ever constructed. Later, in 1900, several companies, one being the Frankfort and Utica Street Railway, connected Utica with Little Falls. These, together with the Deerfield and Utica, became consolidated by 1905 as the Utica and Mohawk Valley, which had run street cars in Utica for some time. Ultimately this gave way to bus lines.

Horse-drawn cars appeared in Utica in 1862 with the chartering of the Utica City Railway which, within a year, had extended its lines to New Hartford and Whitestown. In 1864 the company was reorganized as the Utica and Waterville Railway Company and in 1867 passed into the hands of the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton. At this time James I. Scollard of Clinton and Roger Rock of Utica were president and superintendent, respectively. No further changes took place until 1886 when the Utica Belt Line was organized and under its direction the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton and the Utica Suburban, formed earlier, were operated.

Financial difficulties sent it into receivership in 1892, though by the turn of the century the company was in good shape. John W. Boyle of Utica was then president. There were thirteen divisions of the company in 1900, two of which were of the old Suburban line which ran from Genesee Street in Utica to the Cemetery and from Whitesboro to Oriskany. The Utica, Clinton and Binghamton serviced between the Main Street depot in Utica to Whitesboro, New York Mills Junction to New York Mills, and between the depot and New Hartford. Other divisions, such as the Lincoln Avenue, the Genesee and Blandina line, and the Genesee, Eagle and Seymour route, covered the important residential and business sections of Utica. All of these lines were electrically operated. In the meantime, the Utica and Mohawk Railway Company, chartered in 1869 as the Utica and Mohawk Street Railway, operated between Genesee Street and Utica Park, a distance of nearly three miles. By 1900 the line had been electrified and was under the presidency of James F. Mann of Utica. Mr. C. W. Hutchinson of Utica held this office at an earlier date. By 1912 both lines had become part of the New York State Railway and as such continued to operate for some time. Later, motor buses were introduced on many of the main lines; electric cars, however, continued to operate from the terminal opposite the New York Central depot as late as the spring of 1941. The trolley and bus lines are leased by the New York, Ontario and Western.

In Rome, the Rome City Street Railway Company was chartered in 1895 and by 1900 was operating horse-drawn cars between the Locomotive Works and Doxtater Avenue, and John Street on what was known as the Loop Line, and between James and Dominick and the Fair Grounds. James Wardwell of Rome was president in 1900. Later this company became electrified and in due time became motorized. Horse-drawn cars also operated between Deerfield and Utica late in the last century; P. G. Weaver of Deerfield at one time being president. In Oneida, W. E. Northrup was president of the Oneida Railway Company, chartered in 1885 and which ran two lines, one from the New York Central depot to the West Shore Railroad, the other from Main Street to the West Shore Railroad. Later, this line was electrified and extended and, in 1912, passed into the hands of the New York State Railways. Motor buses are used today.

Various different horse car lines also operated at Auburn during the latter part of the last century. Out of these developed the Auburn City Railway Company in 1886 which by the turn of the century was running electric cars over twelve miles. The main divisions ran from North Street to Genesee, the Lehigh Valley



GENESEE STREET LOOKING EAST, AUBURN

depot and Seward Street, from South Street to Owasco Lake Park, from East Genesee to Owasco Lake Park, and from State to Seymour. Clifford Beebe of Syracuse was then its president. In 1902 this company was consolidated with the Auburn Inter-urban Electric which ultimately became the Auburn and Syracuse. Service ceased by 1930; since then motor buses have operated. Much the same story may be told of the lines once running in Ithaca. Chartered in 1884, the Ithaca Street Railway provided horse-drawn cars for a time, though by 1900 the company electrified its lines. One of these ran from the Lehigh Valley depot to Stewart Avenue and State Street, another from Huestis Street to East Ithaca, a

third from State Street to Railroad Avenue, and a fourth from Railroad Avenue to Renwick Park. Later, another line connected the city with the campus at Cornell. Most of the directors and officers of this company were residents of Ithaca, Edward G. Wyckoff being at one time president. By 1920 this company was known as Ithaca Traction Company. In 1894 the Cortland and Homer Traction Company operated horse cars between the two villages by that name. By 1900 the line was electrified. Among its officers at that time were Herman Bergholtz of Ithaca and Edwin Duffey and W. B. Bucklin of Cortland. One division ran between Main Street in Homer to Homer Avenue in Cortland, and another ran from Port Watson to Cortland Park. Connections were also made to McGrawville. Shortly thereafter the company went into the hands of a receiver and in July, 1901, it was reorganized as the Cortland County Traction Company. Later, upon authority from Albany, it constructed a ten-mile division to Little York Lake. Ultimately, the cars were taken off the streets and replaced by buses. No horse-drawn or electric cars ever operated in Chenango County. The assessed value of the real property of all electric railways in Central New York was as follows:

	1915	1920	1930	1938
Cayuga	\$498,266	464,530	296,006	7,680
Cortland	98,837	116,364	164,845	....
Madison	112,100	160,650	211,050	5,200
Oneida	319,614	689,995	1,968,556	169,767
Onondaga	1,420,462	1,658,990	2,098,181	890,275
Tompkins	86,506	101,100	16,700	9,200
Total	\$2,535,785	2,191,629	4,755,338	1,082,122

Paralleling the main line of the New York Central as it sweeps across the Inland Empire is the present important waterway, the Barge Canal. As is well known, this artery follows in part the path once traversed by the historic Erie Canal, concerning which comment has been made in a previous volume. Entering Central New York at Utica, the Erie swung north and west to Rome, thence in an arc it reached down to Oneida City and continued west through Onondaga and Cayuga on its way to the terminals at Rochester and Buffalo. At Syracuse, the Erie joined with the Oswego Canal which ran north and west through Liverpool, Three Rivers and Fulton to Oswego. Another spur of the Erie was the

Cayuga and Seneca Canal which ran north from the village of Cayuga to Montezuma which was on the Erie. Finally, there was the Black River Canal which ran from Lyons Falls in Lewis County south through Boonville to Rome and Utica. No one questioned the economic importance of these highways nor the various sums that were spent at various times to improve their usefulness. Even as late as 1900 the so-called Peterboro Street bridge at Canastota was repaired as well as the Schuyler Street lift bridge at Utica and the South George Street bridge at Rome. Moreover, structural changes had been made at Fulton and the locks had been rebuilt on the Black River Canal.

Notwithstanding these and other improvements the economic life of the State, under the impact of recent industrial development, necessitated greater changes. Considerable debate and discussion followed with the result that in 1900, the Legislature authorized the State Engineer and Surveyor to "cause surveys, plans and estimates to be made for improving the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal and the Oswego Canal." By way of suggestion the act called for plans and estimates for a "so-called barge canal having not less than 12 feet depth in the waterway, 11 feet depth of water in the locks . . . with locks not less than 310 feet long and 28 feet wide with a capacity of passing two boats each of 110 feet in length, 25 feet in width, 10 feet draught, with a cargo capacity of approximately 1000 tons each." Upon the basis of this legislation the necessary surveys, plans and estimates were made and in 1903 an act was passed providing for the improvement of the Erie, Oswego and Champlain Canals; later, in 1909, the Cayuga and Seneca was included with the Barge Canal System. Work was begun in 1905 but it was not until 1918 that the entire system was thrown open for use. It should be noted that whereas the old Erie to a large degree was an artificial waterway, the Barge principally utilizes existing natural watercourses such as the Mohawk, Oswego, Oneida and Seneca Rivers, and Oneida, Onondaga and Cayuga Lakes. Finally, it should be noticed that the expense and maintenance of the Barge Canal has largely been met by the State of New York, though in 1934 authority was granted by the Legislature to receive Federal funds for additional improvements. Most of these improvements in Central New York centered about the Oswego Canal.

The Barge Canal has a number of important feeders of which the following are within Central New York: the Camillus, Butter-nut Creek, Limestone Creek and Orville feeders in Onondaga; the Chittenango feeder in Madison; and the Black River Canal, Forestport and Oneida feeders in Oneida. The upper section of the old Black River Canal was abandoned by 1905 because of a lack of business and a decay in its facilities. The main terminals of the Barge Canal within the Inland Empire include Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Weedsport, Baldwinsville and Ithaca, the latter having access to the Canal by the way of Cayuga Lake and the Seneca-Cayuga division. In respect to locks there are seven on the Oswego branch, four on the Cayuga-Seneca branch, and eleven on what is known as the Erie branch; these locks are about 45 feet in width and have a depth of about 12 feet. This was sufficient to take care of the cargo boats and tugs that operated throughout the Canal system. The cargo boats have ranged in size from twenty-five ton fishing ships to as high as three thousand ton steel motor boats. Occasionally, a reinforced concrete barge has been used. Most of the labor employed on these boats is of the adult male class; there being none of the canal boy type that was so common on the old Erie.

Unfortunately, the sources available for this study do not list *in toto* either the type or quantity of cargo that cleared from ports within Central New York. From the reports of the Superintendent of Public Works, however, it is established that agricultural products were shipped from Montezuma, Baldwinsville and Sylvan Beach. Boots and shoes, machine products, brick, tile, malt liquor, clothing, lumber and mill supplies, iron and steel products, and typewriters cleared from Syracuse. From Rome came brass and iron goods, machinery, woolen goods and farm produce, and from Utica, lumber, planing mill products and printed materials. Ithaca shipped salt and cement. Syracuse appears to have been the chief port within Central New York in respect to tonnage received and forwarded. In 1921, for example, 62,413 tons of goods were received at this city and 19,910 tons were cleared. In the same year Utica received 22,134 and forwarded 247 tons. In 1938 out of a total of 4,709,488 net tons moved over the State's entire canal system, 3,349,250 tons originated on the Erie division,

939,490 tons on the Oswego division, and 13,910 tons on the Cayuga-Seneca Canal. The usual length of the navigation system runs about eight months. Since 1922 the canal has opened generally in April, sometimes as early as the fifth of the month, and has closed in late November or early December, though in 1927 it remained open until December 20th.

CHAPTER IX
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

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Transportation and Communication

IN a previous volume reference was made to the extensive network of highways, turnpikes and plank roads that crossed Central New York during the nineteenth century. The advent of the steam railroad, it will be recalled, did much to lessen the importance of these highways as avenues of transportation and communication. On the other hand, their utility was by no means destroyed, particularly in those areas not touched by the railroads. Nor did the appearance of the electric inter-urbans late in the same century do much to decrease the value of the highways. Stage coaches of a sort still continued to journey back and forth through the less frequented sections while access to many places was only to be had by horse and buggy. Interest in highways, therefore, was of necessity largely confined to the local communities in whose hands rested the responsibility of building and maintaining these roads. No drastic alteration took place until 1898 when the State offered financial aid to those towns that gave up the labor system of maintaining roads; the amount of this aid equalled twenty-five per cent. of a town's expenditures for such purpose. It is to be noted that it was a labor system and not the inadequacy of the roads themselves that loomed large in the minds of those who sponsored this measure.

Two years later, however, a convention was held at Albany to discuss the subject of highway improvement with special reference to State aid. Among those present were Jay P. Nye of Auburn, Jerome Emerson of Conquest, Adelbert Chamberlain of Owasco, W. L. Beach of Norwich, George L. Page of Greene,

Dr. H. D. Hunt of Preble, J. O'Donnell of Truxton, and F. W. Surdam of Hewitts Corners. From Oneida County came William Walsh of Babcock Hill, W. A. Billingham of Clinton and William P. White of Utica. Onondaga County was represented by Frank Wilcox and James B. Malone, both of Syracuse, Willis C. Newell of Lafayette and James S. Barnard of Fabius. There were no delegates from Tompkins County. Although no immediate results followed this meeting the interest shown was reflected by the passage of a law in 1902 which doubled the amount of State aid and in 1908 another act made the money system compulsory.

By this time automobiles had made their appearance and the demand the owners of these vehicles made for improved roads soon created a situation that neither the towns nor the State could ignore. Here and there local authorities aided by State grants already had been improving roads by the construction of concrete sluices, bridges and culverts, by widening the roads, and by paving the same. According to the report of the State Highway Commission the number of miles of roads in Central New York for 1910 was as follows:

	Town	County	State	Total	Amt. of State Aid
Cayuga	1490.0	67.49	3.08	1560.57	\$25,414.55
Chenango	1746.0	103.86	6.04	1855.90	32,435.44
Cortland	1037.0	40.64	5.08	1082.72	17,345.71
Madison	1423.0	25.86	8.32	1456.18	25,298.30
Oneida	2137.0	106.43	10.02	2433.45	39,494.89
Onondaga	1635.0	104.99	7.86	1747.85	32,643.75
Tompkins	1091.0	38.39	2.59	1131.98	19,576.72

During the course of the next nine years while the mileage of the town roads remained practically unchanged a definite increase took place in the number of miles of county and state roads. The following table also shows the amount of State aid granted in 1921.

1919					Amt. of State Aid
	Town	County	State	Total	
Cayuga	1490.0	108.46	32.86	1631.32	\$35,982.50
Chenango	1746.0	118.86	49.44	1925.74	43,448.31
Cortland	1037.0	71.35	22.32	1130.67	24,859.30
Madison	1422.0	60.97	50.70	1533.67	35,141.70
Oneida	2137.0	191.19	113.27	2621.46	63,031.84
Onondaga	1635.0	185.23	62.94	1885.14	51,342.97
Tompkins	1091.0	79.11	46.49	1216.60	26,950.00

In the case of Chenango and Onondaga the total mileage also included 11.44 and 1.97 miles of Federal road respectively. Subsequent legislation by the State, such as the Lowman Act of 1920 and the Pratt Dirt Road Act of 1930, plus increased grants from the State and Federal Government increased the number of roads



ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND SHORELINE OF SKANEATELES LAKE, SKANEATELES

throughout Central New York. By 1937 the figures, exclusive of cities and villages, showed Cayuga had 1519 miles of highways of which 1262 were town and county roads; of this total mileage 1080 were classed as improved. In Chenango the total mileage amounted to 1792 of which 1554 were town and county; of this 696 miles were improved. Cortland had 1055 miles of highway of which 909 were town and county; 798 miles of improved roads were included in the total. In Madison there were 1465 miles of highway, 1297 of which were town and county; out of the total, 612 were improved. In Oneida there were 2374 miles of highway of which 1976 were rated as town and county; of this total, 999

miles were improved. Onondaga had 1705 miles, 1380 of which were town and county; of the total 1421 were improved. In Tompkins, there were 1106 miles of highways which included 947 of town and county; out of the total 678 were classed as improved. Since then additional miles of highway have been added, there being a total of 11,036 miles by 1940, exclusive of roads within cities and villages.

Among the better known highways are the New York and United States Roads, Numbers Five and Twenty. The former enters Central New York from the east at a point close to Utica and passes through Chittenango, Syracuse, Skaneateles and Auburn on its way to Buffalo. Number Twenty enters the Inland Empire from the west some five miles east of Seneca Falls and passes over Number Five to Auburn where it branches southward through Lafayette, Pompey, Cazenovia, Morrisville, Madison and Bridgewater on its way to Albany. Two main roads run south from Utica, one of these, New York Number Twelve, passes through Waterville, Sherburne, Norwich, Oxford and Greene; the other, Number Eight, passes through Sauquoit, Bridgewater, New Berlin and East Guilford. To the west of these is New York Number Thirteen which, starting at Chittenango, goes south to Cazenovia and DeRuyter and from there southwest to Cortland and Ithaca. At Cortland it crosses New York Number Forty-One which runs southeast through Willet, Greene and Afton. Also at Cortland it crosses United States Number Eleven which enters Central New York from the north at a point near Brewerton and passes south through Syracuse, Tully, Cortland and Marathon. New York Number Fifty-Seven connects Syracuse with Oswego, while New York Number Thirty-Four connects Auburn with Ithaca. Auburn is also connected with Cortland by New York Number Forty-One.

Over these roads as well as many others, motor vehicles of all types and description run today in great numbers. Prior to 1901 the State did not charge fees for automobiles but since that date a fair share of its revenue has been obtained from that source. From the appended tables some insight can be gained as to the total number of cars registered and the amount of fees paid. All of the seven counties showed a marked increase in the number of cars registered between 1921 and 1930, Tompkins showing the greatest gain and Madison the smallest, though all

counties registered an increase of more than fifty-six per cent. Between 1930 and 1939 the rate of increase was much lower, indicative of a possible saturation point in the total number of possible registrants. Contrasting the number of registrations with the total population of each county, it can readily be seen that the former has shown a marked increase, thus likewise indicating a saturation point.

From the appended tables it may also be seen to what an extent transportation by motor buses has increased. Prior to 1914 the report of the State Public Service Commission contained no statistics as to the number of motor vehicles employed for public transportation. In that year, however, fifty-two concerns filed returns; twenty-two others were mentioned as not having rendered reports. Of these seventy-four, ten were listed as operating in Central New York. Two of the latter were located in Cayuga, one, the Auburn and Moravia Auto Bus Company, running between Auburn, Owasco and Moravia, the other, operating between Montezuma and Auburn; Daniel Farrell was the owner of the latter company. Raymond M. Hatch ran a line from Trumansburg to Ithaca, and the Inter-Urban Motor Company ran between the same points by the way of Newfield. The Rome and Custodial Bus Line connected Rome with the Rome State Custodial Asylum, and Franklin P. Storms operated a line between Chittenango and Chittenango Station. The Waterloo and Cayuga Lake Stage Company provided service between Waterloo and Cayuga. Others who operated bus lines were D. C. Hadcock of Clinton, Carl M. Kilwen of Chittenango, and Frank C. Butler of Canastota.

In 1920, on the basis of new legislation at Albany, fifty-four companies made returns; fifteen failed to do so. Of these sixty-nine, thirteen were within Central New York. Ernest C. Hubbard of Messina, and Michael J. O'Hara of Camillus operated short lines. Then there were the Rome and Northern Auto Bus Company, the Theodore J. Wilson and W. J. Scott line of Fulton, and the line between Oneida, Sherrill and Kenwood owned by Richard H. Clark. The Durfee Brothers operated a line between Munnsville and Oneida, and the Rome-Oriskany Falls Auto Bus Company provided service between Rome, Vernon Center and Augusta Center. The Inter-Urban Motor Company ran between Ithaca,

Dryden, Freeville and Cortland, and Achille Lerretts had a service that extended from Ithaca to Clayville. From the latter village, Joseph Thompson ran a line to Utica. Within the City of Rome, Louis J. Schenible provided local service, while the Rome and Oneida Bus Line operated between Rome and Sylvan Beach by the way of Oneida. Samuel A. Smith conducted a line between Old Forge and Utica.

By 1930 the number of lines had increased to a marked degree, some of these being divisions of state and interstate companies. Among the latter was the Eastern Greyhound Lines Incorporated of New York. This company serviced the area between Syracuse and Norwich, a stretch of sixty-five miles. From Syracuse buses also were run by this same company to Watertown, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester and Geneva. Also under the same management were lines that ran from Utica to Watertown and from Ithaca to Cortland. Then there were the Cayuga Omnibus Company which operated between Auburn and Syracuse, the Cortland County Bus Line, and the Elmira-Watkins Glen Transit Corporation operating between Elmira and Ithaca. Other major companies included the Utica-Old Forge Transportation Company, the Utica-Clayville Bus Company, the Mid-State Coach Line of Syracuse, and the Ithaca Yellow Bus Company. Smaller concerns were the lines operated by Frank A. Buckley between Norwich and Cortland, Earl L. Case between Syracuse and Marcellus, Ross W. Cooper between Cortland, Cazenovia and DeRuyter, Fay I. Giddings between Cortland, Auburn and Ithaca, Harry A. Liggett between Hamilton and Clinton, and the Clark Motor Service between Oneida and Sherrill.

At present Central New York is serviced by several major lines and a number of smaller ones. Of these the most important is the Central Greyhound Lines Incorporated of New York which, in addition to local service, provides through transportation to points far beyond the Inland Empire. Recently a fleet of air-conditioned and thoroughly modernized buses have been installed on the longer runs. One of the main lines of this company runs east and west between Albany and Buffalo and passes through Auburn, Syracuse, Oneida, Rome and Utica. From Utica a line runs north to Watertown by the way of Remsen and South Trenton. Syracuse is also connected with Watertown by a line going north

through Brewerton. Greyhounds also run south from Syracuse to Ithaca, passing through Tully, Homer, Cortland, and Dryden. Then there is the Short Line Bus Company, with offices at Binghamton, which operates north from Binghamton to Utica by the way of Greene, Oxford, Norwich, Sherburne, Waterville and Paris. Mr. A. Perreta of Utica is the proprietor of the Utica-Oneonta Bus Line which services the area between these two cities by the way of Bridgewater.

The Syracuse-Oswego Motor Lines Incorporated runs between these cities by the way of Baldwinsville; M. L. Zinsmeister of Syracuse is its president. Syracuse is also connected with Auburn by the Cayuga Omnibus Corporation, whose president is H. J. Drescher; this line passes through Marcellus and Skaneateles. Then there is the Central New York Coach Lines Incorporated, H. S. Sweet being president, which operates between Syracuse and Utica by the way of Oneida, and which has a line running east from Utica to Little Falls. The Cortland-Norwich-Oneonta Bus Line runs between these three cities by the way of McGraw, Cincinnati, Pitcher, South Plymouth and New Berlin; L. D. McKee of Cortland is its proprietor. Finally, there is the Giddings Bus Line operated by Fay I. Giddings of Auburn which services the area between Auburn, Cortland and Ithaca. Only in Utica is there a central terminal; in the other cities and villages the lines maintain their own stations. In addition to passenger service, Central New York roads are covered by an ever increasing number of motor trucks that provide transportation for local, State and interstate freight.

Of equal importance to the economic and social life of Central New York is the telephone. As a business enterprise the telephone was placed upon a commercial basis in 1878 with the organization of the New England Telephone Company though the patents were held by the Bell Telephone Company. Coincidental with this development was the foundation of the Gold Stock Company, a subsidiary of the Western Union Company, which sought to promote the Edison telephone patents. A scramble for power between these two concerns led to the purchase of the rights and patents of the Western Union by the Bell Company, and in 1880 the Bell and New England companies were reorganized into the American Bell Telephone Company. The latter had as its avowed

purpose the extension of telephone business throughout the country and in a few years had planted subsidiaries in various parts, one of these being the Central New York Telephone and Telegraph Company organized in 1882. Three years later, in order to handle long-distance calls, the American Bell created the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Shortly thereafter all of the subsidiaries of the American Bell in New York, together with some growing independent concerns, were absorbed into the New York Telephone Company. Finally, it should be noted that in 1899 the American Telephone and Telegraph Company acquired control of the patents and rights of the American Bell. Since that date the American Telephone and Telegraph, through its subsidiary the New York Telephone, has operated extensively throughout all of Central New York.

In the meantime a number of smaller companies had developed within Central New York. Many of these appeared in the villages and in the rural areas which during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were not tapped by the Bell system. Then there were those that arose at Syracuse, Utica and Auburn. To present a complete list of all these concerns would fill many pages and serve no useful purpose; some of the more important, however, deserve mention. In Onondaga County there was the Friendship Telephone Company, located at Syracuse in 1902 and which in time absorbed the Farm and Village Telephone Company, founded at Moravia in 1904, the Onondaga Independent Rural Telephone Company founded at Syracuse in 1908 (formerly known as the Independent Telephone Company of Syracuse, incorporated in 1903), and the Utica Home Telephone Company, established in 1901. By 1912 the Friendship had passed into the control of the New York Telephone Company. Then there was the Auburn Home Telephone Company, incorporated in 1901, and which sold out to the New York Telephone in 1914. Originally, this Auburn concern had been known as the Auburn Telephone Company which had been founded in 1897. The Weedsport, Jordan and Elbridge Telephone Company, founded in 1905, became the Cayuga and Onondaga Company in 1908 but within a few years it was bought out by the New York Telephone Company. The latter also purchased the Skeaneateles Telephone Company, founded in 1902, the Baldwinsville Telephone Company, established

in 1897, and the Hamilton Telephone Company, incorporated in 1910. Mention should also be made of the Oneida County Rural, the Truxton and Cuyler, the Waterville, the Cazenovia, the Chenango, and the New Berlin Telephone companies.



GROUP OF SALT WORKERS IN AN OLD STORE HOUSE, SYRACUSE

Today, in Cayuga County, there is the Cato and Meridian Telephone Company, C. S. Dudley being the manager, which services Cato, Fair Haven and Hannibal. C. T. Weston is manager of the Port Byron Telephone Company. In Chenango County, the Deposit Telephone Company provides service for Afton, and The Chenango and Unadilla Telephone Corporation, with headquarters at Norwich, and whose president is W. A. Seely, cares for the needs of Bainbridge, Guilford, McDonough, New Berlin, Oxford, Norwich, Sherburne and Smyrna. Greene is handled by the Chenango Valley Telephone Company, South New Berlin by the South New Berlin Telephone Company, and

Mt. Upton by the Unadilla Valley Farm Telephone Company. In Cortland County, the Otselic Valley Telephone Corporation, managed by George A. Haskins, operates in Cincinnatus, and the Dryden Telephone Corporation, managed by A. L. Crosby, cares for Virgil. D. T. Urquart directs the George Junior Republic Telephone Company at Freeville, and F. C. Carter operates the Killawog Telephone Corporation which services Marathon. Truxton is cared for by the Truxton and Cuyler Telephone Company, E. D. Hill being manager, and Willet by the Willet Telephone Company, headed by Clifford Tennant.

In Madison County, the Cazenovia Telephone Corporation, managed by R. Philip Hart, cares for the village of Cazenovia, and J. E. Newitt operates the DeRuyter and Lincklaen Telephone Company. Mr. H. D. Chandler handles the Earlville Telephone Company. The Cummings Telephone Company of New Woodstock provides service for Erieville and New Woodstock; Georgetown is handled by the Otselic Telephone Company, Madison and Brookfield by the Chenango and Unadilla Telephone Corporation, Morrisville by the Morrisville Telephone Company, managed by H. H. Hinkley, and Munnsville by the Mid-State Telephone Company whose president is Donald F. Davison, a graduate of Syracuse University. Local companies in Oneida include the Up-State Telephone Corporation which is owned by the General Telephone Corporation of New York City. This company operates in Boonville, Forestport and Remsen. The Oneida County Rural Telephone Company, managed by P. E. McCarthy, serves Holland Patent and the Chenango and Unadilla Company operates at Waterville. Mr. F. J. Crandall manages the Oriskany Falls Telephone Corporation. In Onondaga County there is the Patrons Telephone Company, E. O. Brown, manager, located at Lysander, the Lewis Hall Telephone Company of Manlius, managed by Alfred D. Jones, the Finger Lakes Telephone Corporation at Marcellus operated by M. A. Clary and the Navarino Telephone Company. In Tompkins County, Trumansburg is cared for by the Trumansburg Home Telephone Company, and Dryden by the Dryden Telephone Corporation.

Unlike the telephone, the telegraph has from the first been in the hands of large concerns. One of the earliest to operate in Central New York was the Western Union Telegraph Company,

organized in 1851, and which previously had been known as the New York and Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company. The Postal Telegraph Company, at one time known as the New England Telegraph Company of New York, was formed in 1866 as a competitor to the Western Union. Both of these companies operate today within Central New York.

During the last quarter of the present century a tremendous change took place in Central New York's avenues of transportation and communication. First, in order of time, came the aeroplane the use of which became increasingly more common following the close of the late World War. Enterprising urban centers, small as well as large, constructed landing fields while many individual companies were formed to promote travel by air. Pleasure trips also were arranged and many a person looked down upon his community from a plane that some flyer piloted for a dollar or two an hour. Time marched on and as it did flying became less of a fad and more of a business. Organized and responsible companies soon mapped out regular avenues of travel and their planes flew on scheduled time from one city to another. Business and commercial firms quickly grasped the significance of the aeroplane and utilized the same for travel and communication. Today all of the leading cities of the Inland Empire have their municipal airports, those at Utica and Syracuse being the more important.

A regular station of the American Airlines Incorporated is located at Syracuse with offices at the Onondaga Hotel. Individuals utilizing the splendid services offered by this company may leave Syracuse early in the morning, arrive at New York City by nine o'clock, transact any necessary business, and be back home in time for dinner at night. Albany and Buffalo, of course, are reached in much less time and here connections are made for Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and other points east and west. Recently, as a result of the war in Europe, Syracuse has become a training center for the United States Air Corps. A similar unit has developed at Morrisville and practically all of the colleges and universities of this area are now offering courses designed to speed up national defense. Current newspapers also tell of a vast air training center now being developed near Rome.

Somewhat older in its inception is the radio. One of the oldest stations now existing in Central New York is WFBL of Syracuse.

It was founded in February, 1922, by Mr. Samuel Woodworth at his home, 267 Genesee Park Drive and operated under the call letters, WLAH. In November, 1924, Mr. Woodworth sold out to the Onondaga Company, owners and operators then of the Onondaga Hotel. The station was moved to the hotel and was operated from there, the call letters being changed to WFBL. The present power is 5000 watts day and night on the regional channel of 1390. Officially known as the Onondaga Radio Broadcasting Company, it was one of the first ten regional basic stations at the origination of Columbia Broadcasting System on September 4, 1927; it has retained this affiliation ever since. Mr. Samuel Woodworth is Vice-President and General Manager of WFBL. Mr. Samuel H. Cook of Fayetteville Road is President, Mr. Robert G. Soule, of 157 Dewitt Street, is a Vice-President, and Mr. Oscar F. Soule, of 2 Brattle Road, is Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Woodworth's efforts in 1922 were followed by those of Mr. J. E. Page, who set up a small transmitter that was to be the original WSYR. On November 24, 1923, the license was transferred to Mr. Clive B. Meredith, who established studios at his home in Cazenovia to "provide a merry round of phonograph records and invited talent for listeners with headphone receiving sets." For a time the call letters used were WMAC. The rapid expansion of broadcasting throughout the country forced a change in Mr. Meredith's operations and in November, 1926, the studios were installed in the Hotel Syracuse under the call letters WSYR which had been used for some time past. In 1932 the station was acquired by the Central New York Broadcasting Corporation whose present officers are Harry C. Wilder, President; Mark S. Wilder and Fred R. Ripley, Vice-Presidents; N. L. Kidd, Treasurer; and L. C. Ryan, Secretary. At the present time, WSYR operates with a power of 1000 watts—5000 watts have been granted—, is affiliated with the National Broadcasting Company, and is located on the dial at 570 KC. The business offices of WSYR are in Starrett-Syracuse Building, Syracuse.

Early in September, 1937, a federal license was granted to the Sentinel Broadcasting Corporation of Syracuse; the original founders being Frank G. Revoir, Howard C. Barth and William T. Lane. It was not until April, 1941, however, that broadcasting was begun with studios on the fifth floor of the Loew Building in Syracuse.

Mr. Frank G. Revoir is President, Alexis N. Muench and William T. Lane are Vice-Presidents, Frances E. Doonan is Treasurer and Howard C. Barth is Secretary. The transmitter is located on the Liverpool Road in the town of Salina, just outside the city of Syracuse. The call letters used are WAGE, the watt power is 1000, and the station is located on the dial at 660 KC. WAGE is affiliated with the Mutual Broadcasting Company.

Somewhat older from point of view of actual broadcasting is WOLF, founded at Syracuse May 9, 1940, and known as the Civic Broadcasting Corporation. The original founders were Laurence Sovik, T. S. Marshall and George E. Hughes, who incorporated in March, 1939, and to whom the license was issued. Mr. T. S. Marshall is now President; George E. Hughes, Vice-President; Laurence Sovik, Treasurer, and George Richardson is Secretary. The studios are located on the second floor of the Chimes Building in Syracuse; the watt power is 250, and the location on the dial is 1490 KC. Although it has no contracted affiliation, WOLF has carried programs of the Mutual Broadcasting Company. Finally, in respect to Syracuse, reference should be made to the Radio Workshop of Syracuse University. At first this workshop operated a station known as WMAC; in 1933 it was known as WSYU. At present it operates in conjunction with WFBL and WSYR. The university station confines its activities to campus affairs and offers educational programs. Professor Kenneth G. Bartlett is Director of the Radio Workshop and offers several courses in radio education.

In 1926 a license was granted to George I. Stevens of Auburn and out of his pioneer efforts there was incorporated in 1931 the WMBO Broadcasting Company of Auburn. An announcement for John Stoner, automobile dealer, was the first ever broadcast on this station. One of the early sponsors and a consistent user ever since has been the Fred Rondino Furniture Store of Auburn. The present officers are William O. Dapping, President; Lithgow Osborne, Vice-President, and Charles D. Osborne, Secretary and Treasurer; all residents of Auburn. The station was first located in the Hislop Building, 95 Genesee Street; at present the studios are in the Metcalf Building, 141 Genesee; the transmitter is at York and Division Streets. WMBO operates on 250 watts and is found on the dial at 1340 KC.

In Utica is WIBX, incorporated in 1925 as the WIBX Broadcasting Company, commonly known as the "Voice of the Mohawk Valley." The Grid-Leak Company, a local radio store at that time, was an early sponsor as was Mr. J. C. Drummond. The present owner, president and general manager is Mr. Scott Howe Bowen of Utica. Mr. Elliott Stewart of the same city is executive vice-president and program manager, and Miss Gladys Moore is secretary. The studios of WIBX were located at first at the Hotel Utica though at present they are in the First National Bank Building, 187 Genesee Street. The watt power is 250 and the station is located on the dial at 1230 KC. WIBX is affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System and frequently coöperates with Hamilton College in broadcasting debates and musicals.

Last among the stations of Central New York is that located at Ithaca. This station started in 1906 with the call letters 8YC and was used primarily for experimental purposes though in 1912 it became a standard broadcasting station with 500 watts and was known as WEAL. Later the call letters were WESG; today they are WHCU. The studios have been located at the Mark Twain Hotel, Elmira, New York, the basement of West Sibley Hall at Cornell University, the Cornell Countryman's Building on the campus of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca; today the studio is in the Ithaca Savings Bank Building. The present location of the transmitter is at Forest Home, R. D. 2, Ithaca. Cornell University has been the owner of the license of this station and at present operates the same on a commercial basis. At the same time it devotes much attention to education and public service, its farm programs being of especial interest and value. Mr. Michael R. Hanna is general manager, Joseph A. Short is in charge of programs, Lew Trenner is sales manager and True McLean is chief engineer. WHCU operates on 1000 watts, is located at 870 KC. on the dial, and is affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System.

CHAPTER X
RELIGIOUS TRENDS

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Religious Trends

IN a previous volume attention was drawn to the growth and development of organized religious life in Central New York. Churches, it will be recalled, were planted in practically every community and great was the enthusiasm shown by their members. Evidences of the latter existed on every hand. Denominational schools and colleges, such as the Auburn Theological Seminary and Colgate and Syracuse Universities, appeared in certain quarters and an active religious press gave abundant information of foreign and domestic missions. Locally, each communion was on tip-toe to promote the spread of its faith and to aid in this undertaking a countless number of local efforts took place. At times the rivalry between the different faiths burst forth into open quarrels. On other occasions some of the Protestant churches openly sought to ridicule and weaken the work of the Unitarians and Roman Catholics. In spite of these unfortunate occurrences and notwithstanding the impact of reforming movements, such as anti-slavery and women's rights, the religious attitudes and behaviors generally remained quite conservative. Sobriety, virtue and a belief in the spoken word of God as revealed through the Bible were elements common to all.

The orthodoxy of the nineteenth century, however, had been seriously shaken though there were few at the time who saw the handwriting on the wall. The advent of the railroad, canal, and the rise of a new industrial order were most certainly preparing the way for many profound changes. Moreover, there were some brave and hardy pastors who, somewhat ahead of their time, were preaching a gospel that basically was revolutionary in its philosophy.

By 1890, the impact of these and other forces had become so apparent that historians have seized upon that date as marking the opening of a new religious age. Among these forces none was more significant than the social changes that swept over the entire country. The rapid rise of industrial centers, like Utica, Syracuse and Auburn, altered the social complexion of Central New York. Swarms of aliens, many of whom were Roman Catholics from Ireland, Poland and southern Europe, settled in these communities. At the same time sturdy farm hands, attracted by the higher wages offered by industry, migrated to the cities. Thus there was created the twin problem of a depopulated rural area and an expanding urban life. Organized religion was severely challenged by the situation and in trying to meet it the orthodoxy of the nineteenth century was forced to beat a retreat.

Life, moreover, was altered by the appearance of the electric inter-urban which allowed people to visit the beaches on Oneida Lake and the other recreational centers that sprang up here and there. In the libraries and on the newsstands a wide assortment of reading material was displayed that frequently shocked those who had been brought up on "Honor Bright," "Vanity Fair," "Tom Brown" and "David Copperfield." Even more disconcerting were the gaily covered and illustrated dime novels and the "Police Gazette." Nor should one forget the influence of the secular press, especially the Sunday editions. Truly, the old urge to attend church had been materially weakened by these forces and the religious organizations without exception were alarmed as to what the future might be.

At the same time a liberal theology penetrated the pulpits and seminaries. Scientific discoveries had shaken old beliefs and many a pastor was forced to alter his views. Liberal thinkers, not wishing to sacrifice older values, strove to conciliate faith and science by evolutionary thinking, while professors of theology re-examined their creeds on the basis of modern critical methods. The Bible, in brief, was brought up to date; it was made to fit into the new industrial and scientific order without destruction of its inherent truth and values. Christ was still honored as the Son of God, the Sermon on the Mount retained its time honored position, and the "Life Everlasting" was still considered as the ultimate end of mankind. On the other hand, fewer people subscribed to

Bishop Usher's statement that the world was created in 4004 B.C., that Jonah was swallowed by a whale, or that Joshua actually made the sun stand still.

In the wake of this liberalizing movement came the desire to make the church more of a social institution, and not merely a place for prayer and worship. Young men's clubs, cadet corps, drama groups, athletic teams and socials soon taxed the efforts of many a church. In addition, pastors urged their congregations to affiliate with many new reforming movements that swept over the country. The Laymen's Missionary Movement, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and the Knights of Columbus also became immensely popular.

All of these tendencies were considerably increased by the new life of the twentieth century. Liberal theology continued to gain and that in spite of the "fundamental" re-action that had its day between 1910 and 1930. Less and less did preachers exhort about "heavenly mysteries," dogma, theology and hell fire. Greater attention was paid in these discourses to current social problems and to the imperative need of living a good Christian life. The socialization of Christianity marched steadily forward. Witness the resolution passed at a Baptist Conference in 1905 when it was declared that Christians should feel that they were a part of a social organization and that it was their duty to meet the challenge of the new age with its unrest and uncertain ideals. Again, the Methodists in 1906 voted that all "Christians should take an active interest in politics," so as to have honest representatives at Washington and Albany, and to effect this end it was urged that "Good Government Clubs" be organized. Twelve years later, this church called for some of the "old fashioned discipline" within the church and home, and urged that fraternal relationships with other denominations be cultivated as a spirit of brotherhood alone could solve the grave industrial problems. As a final illustration the work of the May Memorial Church, Syracuse, may be cited. Under the dynamic leadership of its pastors, Drs. Applebee and Argow, the members of this communion became most active in all social undertakings. Boys' clubs, Campfire Girls, Boy Scouts and the like were fostered by this church, one of whose communicants, Mrs. F. J. Hazard, did much to promote the Dunbar Center for colored people. Another member, Sergi Grimm, led the city in better

housing conditions for the poor, and during the Remington-Rand strike the auditorium of the May Memorial was thrown open to the strikers for their meetings.

Nor were the churches of Central New York blind to national and international problems. During the World War they joined in all forms of relief work. Canteens were established at railway stations, provision was made for the families of soldiers, and a host of other services were rendered without a thought of pay. Again, during the campaign that resulted in the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, the churches more than did their bit. At the close of the World War enthusiasm was shown for world peace and many a church echoed with sermons and addresses favoring the establishment of the League of Nations and World Court. The Methodists, for example, in 1922, declared that the Monroe Doctrine should not prevent America from undertaking world tasks for the sake of humanity. And in the spring of 1941, the Cayuga Presbytery took a decided stand against ex-President Hoover's proposal of feeding Hitler's victims. This Presbytery also declared that America could not remain aloof and indifferent to affairs in Europe. Also, in the same year, Grace Episcopal of Syracuse allowed its pulpit to be filled by a layman who pled the cause of Britain and the Church of England in the present conflict.

All of the churches, directly or indirectly, were active in the elimination of social ills. Time after time they came out condemning the cheap and indecent magazines that were displayed on the newsstands. Questionable vaudeville and burlesque was subjected to a fierce and uncompromising attack with the result that shows of this type were driven from Central New York. Likewise did the movies come under their ban and public disapproval of certain films was announced from many a pulpit and over the radio. One of the pioneers in this work was the Rev. Barnard Clausen of the Mizpah Baptist Church of Syracuse who in the early 1930s began to utilize the radio. Where he led others have followed and today all of the important radio stations in Central New York regularly carry religious programs. The Council of Churches, notably at Utica and Syracuse, has done much to promote this type of work. Doctrinal subjects have been minimized and greater

attention has been given to educational and life problems. The Catholic Hour on Sunday should also be noted.

At Syracuse and Ithaca the churches have been most active in providing opportunities for a richer religious life among the students at Cornell and Syracuse Universities. The construction of Hendricks Chapel at Syracuse was hailed with delight and while this institution is under the control of that university, its doors are opened to all creeds. All the leading churches have availed themselves of this generous policy and maintain student pastors on that campus. These pastors, like Rev. Lloyd R. Stamp, play an important rôle in the religious life of the students and have been instrumental in forming various religious clubs and associations. In this respect the work of the Roman Catholics has been notable; so active has this work become that a separate house, St. Thomas More's Home, has been opened within the last two years. At Cornell there is the Wesley Foundation started in 1920 by Alfred P. Coman. Six years later the foundation was incorporated, the original officers being Bishop Leonard, Dr. W. H. Powers and Mr. G. E. Durham.

Religious development within the larger cities has not blinded the leaders to conditions in the rural areas. In 1905, for example, the Methodist Conferences of Central New York bewailed the decline of religious efforts in the farming areas. Many communicants, it was said, had moved to the cities and a growing indifference toward religion was being evidenced by those who remained. In 1912, the Cazenovia delegates reported at their conference that "more than half of the people within the bounds of our territory never enter the doors of a church." Fifteen years later the Conference heard that the rural churches generally were in a dilapidated condition and that only through consolidation and the establishment of a minimum salary for the pastors might conditions be improved. And what was true of the Methodists was also true of all other faiths. The Congregational Conference for 1940, for example, pointed out that while twenty-six per cent. of the churches were within the cities yet over one-third of the membership was in the rural areas.

It is unfortunate that no reliable data can be secured as to the number of churches and communicants within our seven counties. The material in the Federal Censuses is quite disappointing and the annual publications of the more important creeds are by no

means complete. In 1926, the Federal Census published a two-volume report on Religious Bodies in the United States as of 1920 and from this an insight may be gained as to conditions within the Inland Empire. 16,799,146 persons within the entire State of New York were listed that year as being members of some church. Of this number 357,008, or about 2.1 per cent., lived within Central New York. In respect to the total population of the seven counties in 1920 this amounted to about 56 per cent.; in other words, more than one-half of the population were church members. How many of these were active members is a question the Census Bureau did not try to answer. A conservative guess might be about one-half. In Onondaga about 63 per cent. of the population were listed in 1920 as communicants, in Oneida about 62 per cent., and in Cayuga about 53 per cent. Cortland was next with about 45 per cent., Chenango was fifth with about 42 per cent., Madison sixth with about 40 per cent., and Tompkins was last with about 36 per cent. All of which helps to establish the generalization that religious life within the rural areas was distinctly less active than in the urban centers

Among the various faiths the Roman Catholics were first in every county except Chenango and Tompkins, where the Northern Baptists and Methodists led, respectively. Out of the total membership within all the counties, the Roman Catholics numbered 181,688, or about 51 per cent.; of this number 166,020 were in Onondaga, Oneida and Cayuga. In Oneida they accounted for 58 per cent. of all church members, in Onondaga, 54 per cent., and in Cayuga, almost 50 per cent. The large number of Roman Catholics in these cities is probably explained by the arrival of many aliens from Ireland and other Catholic countries of Europe. Next in order were the Methodists with 40,287, or 11 per cent. of all church members. The Methodists were most active in Onondaga, Oneida and Madison. In third place were the Episcopalians with 27,190, or about 8 per cent. of all church members; this church was strongest in Oneida, Onondaga and Chenango. Next were the Presbyterians with 25,591, or 7 per cent. of all church members; this creed was strongest in Oneida, Onondaga and Cayuga. Fifth place was held by the Northern Baptists who had 22,950, or about 6.5 per cent. of all church members; the Baptists were most numerous in Onondaga, Oneida and Chenango. In

sixth place were the Jewish congregations with 20,001, or about 5.6 per cent. of all church members; over 19,000 of these were within Onondaga and Oneida. The Congregationalists numbered 9177, and the United Lutherans, 9066. The appended tables show the number of the other faiths.

The Census of 1920 also provides figures for cities of over twenty-five thousand population. In that year Auburn had thirty-seven religious societies with thirty-three edifices valued at close to three million dollars; the total membership of these churches amounted to 24,990, of which 14,652 were Roman Catholics. At Syracuse there were 126 societies with 113 church buildings valued at close to ten million dollars; the combined membership equalled 125,391, of which 71,227 were Roman Catholics. Utica had seventy-three societies with as many edifices valued at five and a half million dollars; the total membership was 66,786, of which 42,496 were Roman Catholics. Rome had twenty-two societies with a membership of 16,300, of which 10,442 were Roman Catholics. Precisely what is the present status within these cities, as well as within the seven counties, is not definitely known. In 1936 the Federal Census showed 156 Roman Catholic churches with 221,856 members within the Diocese of Syracuse, which includes all of the counties except Cayuga and Tompkins which are in the Diocese of Rochester. The Syracuse Diocese also embraces the counties of Oswego and Broome. In the same year the Episcopal Church had 144 societies with 42,874 members within the Diocese of Central New York. The Presbyterian Synods of Cayuga, Syracuse and Utica had 101 societies with 45,551 members and the Northern Baptists had eighty societies with 17,953 members in all of the counties except Tompkins. On the basis of these and other figures, gathered from the various reports of the different denominations, it may safely be assumed that church membership has generally increased with the Roman Catholics still holding a comfortable margin.

It is, of course, quite impossible and unnecessary on the basis of the available sources to list all of the individual societies and the names of all the pastors who have served in Central New York since 1900. Restricting ourselves generally to the more important communions a sample may be given. Turning to the Episcopal Church first, one finds at Syracuse, All Saints, Calvary, Church of

our Saviour, Grace, St. Mark's, St. John's, St. Alban's, St. Paul's and Trinity. At Utica there are Calvary, Grace, Memorial, St. Andrew's, St. George's, St. Luke's and Trinity. Auburn is represented by St. John's and St. Peter's, Aurora by St. Paul's, Cortland by Grace, Ithaca by St. John's, Norwich by Emmanuel, Oneida by St. John's, Rome by Zion, and Oxford by St. Paul's. Among the smaller villages there are Trinity at Camden, St. Peter's at Cazenovia, St. James' at Clinton, Trinity at Baldwinsville, and St. Peter's at Bainbridge. Among the many priests who have served in the Diocese of Central New York since 1900 are the Reverend Guy P. Burleson (Auburn), N. T. Houser (Auburn), W. C. White (Aurora), W. W. Wray (Cortland), Henry P. Horton (Ithaca), H. W. Foreman (Norwich), W. R. McKim (Oneida), E. S. Pearce (Rome), R. J. Phillips (Syracuse), H. G. Coddington (Syracuse), A. A. Jaynes (Syracuse), W. D. Martin (Syracuse), E. H. Coley (Utica), O. Applegate (Utica), W. H. Hutchinson (Utica), F. C. Smith (Utica), C. H. Leyfield (Syracuse), C. B. Runnalls (Syracuse), W. H. Morgan (Utica), A. H. Rogers (Hamilton) and Henry Hadley (Syracuse). At the opening of the present century the Right Reverend Frederic Dan Huntington was Bishop of the Diocese of Central New York. He was followed in 1905 by the Right Reverend Charles Fiske who served in that capacity until 1935; Bishop Fiske made his See at Utica. The present bishop is the Right Reverend E. H. Coley of Utica, the coadjutor being the Right Reverend Malcolm E. Peabody, who has established his See at the Church of Our Saviour at Syracuse.

The Presbyterian Church at Syracuse is represented by the South, First, Park Central, First Ward, Fourth, Elmwood, Onondaga and East Genesee; in 1941 the First and Fourth Churches were merged. In Auburn the leading Presbyterian Churches are the First and Second, each having a communicant list of over a thousand. In addition, there are the Central, Westminster and Calvary congregations. There are five Presbyterian churches at Utica—the First, Bethany, Memorial, Olivet and Westminster; the First Presbyterian has over thirteen hundred members. The First Presbyterian Church at Cortland has over eleven hundred communicants; the North Church of Cortland being much smaller. Other prominent Presbyterian churches include those at Rome, Oneida, Norwich and Ithaca. Among the villages reference should

be made to the churches at Chittenango, Liverpool, Wampsville, Canastota, De Ruyter, Oxford, Greene and Dryden. Prominent among the pastors who have served during the past four decades are the Reverends John MacInnis, John T. Rieve, George B. Spalding, a trustee of Hamilton College and of the Auburn Theological Seminary, Albert Fulton, Walter R. Ferris, Murray S. Howland, Ray Freeman Jenny, J. R. Woodcock, James A. Cunningham, Arthur L. Berger, Thomas A. Fenton, John S. Macdonald and Harry B. Taylor, all of Syracuse. The Cayuga Presbytery has been represented by men like Dr. Robert H. Nichols of the Auburn Theological Seminary, Dr. John L. Caughey, a director of the Auburn Theological Seminary, Rev. Edwin H. Dickenson, pastor at Trumansburg and one time Moderator, Rev. John F. Fitcher of Ithaca, Dr. Hugh A. Moran of Ithaca who, in 1941, was chosen Moderator to succeed Rev. George E. Davies of Calvary Church, Auburn, Rev. Dr. Harris B. Stewart of Aurora, Rev. A. Ray Lewis of Weedsport, Rev. J. S. Morse of Levanna, and Rev. J. T. M. Wilson of Westminster Church, Auburn. Other pastors in Central New York include C. C. Frost of Sauquoit, F. L. Gosnell of Auburn, and John D. Gregory of the Olivet Church, Utica.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has always played a prominent rôle in Central New York. In part this has been due to the splendid educational work fostered by Syracuse University and the Cazenovia Seminary. At the opening of the present century Chancellor Day of Syracuse University was most active in the religious work of his beloved church and at one time was offered a bishopric in the church. Chancellor Flint was equally devoted to the Methodist Church and it was under his direction that Hendricks Chapel was erected. At Cazenovia, presidents like F. D. Blakeslee, C. D. Skinner, Charles E. Hamilton, H. W. Hebblewaite and Burritt C. Harrington, have done much to advance the fortunes of this institution which is the oldest Methodist school of higher learning in Central New York.

Among the Methodist churches at Syracuse reference should be made to the Erwin, First, James, First Ward, University, Bellevue, Centenary, Furman, Lafayette, St. Paul's and West Genesee. At Utica there are the Central, Centenary, Dyer Memorial, and at Rome, Calvary and the First. Ithaca is represented

by the First Church and the State Street, while at Auburn there are Trinity, Wall and the First. Methodist churches are also found at Norwich, Oxford, Sherburne, Hamilton, Madison, Skaneateles, Cortland, Manlius, Oneida and a number of other places. Prominent among the pastors of this faith since 1900 have been Bishop C. W. Flint, Bishop Wallace E. Brown, Presidents Blakeslee and Hebblewaite, and the Reverends Harry E. Chaffee, Alfred P. Coman, H. H. Downes, Paul F. Eberly and C. E. Guthrie. Present pastors (1939) include H. G. Stearns of Auburn, R. F. Brown of Earlville, R. H. House, W. R. Stevenson, R. H. Cox—all of Ithaca,—J. H. Hollis and B. E. Pierce of Cortland. At Syracuse, there are A. P. Coman, Nicholas Di Stefano, G. Y. Benton, L. J. Radcliffe, B. E. Butmen, W. G. Odom, W. G. Cole, P. G. Gould, L. F. Basford and H. H. Downey. Reverend H. G. Stearns and J. W. Faust are at Auburn, Harry Stubbs at Skaneateles, C. R. Rowe at Fayetteville, H. L. Willis at Oneida, H. A. Friesen, J. A. Redmond, M. P. Beach of Utica, A. T. Dodge and A. C. Goddard at Rome.

Congregational churches at Syracuse include the Danforth United, the Goodwill, Plymouth and Geddes. At Cortland there are the First and Second Churches, and at Utica the South, Plymouth and Bethesda. Other Congregational churches are located at Ithaca, Norwich, Auburn, Rome, Oneida and Homer. Among the pastors of this faith since 1900 have been William A. Aiken of Auburn, William F. Hastings of Ithaca, Archie B. Bedford of Syracuse, F. E. Hyde of Cortland, Edward L. Christie of Ithaca, and G. Edgar Wolfe of Norwich. Dr. Robert Bruce, Dr. Edmund A. Burnham, Edward D. Gaylord, Arthur H. Cooke, Andrew H. Waite, S. Burnam Long, all of Syracuse, and Darrell J. Westlake of Cortland, and Robert W. Hughes of Utica, should also be mentioned. The Baptist Church is represented at Syracuse by the Tabernacle, Lowell Avenue, Eastwood, Delaware, St. John's, Calvary, Immanuel, Bethany and the First or Mizpah. Among the other Baptist communions mention should be made of the Italian Mission and St. Paul's at Utica, and the Roosevelt Memorial at Auburn. Prominent among the pastors have been Alfred E. Alton, pastor at Rome and a professor at Colgate University, F. L. Anderson, once located at Oxford and later Moderator of the Chenango Baptist Association, John C. Brookins of Syracuse and

Grant Chambers of Oneida. At Syracuse the following have served with considerable credit, John E. Vassar, John E. Miles, A. B. Sears, Malcom H. Day, William S. Terrell, R. W. MacCullough, Charles O. Wright, F. W. Stanton and Dr. Bernard C. Clausen. Dr. Clausen was in charge of the First Baptist from 1919 to 1933 and under his leadership this church rapidly became one of the most important in the city. During the winter of 1930 and 1931, Dr. Clausen instituted a public kitchen in the church to take care of the unemployed and we are informed that during four and a half months some forty-five thousand meals were served without charge. The First Baptist Church contains not only a tabernacle, Sunday school and organization rooms, but a hotel, known as the Mizpah with accommodations for several hundred guests. In addition, there is a splendid restaurant.

Among the other creeds the Universalists have been quite strong at Auburn, Cortland, Utica and Syracuse. For a long time the church at Syracuse was known as the First Universalist and at the opening of the present century was in charge of Rev. F. W. Betts. Dr. Betts worked wonders for the welfare of this church, cleared it of a long standing debt and 1907 found his labors rewarded by the dedication of a splendid new edifice. Later, in 1913, the church was renamed the Betts Memorial. Dr. Betts was President of the New York State Convention of Universalists, a Trustee of the General Convention, and was exceedingly active in local civic and charitable organizations. The fine work undertaken by Dr. Betts has been continued by Rev. Ellsworth Reamon. In Central New York the leading Unitarian Church is located at Syracuse and is named after its great nineteenth century pastor, Samuel J. May. Rev. Samuel R. Calthrop followed Rev. Mr. May and served until 1911 when he was succeeded by Dr. John H. Applebee, whose pastorate extended to 1930. Rev. W. Waldemar Argow then assumed this charge; in 1941 he resigned to become pastor of the Unitarian Church at Baltimore. The Jewish congregations have been especially active at Auburn, Utica and Syracuse. In the latter city there are the Society of Concord, Temple Adath Yeshurun, New Beth Israel and the Temple Chevra Shars. Prominent among the clergy have been Irwin Hyman, Jesse Bienenfeld, Shepard L. Baum and Benjamin Friedman.

First among the churches of Central New York in respect to total number of edifices, communicants and influence is the Roman Catholic. Every major city and practically all of the villages within this area has at least one religious society. Parochial schools, hospitals, academies and asylums are to be found throughout the Inland Empire. Among these mention might be made of the Christian Brothers Academy at Syracuse, St. Paul's, Norwich, St. Patrick's, Oneida, St. Mary's, Rome, the Utica Catholic Academy, St. Joseph's Hospital and St. Vincent's Asylum. Among the various churches are St. Patrick's, Oneida, St. John the Baptist, Rome, St. Paul's, Norwich, St. Mary's, Cortland, and St. Peter's, St. Agnes', St. John's, St. George's, St. Patrick's, Holy Trinity—all of Utica. At Syracuse there are St. John the Evangelist, St. Joseph's, Church of the Assumption, St. Patrick's, St. Lucy's, Holy Trinity, St. Vincent De Paul's, Church of the Most Holy Rosary, St. Brigid's and many others. St. Mary's, facing Columbus Circle, is the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Syracuse. At the opening of the present century the Right Reverend Patrick A. Ludden was bishop. Other bishops have been the Right Reverend Daniel J. Curley, Right Reverend John A. Duffy, and the present incumbent, the Right Reverend Walter Andrew Foery. All of these gentlemen have been most active in church affairs and have been prominent in all civic undertakings.

The record of the Diocese of Rochester, which includes Tompkins and Cayuga Counties, has been equally impressive as is attested by the rapid growth of the various churches within that diocese, notably those at Auburn and Ithaca. At the former city are St. Mary's, St. Alphonsus and Holy Family, at the latter the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Other churches include St. James' at Trumansburg, St. Anthony at Groton, St. Patrick's at Cato, St. Joseph's at Weedsport and St. Patrick's at Moravia. Among the bishops of the Diocese of Rochester since 1900 have been the Most Reverend Edward Mooney and the Most Reverend James E. Kearney, the latter being in office in 1941.

Prominent among the priests of this diocese have been William F. Bergan of Auburn, Daniel Sullivan of Weedsport, William E. Cowen of Auburn, Norman Margrett of Cato, Frederick G. Straub of Auburn, James W. Tischer of Moravia, John A. Conway of Auburn and Leo A. Jones, Chaplain at the Auburn State Prison.

In Tompkins County reference should be made to Reverend William Byrne, Ithaca, G. Stuart Hogan of Trumansburg, John M. Sellinger of Groton, and Donald M. Cleary, Chaplain, Catholic Students, at Cornell University.

In Chenango there are Reverend Walter A. Sinnott, Norwich, Thomas J. Leonard, Oxford, Edward J. Kissane, Sherburne, and Charles M. Coveney, Norwich. Onondaga is represented by Reverend James P. McPeak, Charles F. McEvoy, Charles E. Tracy, Thomas J. Driscoll, Michael Steines, Howard C. McDowell and William F. Dougherty, all of Syracuse. In Oneida there are Reverend James J. Carson, Rome, Raymond P. Lawrence, Clinton, William H. McCormick, Clark Mills, and David J. Dooling, James F. Collins, Richard P. O'Connor, and Daniel Doody, all of Utica; Rev. Daniel Doody is Vicar General of the Diocese of Syracuse. In Madison mention should be made of Reverend John P. Lauer and Thomas H. Quinn, both of Oneida City, William Church, Canastota, Richard Lynch, Cazenovia, Francis E. Horrigan, Chittenango, Edward A. McDowell, Munnsville, and George A. Shapley, Hamilton. In Cortland there are Reverend Patrick Donohue, Lawrence I. Horan, Carmen Monteleone, all of Cortland City, George F. Kinney of Homer and J. N. Luts of Marathon.

CHAPTER XI

CENTRAL NEW YORK'S PRESS



CHAPTER XI

Central New York's Press

DURING the course of the past four decades the newspapers of Central New York experienced a number of fundamental and far reaching changes. Generally speaking there was nothing peculiar about this, as it coincided with a trend that was common to the press of the entire country. Moreover, it amply reflected the impact of industrialization and the advent of big business. In respect to the latter many papers, especially those in the larger urban centers, became the property of outside interests and even among the smaller centers a distinct trend toward consolidation took place. This change not only implied a modification of former editorial policies but definitely classified such a paper as being part of a chain. Again, the method of gathering news was fundamentally altered. Older practices and devices, such as depending upon telegraphic dispatches, letters from so-called correspondents, and copy lifted from New York, Philadelphia and Boston papers, went by the board as the Associated Press, the United Press, and the International Press came into being. Although the use of these fact finding agencies restricted the freedom and editorial license of the local paper it most certainly provided the reader with more up-to-date and accurate information. Finally, it should be noted that the papers increased in size, enlarged their advertising sections and sought to gain larger circulation by introducing special features such as comic sections, sports reviews, a woman's page and the like. Nor did they hesitate to entice subscribers by offering free insurance, trips to the World Fairs, phonograph records and even gilded sets of dishes. It should also be noted that all of

the twentieth century papers were made from wood pulp, and such paper, as everyone knows, has a very short life. What the future historian will do for newspaper material—and such is absolutely essential for local history—is a problem of grave concern.

Turning to the various counties of Central New York one finds that in 1939 Chenango had eight papers all of which, except as



CHENANGO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, NORWICH

noted, appeared on Thursday and had a circulation that ranged from 950 to 1150 copies.¹ At Afton, H. J. Adamy, edited the *Enterprise* (1878, Rep.). Other editors of this paper have been J. H. Crain, F. M. Spooner, Charles D. Pendell and Emerson Demeree; Adamy being in charge since 1936. G. S. Van Ryper and J. J. Stein are editor and publisher respectively of the Bainbridge *News* (1867, Rep.). It assumed its present title in 1935

¹ Adequate data for 1940 are not as yet available. The material within the parentheses indicates the date of founding and political affiliation of paper; for earlier history see the previous volume.

previous to which it was known as the *Republican*, the *Republican and Express*, and the *News and Republican*; other editors have been Charles H. Clark, J. B. Stow and the Republican and Express Association. N. O. Wescott is the editor and publisher of the *Chenango American* (1855, Ind. Rep.). Printed at Greene, this paper has retained its original name and has had among its recent editors, J. F. Dennison and J. F. Ames. At New Berlin, R. F. Willard edits the *Gazette* (1849, non. part.); the Willard family has operated this paper throughout the present century. South Berlin has the *Bee* (1897, Ind.), appearing on Friday under A. J. Payne who has been editor and publisher since the inception of this paper. H. J. McDaniel is editor and publisher of the *Sherburne News* (1864, Ind.). John H. O'Brian was editor in 1902; McDaniel and Howard in 1917, and H. J. McDaniel since 1919. At Oxford, V. L. Spencer edits the *Review Times* (1836, Ind.), C. L. and G. L. Stafford being the publishers. Theodore B. Galpin and C. E. Snell were other editors during the present century.

The *Chenango Union* (1816, Dem.) is edited and published at Norwich by E. S. Moore. Also at Norwich is the *Chenango Telegraph* (1829, Ind. Rep.) and the *Sun* (1891, Ind. Rep.), both edited by P. L. Clark and printed by the News Publishing Company. The *Telegraph* appears on Tuesdays and Thursdays, the *Sun* on every evening except Sunday; the latter has a circulation of over three thousand. C. E. Merritt was in charge of the *Telegraph* at the opening of the century. In addition to these various papers there were others that operated during the past four decades. Wellington Alexander, for example, ran the *Oxford Press* (1899, Ind.) for a few years. At Smyrna, W. S. Phillips and A. G. Ladd edited the *Press* (1896, Ind.), at South Otselic, W. M. Reynolds ran the *Gazette* (1892, Ind.) and at Guilford, Adrian T. Robinson operated the *Mail* (1888) which was a local monthly. Harry H. Hobart conducted the *South Otselic Valley News* (1904, Ind.), and at Norwich were the *Plaindealer* (1902, Dem.), edited by L. D. Haight and A. Frink, the *Graphic News* (1933, Ind. Dem.), operated by E. B. Stevens, and the *Chenango County Farm and Home Bureau* (1915) conducted by K. D. Scott; the latter paper was a monthly devoted to agricultural matters.

Cortland County had but three papers in 1939. One of these was the *Marathon Independent* (1870, Ind.), its editor being E. L. Adams who has held this post since the first part of the century. At present it appears on Wednesday, is printed by the Marathon Publishing Company, and has a circulation of around six hundred. The oldest existing paper in the county is the Cortland *Democrat* (1840, Dem.), whose present editor and publisher is Fay C. Parson who has held this position since the opening of the century. It appears on Friday and has a circulation of over sixteen hundred. Then there is the Cortland *Standard* (1899, Rep.), edited by W. H. Clark and printed every evening except Sunday by the Cortland Standard Publishing Company with a circulation of close to six thousand. For a time the various owners of this paper likewise issued a weekly edition appearing on Tuesday and Friday and which was known as the *Standard* (1867, Rep.). Other papers published during the last four decades but since discontinued include the *Cincinnatus Times* (1898, Ind.) appearing on Thursday and edited by L. D. Blanchard. During the first few years of the century the Sentinel Company operated the *Cortland County Sentinel* (1878, Ind.). Also in the same city was the *Journal* (1876) published by the Journal Company and later by the Cortland Standard Printing Company as a weekly. Homer had the *Republican* (1810), a weekly appearing on Thursday and edited during the first two decades by Charles H. Stevens. D. G. Goddard edited the *Homer Post* (1931) as a Republican weekly for a few years, and the Cortland Standard Printing Company published for a while the weekly *Homer Republican and Cortland County Journal* (1867, Rep.). Proximity to Syracuse, Ithaca and Binghamton probably explains why more papers are not now published in Cortland County.

In Cayuga there were seven papers in 1939 of which all but one were weekly appearing on either Thursday or Friday. W. O. Dapping is the editor of the *Auburn Citizen-Advertiser* (1870, Ind.) which is issued every evening and on Sunday by the Auburn Publishing Company. At the opening of the century this paper was known as the *Citizen* and had a circulation of close to four thousand. By 1917 the circulation had jumped to over seven thousand, C. D. Osborne then being editor. Mr. Dapping assumed control of the paper in the late 1920s and in 1933

changed its name to the *Citizen-Advertiser*; at present its circulation exceeds eight thousand. At Cato, W. G. Phippen is editor and publisher of the *Citizen and Tri-County Leader* (1893, Ind.). Originally started as the *Citizen*, a Democratic sheet appearing on Saturday, by L. D. Stafford, it assumed its present name in 1917. E. F. Bussey then acquired this paper and issued it on Friday for a number of years when M. T. Collins became editor. W. G. Phippen assumed control a few years ago. Mr. Phippen is also editor and publisher of the *Register* (1874, Ind.) printed at Fair Haven on Thursday. During the present century, Will. E. Bennett and C. M. Delling were also editors. At Kings Ferry, Eva L. Winne is editor of the *Southern Cayuga Tribune* (1890, Rep.) which is issued on Friday by the Southern Cayuga Tribune Publishing Company; its present circulation is around twelve hundred. C. H. Long was also an editor of this paper prior to 1938.

At Moravia, Katherine G. Long edits the *Republican Register* (1863, Rep.). Appearing on Friday with a circulation of around twenty-three hundred this paper is published by the Moravia Republican Register Publishing Company. Other editors since 1900 have been P. M. Rathburn, F. M. Wood and C. H. Long. E. C. Cowles is editor and publisher of the Union Springs *Advertiser* (1866, Rep.). James B. Hoff edited this paper at the beginning of the century; later editors were C. D. Anderson and Matt T. Collins. At Weedsport George G. Valentine edits and publishes the *Cayuga Chief* (1877, Rep.) which appears on Friday with a circulation of less than a thousand. H. D. Brown operated this paper during the first part of the century. Other papers that have appeared in Cayuga County since 1900 but which have been discontinued were the *Genoa Tribune* (1891) edited at various times by C. A. Ames, E. A. Waldo, W. H. Waldo and C. H. Long, and the *Locke Times* (1897) edited by H. A. Stanton. Then there was the *Chronicle and Cayuga News* (1871) of Port Byron, edited by L. H. King and Richard T. King, the *Locke News* (1902) edited by Bensley and Patterson, and the *Auburn Advertiser-Journal* (1844) edited by Knapp, Peck and Thomson, H. J. Fowler and later by Rudolph Chamberlin who sold out to the *Auburn Citizen* in 1933. Also there were the *Auburn Bulletin* (1870) edited by C. F. Rattigan, the *Cayuga County*

Independent of Auburn (1874) and edited by W. B. Chisholm, Julius J. Chisholm, J. J. Hosmer and R. E. Fenton, the *Democrat Argus* (1868) published by the Auburn Bulletin Company, the Auburn *Labor Weekly* (1911) edited by R. E. Fenton, the Auburn *Finger Lakes Topics* (1922), the Weedsport *Republican* (1891) edited by C. D. Ballard, and the *Sentinel* of Weedsport (1866) edited by George R. Nash.

Madison County had nine papers in 1939. Of these one was the *Bee-Journal* (1865, Rep.) of Canastota. Originally founded as the *Bee*, and appearing as a weekly independent paper under the owner, the Bee Publishing Company, it became known as the *Bee-Journal* in 1922. The editor at that time was Wheeler Milmoë who has continued to issue the same ever since on Friday; its present circulation is over a thousand. At Cazenovia is the *Republican* (1808, Rep.) edited and published by J. C. Peck with a circulation of over twelve hundred. Other editors during the present century have been J. A. Loyster and F. M. Elliott. The *Madison County Times* (1869, Dem.) is published on Friday by the McHenry Press Publishing Company of Oneida City and is edited by L. W. McHenry; its circulation is given as being over five hundred. It has been in the hands of the McHenry family throughout the present century. C. W. Ames is the present editor and publisher of the DeRuyter *Gleaner* (1878, Rep.) which appears on Thursday and has a circulation of over fifteen hundred. The Ames family has operated this paper as a Republican sheet since the opening of the century except for a few years when it was Independent. At Hamilton, the Hamilton Republican Publishing Company prints every Thursday the *Republican* (1828, Rep.), R. C. Roberts being the present editor. H. H. Hawkins and F. M. Elliott ran this paper during the first years of the century and had a circulation of over eleven hundred; for a few years it was a Progressive paper. At present its circulation is less than a thousand.

At Morrisville, the Anna M. and R. H. Kelley Publishing Company print on Thursday the *Madison County Leader and Observer* (1819, Rep.), R. H. Kelley being the editor. John H. Broad and William H. Evans also were editors since 1900. At Wampsville, D. L. Hayes edits the *Madison County Farm Bureau News* (1917); this is a monthly publication devoted to

agriculture, its former editors having been D. F. Putnam and William L. Norman. The McHenry Press Publishing Company issues the Oneida *Democratic Union* (1856, Dem.). It appears on Thursday and has a circulation of over twenty-one hundred. Baker and Maxon were publishing this paper as the *Union* between 1900 and 1908 when it was acquired by Luke McHenry who in that year merged it with the *Democrat* and called it the *Democratic Union*. During the first part of the century Luke McHenry edited the latter though Lee W. McHenry has been in charge since 1917. Also published at Oneida is the *Dispatch* (1926) and edited by H. D. Nims. It appeared as an independent paper at first and was issued every evening except Sunday. W. S. Tuttle soon became editor and he was followed by W. H. Evans, E. C. Smith and H. D. Nims. W. Stanley Child was the founder of this paper which at present is Republican, has a circulation of over three thousand and is issued by the Oneida Dispatch Publishing Company.

Other papers that have appeared in Madison County during the present century, but no longer operate, include the Brookfield *Courier* (1876, Rep.), B. G. Stillman, H. L. Spooner and L. A. Worden were its various editors, and the Canastota *Journal* (1884, Rep.), edited by P. J. Milnoe and merged with the *Bee* in 1922. At Earlville, Clayton I. Burch was editor of the *Standard* (1887, Ind.). Hugh Parker was editor of the Oneida *Post* (1883, Rep.) which appeared on Saturdays. D. F. Putnam for a time ran the *Madison County Farm Bureau* at Cazenovia and the Oneida Community published at Kenwood the *North American Trapper* (1904) a monthly devoted to sports. Charles H. Skelton published the Canastota *Courant* as an Independent Republican paper three times a week; it had been originally founded as the *Evening Courant* in 1902. Finally, mention should be made of the monthly periodical known as *Industrial Psychology* (1926) edited by Dr. D. A. Laird at Hamilton.

There were but four papers in Tompkins County in 1939. One of these is the Groton *Journal and Courier* (1866, Ind. Rep.), edited and published by L. H. Jackson. At present it has a circulation of around a thousand. L. J. Townley edited it in 1902; other editors have been M. V. Atwood, William Heidt, and A. N. Meyers. It also has been known as the *Groton and Lansing*

Journal and *Journal and Courier and Ithacan*. At Trumansburg, C. O. Carmen is editor and publisher of the *Free Press* (1866, Ind.). Albert F. Allen edited this for a time as the *Free Press and Sentinel*: M. V. Atwood ran it as a non-partisan sheet and C. O. Carmen assumed control in 1928. At Ithaca, the leading paper is the *Journal* (1815, Non. Part.), edited by W. J. Waters and issued every evening except Sunday by the Ithaca Journal News Publishing Company; its circulation is over eight thousand. Other editors during the present century have been Priest and Benjamin, and H. J. Stutz. In 1912 the *Journal* joined the Gannett newspapers and seven years later it became known as the *Journal News* through merger with the *Daily News* of Ithaca. In 1934 the name became the *Journal*. Late in October, 1939, the *Journal* published an anniversary number commemorating one hundred and fifty years of Ithaca's history; much valuable material has been taken from this issue for this study. Also now being published at Ithaca is the *American Agriculturist* (1842), edited by E. R. Eastman; it has a circulation of over 185,000 and appears biweekly. Then there is the *American Journal of Psychology* (1887), a quarterly publication having some 750 subscribers.

Other papers published in Tompkins during the past four decades but now no longer operating include the *Dryden Herald* (1871, Ind.) which appeared on Wednesday and was last edited by Stilwell and Ross. Then there were the *Freeville Citizen* (1897) a monthly published for the George Junior Republic, the *Ludlowville Lansing Communicator*, and the *Dryden-Freeville Press* (1922), edited by S. W. Tatnall. In Ithaca there were the *Botanical Abstracts* (1918) a monthly edited by Dr. Donald Reddick, the *Journal of the American Association of University Women* (1898) a monthly in charge of Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin, the *Journal of the Optical Society of America* (1917) edited by P. D. Foote, and the *Journal of the American Veterinary Association* (1877) edited by Pierre A. Fish. Also published at Ithaca were the *Nature Study Review* (1905) edited by the Comstock Publishing Company, the *Physical Review* (1913) in charge of Frederick Bedell, the *American Economic Review* (1911) edited by Dr. D. R. Dewey, the *Poultry Science* (1914) edited by Dr. G. F. Heuser, the *Eastern School Music Herald* (1917) edited by H. A. Spencer, the *Pitch Pipe* (1924) edited by A. E. Brown,

the *Music Supervisors Journal* (1915) in charge of Mrs. P. J. Weaver, and the *Review of Scientific Instruments* which was published at Menasha, Wisconsin, but also dated as of Ithaca. Reference should also be made to the *National Real Estate Journal* (1901) and the *New Christianity* (1888) both of which were



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published at Ithaca. Finally, there were the daily and weekly *News* of Ithaca, edited at times by Duncan Campbell, Herbert J. Fowler, Charles E. Westernvelt and C. C. Platt, and the *Ithaca Independent* (1907), edited by C. J. Sullivan.

Oneida County had ten papers in 1939 one of which was at Waterville and known as the *Waterville Times and Hop Reporter* (1857, Ind.). Orrin Terry is the present editor and publisher of this paper which has a circulation of about a thousand. Other editors during the present century have been W. S. Hawkins and T. H. Townsend. At Boonville, A. C. O'Donnell and G. Musser are editor and publisher respectively of the *Herald* (1851, Rep.)

which has a circulation of twenty-eight hundred. Garry A. Willard was editor of this paper at the opening of the century; later he joined with G. A. Musser and published it as the *Herald and Adirondack Tourist*. After a few years it resumed its former name, the *Herald*, which now appears on Thursday. B. H. Stone edits and publishes the *Camden Advance-Journal* (1873, Rep.) which appears on Thursday and has a circulation of over eleven hundred. The Stone family has been in charge of the paper since the opening of the century. At Clinton, C. A. P. Kimball edits and publishes the *Courier* (1846, Ind.) which is issued on Thursday and has a circulation of less than a thousand. Other editors during the century have been Henry B. Skyes and Jamie W. Stepp; at one time this paper was a Democratic organ. In Rome the leading paper is the historic *Sentinel* (1821, Ind. Dem.), now edited by A. R. Kessinger and printed by the Rome Sentinel Publishing Company; it appears every evening except Sunday and has a circulation of nearly ten thousand. Mr. A. C. Kessinger and later R. R. Kessinger were also editors for a time. A weekly edition of the *Sentinel* was published up to 1925. Also at Rome is an Italian paper known as *Vita* (1911), edited and published by Joseph Spadafora.

At present there are four papers at Utica one of which is the *Drych* (1851), edited by John F. Jones and printed on Thursday by the T. J. Griffiths Son Publishing Company. Conceived for the Welsh population of Utica and vicinity this paper has had as other editors since 1900, Thomas J. Griffiths, R. Morris Williams and Hugh Jones, during which time it has espoused both an Independent and an Independent Republican attitude. In 1902 it had a circulation of around twelve thousand, but since that date it has slowly declined. Then there is the *Slowo Polskie* (1909, Ind.) edited by L. K. Bienkowski and printed every Thursday by the *Slowo Polskie* Publishing Company for the Polish population of Utica. Other editors have been John Gomolski and J. J. Labus. W. J. Woods is editor of the *Observer-Dispatch*, whose earlier history may be traced back to 1816 if not to 1793, appears every evening and Sunday, and is printed by the Utica Observer-Dispatch Publishing Company. Its daily circulation amounts to nearly thirty-five thousand and its Sunday's to over twenty-four thousand. Prior to 1922, the *Herald-Dispatch* was a separate paper appearing

every evening but Sunday; however, in that year it was absorbed by the *Observer*. Other editors of both papers since 1900 include William E. Weed, F. E. Gannett, and W. W. Canfield. The *Observer-Dispatch* is a member of the Gannett newspapers as is the Utica morning *Daily Press* (1882); both papers are independent in their political views. P. B. Williams is editor of the *Daily Press* which is printed by the Utica Observer-Dispatch Publishing Company; it has a circulation of around twenty thousand. George E. Durham was at one time editor of this paper and for a time he continued to operate a weekly also known as the *Press*.

Other papers that have existed in Oneida since 1900 include the Utica *Observer* (1816) which today is represented in the *Observer-Dispatch*, the Utica *Post* (1901), a monthly literary magazine published by the Monthly Post Company, the Utica *Resorter* (1898), a monthly devoted to travel and published by Frank G. Barry, and the *Deutsche Zeitung* (1854, Ind.), a tri-weekly published at Utica, whose editors since 1900 were John C. Schrieder, Otto Poepel, and Richard Henschke. Also published at Utica were the *Juvenile Messenger* (1897), a Roman Catholic paper appearing on Saturday, the *Catholic Daughters of America Herald*, a monthly, the *Oneida County Farm and Home Bureau News* (1916), the *Dairymen's League News* (1917), issued on Saturday by E. R. Eastman, the *Pagliaccio* (1921), a humorous paper appearing on Saturday by Eugene Petrucci, the *Nowiny* (1919), a Polish weekly edited by John J. Labuz and also known earlier as the *Rekord*, and the *Telegram* (1920, Ind.) published every morning except Sunday by the Globe Telegram Company. The *Mantel, Tile and Grate Monthly* (1906) was issued at Utica by Ward B. Edward, the *Eastern Star Dial* (1914) by Charlotte O. Steber, also at Utica, the *Remsen News* (1905) a weekly by W. T. Best, the *Oriskany Falls News* (1869) by W. S. and W. E. Phillips, and the *Rome Citizen* (1840, Rep.) a biweekly by Allan C. Ross.

Also published in Oneida County were the *Boonville Record* (1892, Dem.) edited by I. G. Granger, the *Clinton Advertiser* (1899) by H. P. Osborne, the *Whitestown Gazette* (1902) by the Gazette Publishing Company, the *Vernon Times* (1896, Rep.), a weekly by M. S. Murphy, the Waterville *Cenhadwr Americanaidd* (1840), a Welsh Congregational Monthly by Rev. E. Davies, the *Forester's Journal* (1921), a monthly publication edited by J. D.

Davis for the Foresters of America, the Sherrill *Sentinel* (1924, Ind.) edited by J. H. Tupper and W. H. Evans, the Waterville *New York Parent-Teacher* (1921), a monthly published by Mrs. F. H. Blake, and the Utica *Sunday Journal* (1894) printed by the Journal Publishing Company. Also at Utica were the *Saturday Globe* (1881, Ind.) edited by W. T. and T. F. Baker, the *Sunday Tribune* (1877, Ind.) printed by the Utica Sunday Tribune Company, the Utica *Lamp* (1903), a Welsh monthly edited by T. F. Griffiths and others, the *Luce* (1902, Italian) edited by Marrone and Lofaro, the *Labor Advocate* (1893), published on Saturday by Fred W. Bean, the *Avvenira* (1900, Ind.) printed by Marrone and Lafaro, and the *Cambrian* (1880), a literary monthly published by T. J. Griffiths. Other papers also issued at Utica include the *Christian Worker* (1900), the *Cyfaill* (1837, Welsh), *Pensiero* (1914, Italian), the *American Fox and Fur Farmer* (1921), the *Clothing Trade Journal* (1931), the *National Electrical Contractor* (1902), the *Daughters of Isabella Herald* (1904) and the *Times* (1918, Ind.) edited by William Buck, James Sangry and James Largay; some of these last named papers were monthly publications. Finally, there were the *Deaf Mutes Register* (1884), the *Harness-Gazette* (1882) and the *Republican* (1881, Rep.), a tri-weekly edited by James Guernsey; all of these were printed at Rome.

As might well be expected, Onondaga had the largest number of newspapers within Central New York, namely twenty-nine. Of these sixteen were outside of Syracuse. At Tully, W. C. Wheeler edits and publishes the *Times* (1883, Ind.), a weekly paper having a circulation of close to a thousand. Other editors since 1900 include R. R. Davis and J. G. Watson. The Beam Brothers edit and publish the *Skaneateles Press* (1926, Rep.), appearing on Friday with a circulation of close to two thousand; J. S. Hopper owned this paper earlier in the century and ran it as an Independent sheet. Also in the same village is the *Mirror* (1926, Ind. Rep.) operated by D. H. Brown who owns a chain of papers throughout the county. The *Mirror* appears on Friday and has a circulation of over eighteen hundred; other editors have been A. B. Ellis, C. F. Ames and J. T. Glanville. North Syracuse has the *Star* (1925, Ind. Rep.), issued on Thursday by D. H. Brown, with a circulation of over twelve hundred. A. Becker,

G. E. Tripp and C. F. Ames also were editors of this paper. At Marcellus, R. A. Gallinger edits and publishes the weekly *Observer* (1879, Rep.) which has a circulation of over thirteen hundred. Other editors during the present century have been C. A. Roe, and T. E. Mowry; at various times this paper has



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been issued at Camillus and Elbridge. D. H. Brown operates the *Liverpool Review* (1892, Ind. Rep.) and has a circulation of over eighteen hundred; this paper was also once known as the *Review and Telegraph* and for a time was edited by A. B. Ellis. At Jordan, D. H. Brown conducts the *Leader* (1920, Ind. Rep.), appearing on Saturday with a circulation of around a thousand; A. B. Ellis edited this paper at one time. Also at Jordan is the *Home Paper* (1918, Rep.) operated by R. A. Gallinger; it is a weekly with a circulation of over eight hundred; T. E. Mowry was once an editor.

J. J. Dillon edits the *Eagle-Bulletin* (1889, Ind.), a weekly with a circulation of around eight hundred; it is issued by the Manlius Publishing Company. Earlier in the century it was known as the *Manlius Eagle*. At Elbridge, D. H. Brown conducts the *Courier* (1926, Ind. Rep.), appearing on Saturday with a circulation of about a thousand; A. B. Ellis at one time was editor. East Syracuse has the *News* (1884), a weekly edited by W. W. Fay; other editors since 1900 have been J. L. Kyne and the News Publishing Company. At Cicero there is the *Recorder* (1925, Ind. Rep.) operated by D. H. Brown; A. B. Ellis and C. F. Ames were also editors since its founding. D. H. Brown operates the *Camillus Advocate* (1926, Ind. Rep.), at one time edited by A. B. Ellis and C. F. Ames; it is issued on Saturday and has a circulation of over seven hundred. The *Camillus Enterprise* (1893, Rep.), is operated by R. A. Gallinger and is published on Thursday by the *Marcellus Observer*; T. E. Mowry was once editor. At Baldwinsville, J. A. Hall edits the *Gazette and Farmers Journal* (1846, Ind. Rep.), a weekly with a circulation of over fifteen hundred; C. B. Williams, W. W. Lewis, and Hall and Bolton were editors since 1900. Also at Baldwinsville is the *Messenger* (1905, Ind. Rep.), another of D. H. Brown's papers, with a circulation of over two thousand; A. B. Ellis and C. F. Ames were earlier editors.

In addition to these county papers there were others that have since been discontinued. One of these was the East Syracuse *Eagle* (1899) owned by E. A. Kaye. Then there were the Marietta Otisco Lake *News* (1912, Rep.) edited by T. E. Mowry, the Skaneateles *Special Crops* (1901), a monthly edited by C. M. Goodspeed and R. V. Surdam, the Baldwinsville *Era* (1885) edited by Charles P. Connell, the Baldwinsville *Leader* (1901, Rep.), edited by J. C. Dalton, the Elbridge *Citizen* (1907, operated by T. E. Mowry, the Fayetteville *Bulletin* (1899, Ind.) run by J. J. Dillon and later merged with the *Manlius Eagle*, the Fayetteville *Farmer's Institute Bulletin* (1896) conducted by J. Van Wagener and others, the Jordan *Times* (1882, Ind.) run by C. H. Bibbens, the Liverpool *Telegraph* (1892, Ind.) edited by Fred H. Gee and J. L. Kind and combined with the *Liverpool Review*, and the *Marcellus Otisco Lake News* (1912) edited by T. E. Mowry.

At Skaneateles, J. C. Stephenson for a time operated the *Free Press* (1874, Ind.) and T. H. Wheaton, H. A. Dodge, J. C. Keegan and J. S. Hopper the *Democrat* (1840). At Solvay, Henry S. Rooney and James B. Conway conducted the *Solvay Express and Geddes News*, started in 1901 as the *Express*. M. Davenport for a time ran the Fayetteville *Practical Poultryman and Poultry Star* (1887), a semi-monthly, while at Baldwinsville there was the *Dispatch*, founded in 1905 by O. J. Connell as a Republican sheet; later it was known as the *Messenger and Dispatch* and today is continued by the *Messenger*. Most of these papers were weeklies.

Turning to Syracuse one finds thirteen papers existed in 1939, one of which is the *Onondaga County News* (1929, Ind. Rep.), edited by D. H. Brown, appears on Saturday and has a circulation of nearly four thousand. Earlier this paper was known as the *Onondaga Republican*, and the *Onondaga County News and Republican*. Then there is the *South Side Star* (1937, Non. Part.) founded by Paul Gilmore and edited today by Ray Krise; it has a circulation of around eight thousand. Rev. I. F. McLeisher is the editor of the *Wesleyan Methodist* (1843), a weekly publication issued by the Wesleyan Methodist Publishing Company with a circulation of over four thousand; other recent editors have been Rev. A. T. Jennings, and F. A. Butterfield. This publishing house also prints the *Wesleyan Missionary Monthly* (1912) now edited by Stella Wood. Alexander E. Oberlander was editor of the *Union* (1851, Rep.), a weekly devoted to the German population of Syracuse with a circulation of over five thousand. This paper was discontinued in late 1940. For the Polish people, J. Lindner was editor and publisher of the *Nowiny Polakie* (1922, Ind.), a weekly with a circulation of around eight thousand. Joseph Ray is editor of the *Gazetta* (1906, Ind. Italian) which appears on Friday with a circulation of around eighteen thousand. Paola Forte was an early editor. Rev. B. F. J. Dooley is editor of the *Catholic Sun* (1891); it is issued on Tuesday by the Syracuse Printing and Publishing Company and has a circulation of over ten thousand. Other editors since 1900 have been Charles O'Malley, J. E. Doyle, William P. Hewitt and Rev. W. M. Dwyer. Ray Krise is editor of the *Eastwood Star* (1933, Non. Part.); issued on Friday by the Star Newspaper Incorporated, it has a

circulation of about six thousand. H. P. Halstead was an earlier editor. The *New York Press* (1853) is edited by M. L. Spencer; it is a monthly, having over eighteen hundred subscribers, and is devoted to journalism and advertising.



MANSION HOUSE, ONEIDA COMMUNITY, ONEIDA

(Courtesy Oneida Chamber of Commerce)

The oldest paper in Syracuse is the *Post Standard*, which goes back to 1828 if not to 1816 as may be seen by referring to the account given of it in the previous volume. In 1939 J. D. Barnum was editor of this historic paper which appears at present every morning and on Sunday; the latter has a circulation of over sixty-seven thousand, the former, over sixty-one thousand, both being issued by the Post Standard Publishing Company. Earlier in the century W. P. Baker was the editor of this paper. Also in 1939 there was the *Journal* (1839, Non. Part.) edited by H. D.

Burrill and issued by the Syracuse Newspapers Incorporated. The *Journal* was an evening paper with a circulation of over sixty-two thousand; its Sunday edition was known as the *American*, indicating its affiliation with the Hearst papers, and had a circulation of over one hundred and forty-five thousand. Among its editors since 1900 have been Harvey Burrill, F. H. Hosmer and H. D. Burrill. Since 1939 this paper merged with the Syracuse *Herald* which was founded as an independent paper in 1877. In 1939 Dr. J. H. Howe was the editor of the *Herald*; it was issued by the E. A. O'Hara Publishing Company. The *Herald* appeared every evening and on Sunday, the latter having a circulation of over fifty-five thousand, the former, over fifty-one thousand. During the earlier part of the present century Edward O'Hara was editor.

Other papers that existed in Syracuse during the twentieth century but now discontinued include the *Deutsche Post* (1889, Dem.), appearing three times a week and edited by L. H. Habercorn, John Sander and Julius Stoll, the *Evening Telegram* (1857, Dem.), a daily edited by F. S. Lapham, the *Forester* (1898), a semi-monthly printed by the Forester Publishing Company, the *Garden, Farm and Fireside Monthly* (1900), edited by C. H. Scoville, and Whitebread and Zobel, the *Gospel Messenger* (1876), a monthly publication of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the *Journal of Pedagogy* (1887), a quarterly edited by Albert Leonard, the *Labor World* (1898), operated by F. A. Ward, the *Northern Christian Advocate* (1841), a Methodist weekly edited by Eaton and Mains, B. E. Titus, L. H. Pearce, and G. L. Powell, the *School Bulletin and New York State Educational Journal* (1874) operated by C. W. Bardeen, and the weekly edition of the *Post Standard*, published by the Post Standard Publishing Company.

Also issued at Syracuse during the past four decades were the *Sporting Goods Gazette* (1888), a monthly trade journal conducted by C. H. Mowry, the *Official Journal of the A. M. C. and B. W. of North America* (1901) edited by H. D. Call, the *Advocate* (1905), a labor weekly run by T. M. Gaffney, *Radiology* (1923), a monthly conducted by L. J. Menville, the *New York Templar* (1880), a monthly operated by Mrs. Minnie B. Vierow and also listed as of Delhi, New York, the *Giornale Italiano* (1927, Italian), appearing on Friday and issued by Giulio Fulco, the *American Home-Maker* (1898) a monthly, the *Amusement Critic*

(1901), a weekly, the *Clinic* (1898) a monthly medical journal edited by E. Elmer Keeler, the *American Poultry Advocate* (1892) a monthly edited at times by C. C. DePuy and the American Poultry Advocate Company, the *Educational Gazette* (1885) run by J. T. Roberts, the *Industrial Weekly* (1905), a labor weekly edited by T. M. Gaffney, the *Keramic Studio* (1899), an art monthly edited by Mrs. Adelaide Alsop-Robinson and Felix Payant, and the *Good Health Clinic* (1898) a monthly devoted to hygiene and operated by E. Elmer Keeler.

Mention should also be made of the *National Catholic* (1915), a weekly run by the Syracuse Printing and Publishing Company, the *Rural Educator* (1912) a monthly published by the Rural Education Company, the *Suburban Electric and Railway Magazine* (1910), the *Times* (1917), a Socialist weekly edited by Thomas Crimmins, the *Couriere di Syracuse* (1907, Italian), edited by Giulio Fulco and J. V. Lanzetta, the *Central New York Retail Grocer* (1921), edited by D. S. Root and C. G. Roe, *New York Forestry* (1914), a quarterly run by J. R. Simmons, the *Polonia* (1918, Polish), edited by Leon H. Sobotka, *Woman's Review* (1919) edited by Mrs. G. King, the *Poultry Monthly* (1908) edited by D. M. Green, the *Baraca-Philathea News* (1899), a religious monthly operated by M. H. Hudson, the *Jewish Monthly* (1922) edited by B. J. Kaufman, the *Chauffeur* (1912), the *Holstein-Friesian World* (1904) edited at times by H. T. Price and M. S. Prescott, the *Mathematics Teacher* (1909) conducted by W. H. Metzler, and the *Indipendenti di Syracuse and Risveglio Coloniale* (1907, Ind.), a weekly edited by Harry E. Guarasci.

CHAPTER XII
THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

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The Medical Profession

DURING most of the nineteenth century the question of medical care was generally considered to be either an individual or a local affair. Persons were supposed to care for themselves and only in severe cases did they call upon the services of a doctor. Unexpected illness and death was often credited to the divine interposition of God who was said to punish the evils of mankind by sickness or plague and to reward the good and virtuous by calling them to enjoy the blessings of life everlasting. Moreover, as will be recalled from a previous volume, Central New York was crowded with charlatans and quacks whose worthless services and pills could be purchased much cheaper than those of a reputable physician. In spite of these shortcomings, the medical profession did much to raise the health standards of the communities in which they labored. Pseudo doctors were prosecuted when possible and the local authorities of city and town were forced on many an occasion to make improvements in respect to sanitation and health. At other times, the State interposed and by the establishment of institutions such as the Hospital at Utica helped to relieve the situation. In Utica and Syracuse, and as time went on in the other cities and larger villages, local health boards were created. These agencies were supposed to enforce a sanitary code, inquire into the cause of sickness, keep a record of deaths, and to handle the collection of garbage and direct a host of other efforts. Frequently the members of these boards were selected from the Common Council and, beyond an attendant physician, possessed no general knowledge of medical affairs.

In 1880 a State Board of Health was established to supplement the work already undertaken by local health boards. This state board was to investigate the cause of disease, promote public health, and maintain a department of vital statistics. Moreover, it was to serve as a general clearing house for all the counties



COLGATE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, COLGATE UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON

whose local boards were required to render reports to the board at Albany. In 1901 the state board was reorganized as the State Department of Health, under the jurisdiction of a State Health Commissioner, and in 1913 there was established a Public Health Council whose duties included the establishment of a sanitary code. In 1926, the Department of Health was reorganized and the entire State was divided into a number of health districts; by 1940 there were twenty such districts. At that time Chenango, together with Broome and Tioga, formed a district under the care of Dr. A. H. Cummings of Binghamton. Madison, Oneida and Herkimer formed another, handled by Dr. S. Hyman of Utica, and Tompkins and

Schuyler were under Dr. R. D. Fear of Ithaca. Dr. P. J. Raffle of Syracuse was the district officer for Cortland, Onondaga and Oswego. The Department of Health administers the public health law and sanitary code and has general supervision over all local health except for New York City. Among the various hospitals in the State subject to its authority is the Herman M. Biggs Memorial at Ithaca.

The Public Health Council, reorganized in 1927 and 1935, recently has included among its members Professor Henry N. Ogden of Ithaca and Dr. Herman Weiskotten of Syracuse. Dr. Harry J. Brayton of Syracuse is a member of the Board of Visitors of the State Tuberculosis Hospital at Ray Brook, and Dr. John K. Deegan is Superintendent of the Biggs Memorial Hospital at Ithaca. Several prominent citizens of Utica are on the Board of Visitors of the Utica State Hospital for the Insane. Under the provisions of a law passed in 1927 a number of state hospital districts have been created. Chenango and Cortland are in the Binghamton district, Onondaga and Madison, as well as a part of Oneida, are within the Marcy State Hospital district, the remainder of Oneida, including the city of Utica, is within the Utica State Hospital district, and Cayuga and Tompkins are within the Willard State Hospital district. Patients in Onondaga may also be sent to the latter hospital. State institutions for mental defectives are located at Syracuse and Rome, and a State Psychopathic Hospital was opened at Syracuse in December, 1930, Dr. Harry A. Steckel being its director from the date of its inception.

Syracuse and Onondaga County have contributed a number of men and women who have been prominent in public health and medicine. Among these mention should be made of Dr. F. W. Sears, who is recognized as one of the State's foremost sanitarians, Dr. George C. Ruhland, first health commissioner, Dr. George M. Retan, active in the care of meningitis, Dr. Frank W. Marlow, eminent ophthalmologist, Dr. Herman Weiskotten who, in 1934, was named by the American Medical Association to make a survey of medical education in the United States and Canada, Dr. Joseph C. Palmer, associated with the school health service, and Dr. H. B. Doust. Reference should also be made to the Syracuse Academy of Medicine, the Onondaga Health Association, the Medical College of Syracuse University, the Onondaga Hospital Association,

the Syracuse Free Dispensary, the Visiting Nurse Association and the Onondaga County Medical Society. Finally, there is the County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association, whose inception goes back to 1908 when Drs. H. B. Doust and D. M. Totman opened the first tuberculosis clinic in up-state New York. Eleven years later a Tuberculosis Sanitarium was established and in 1920 Camp Hillcrest Preventorium, sponsored in part by the Syracuse Rotary Club, was opened. Dr. Harry J. Brayton for a long time was president of the Association and, in 1940, was succeeded by Dr. Eugene W. Bogardus.

During the present century the Syracuse Department of Health has maintained a number of clinics throughout the city, such as the Burnet Avenue, Seymour Health Center, Teall Avenue Clinic, the Franklin School Health Center and the Frazier School Clinic. An allergy clinic was opened in 1933. At these and other centers competent doctors have investigated diseased persons, prescribed treatment and have cared for innumerable prenatal cases. Through the city schools, Syracuse has provided for vaccination, teeth inspection, and free milk for undernourished children. As evidence of the good results accomplished by these activities, plus the usual services of the registered members of the medical profession, it may be noted that in 1930 the National Chamber of Commerce accorded Syracuse first place among cities between 100,000 and 500,000 for the best accomplishments in health service. Two years later, Syracuse shared the same honor with New Haven, Connecticut. Between 1900 and 1932 the death rate among infants was reduced by 66 per cent., and diphtheria had almost disappeared. Syracuse also has devoted considerable effort to the correction of physical disabilities forced upon the unhappy victims of infantile paralysis. The Percy M. Hughes School, opened in 1929, is one of the finest of its kind in the country. Finally, reference should be made to the very worthy efforts sponsored by the medical profession in the dissemination of information over the radio and to the establishment of group insurance for hospital services.

Among the hospitals of Syracuse one of the most outstanding is the Memorial, incorporated in 1887, as the "Syracuse Women's and Children's Hospital and Training School for Nurses," by a group of public-spirited women. At first this institution was located on Geddes and Elliot Streets, but in 1888 was moved to the Old

Friselle House on James Street. Two years later the Horace Bronson home on West Genesee was purchased and here the hospital remained until 1893 when the main building was destroyed by fire. For the next three years the hospital functioned in a large brick house on East Washington, opposite the old Meyer's estate. In a short time a campaign for a new building was started and by 1896 the doors of the new hospital were opened. Among those who figured prominently in promoting this institution were Mrs. N. F. Bacon, Mrs. James Crouse, Mrs. J. F. Durston, Mrs. W. J. Wallace, Mrs. E. N. Troup and Mrs. Maria Holden. During the early years of the present century the hospital continued to prosper and patients, other than women and children, were admitted. In 1918 it was reorganized and renamed the Syracuse Memorial Hospital. Realizing the inadequacy of existing buildings and equipment and not over pleased with the location on East Washington, the Board of Trustees in 1924 purchased a large site on Irving Street. Within five years a splendid new building, designed by John Russell Pope and Dwight James Baum, was dedicated. In 1932 an out-patient clinic was built to relieve the work of the dispensary. The present superintendent is Miss Elizabeth MacDill, R.N.

Also located at Syracuse is the City Hospital, whose inception goes back to 1874 when the city was ravaged by an epidemic of smallpox. Hoping to check the severity of this attack, the Common Council purchased a site on Beach Street and erected a pest house. Later, in 1891, this pest house was remodeled and in the next year a new administration building was added. The directors of the hospital at that time were Drs. Fred W. Smith, J. Willis Candee and John W. Hunter, who kept constantly agitating for the construction of "one great Central City Hospital magnificently endowed and splendidly equipped." Dr. Frederick W. Sears, city health officer, joined in the movement and by the close of the century additional pavilions had been erected. In 1905, during a scarlet fever epidemic, the administration building was remodeled into a modern hospital. Two years later, the City Hospital was located on Teall Avenue and, in 1928, was replaced by the present buildings situated on Renwick Avenue. At present the City Hospital has some eighty-four beds, is operated by the City of Syracuse and is directly managed by Mrs. Genevieve Clifford, R.N. Among the chief

physicians attached to the City Hospital are Drs. A. C. Silverman, A. G. Doust and George H. Reifenstein.

The leading Roman Catholic hospital in Syracuse is St. Joseph's, located on Prospect Street, concerning whose inception comment was made in a previous volume. In 1904 the St. Joseph's Hospital Training School for Nurses was incorporated. Twenty-two years later the entire hospital was rebuilt and in 1930 important additions were made. Sister M. Cestonia is its present superintendent. Another Catholic institution is St. Mary's Maternity Hospital and Infants' Asylum, whose present superintendent is Dr. Vincent. Other hospitals in the city include the Crouse-Irving, the General Hospital of Syracuse, and the Syracuse University Hospital of the Good Shepherd. The first of these was opened in 1912 as a public charity hospital with facilities for twenty patients. Dr. W. T. Wallace was the prime mover behind this institution which now occupies a section of land between Crouse and Irving, just below Syracuse University. In 1917 and 1928 the Lipe Memorial and Irving Pavilions were erected. At present care is provided for about two hundred patients, Dr. Carl Munch is the superintendent. In 1913 a School of Nursing was started.

The General Hospital of Syracuse, now under the superintendency of Mr. Carl C. Wright, is located on East Castle. This splendid institution was incorporated as the Syracuse Homoeopathic Hospital in 1895, though it was not until 1897 that its doors were thrown open. At that time it was located on Seymour and West Streets, but in 1906 it moved to its present location where a modern hospital of reinforced concrete had been erected. The Training School for Nurses was started in 1903 and in 1921 the institution adopted its present name. At present an intensive drive is under way to enlarge and improve the services of this hospital. The Syracuse University Hospital of the Good Shepherd, it will be recalled, was founded in 1873 through the efforts of Bishop Frederic Dan Huntington. Located on Marshall Street, thanks to the generosity of a gift of land by George F. Comstock, this institution expanded rapidly and by the close of the century covered more than half a city block. Necessary additions were made in 1901 and in 1915 the hospital was purchased by Syracuse University, under whose direction it has operated ever since. Dean Weiskotten, of the Medical College of Syracuse University, is its present director

and Dr. L. M. Hickernell is superintendent. Reference also should be made to the Onondaga General Hospital on West Onondaga, which was opened in 1918 as a municipal institution, the Onondaga Sanitarium, located on West Seneca Turnpike, and founded as a county home in 1916, and the Medical College of Syracuse University. The work of this latter institution in the life of the city is particularly significant.

In Chenango County definite interest in hospitals was not shown until late in the last century, when Dr. Leroy J. Brooks, father of Dr. Paul B. Brooks, Deputy Commissioner in the State Department of Health, attempted to found a hospital near the site of the present Norwich Pharmacal Company. The requisite support was not forthcoming and with that the matter was dropped. In 1909, however, a group of railroad men of Norwich, headed by Charles T. King, J. A. Murphy, F. P. Krebs, N. L. Satchell and F. A. Brown, initiated a movement to care for members of their profession. Soon the plan was broadened to include the city and a number of meetings were held at the offices of Judge Ray and Judge Gladding. These people, according to information most kindly provided by Gertrude S. Cobb of Norwich, formed themselves into a Hospital Association and began a drive for funds. Money was raised, but it was not until 1912 that the Goodrich house on South Broad was purchased. Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, at one time President Cleveland's personal physician and who then was living at Norwich, was of great assistance in furnishing the hospital. The chairman of the Board of Directors of the Norwich Hospital at that time was Dr. Byron J. Ormsby. Five years later, Dr. John W. Mitchell gave a stone house on North Broad to be converted into a hospital in memory of Dr. Henry Mitchell, second physician and first surgeon in Norwich. As this house would have been too small it was sold and the proceeds were used to buy the Follett house on North Broad. With this gift and many small ones a hospital was erected and, in 1919, the Norwich Hospital was transferred to its new quarters as the Norwich Memorial Hospital; R. C. Stofer was president of the Association at the time.

In 1929 interest in the work of Dr. Thomas F. Manley prompted Dr. and Mrs. Lewis R. Morris, of New York City and Morris, New York, to offer to match dollar for dollar any contributions for an annex to the hospital. The people of the county

met the challenge and raised \$200,000 which, together with Dr. Manley's gift, made possible the erection of the Chenango Memorial Hospital, the old building being converted into a nurses' home. Among the superintendents, mention should be made of Mary F. Underwood and Clara M. Kelsey. In addition to those of the medical profession referred to, notice should be made of Drs. Byron J. Ormsby, Homer E. Smith, Robert H. Phelps, Frederick E. Roper and John H. Stewart.

In Oneida, Madison County, there are two hospitals. One of these, the Oneida City Hospital, was opened as a municipal institution in 1889. Later, in 1900, it was reorganized and as present is directed by the local commissioners of public health; its present superintendent is Miss June Roe, R.N. Early in the present century Eugene H. Carpenter expressed interest in the establishment of another hospital and as a result of his efforts the Broad Street Hospital was opened in 1907; eight years later it was incorporated and, in 1920, a nurses' home was constructed. This institution is supported by private and public subscriptions and has facilities for some seventy-five patients; it is valued at over \$150,000. The Cortland County Hospital was established in the latter part of the nineteenth century; a school of nursing being added in 1894. The present building was opened in 1931 and is located at 134 Homer Street, its present superintendent being Miss Emma L. Montgomery, R.N. It has accommodations for over 150 patients. Also at Cortland is the Cortland Sanitarium, a proprietary institution founded by Dr. Charles D. Ver Nooy in 1913; Dr. Ver Nooy is its present manager and owner. Reference should also be made to the Rood Sanitarium at Cortland operated by Mrs. M. E. Rood.

The presence of Cornell University, especially its Medical College, at Ithaca has done much to promote the medical profession and public health standards in that city. In 1911 the Ithaca Tuberculosis Association was organized and in 1917 the John C. Rumsey Dental Clinic was opened at the Boynton Junior High School; this latter institution is maintained by the City Board of Education for the benefit of the school children of Ithaca. Again, in 1924, the Ithaca Public Health Clinic was relicensed and provision was made for the use of visiting nurses. Among the doctors who recently have contributed to the advancement of health at Ithaca were Drs. R. D. Fear, Abraham T. Kerr and J. K. Deegan.

Interest in a city hospital was first shown in 1888 when a group of public-spirited citizens initiated a movement which resulted in the formation of a Hospital Association in 1889. At this juncture valuable financial assistance was rendered by Edward S. Esty, who followed up these gifts by presenting the Association with a large home on South Quarry Street. Finally, in 1901, the efforts of the Association were rewarded by the formal opening of the Ithaca Memorial Hospital. Extensive improvements and additions were made from time to time and in 1914 the present building was erected. More additions followed in 1922, 1923 and 1926 when it assumed its present name, the Tompkins County Memorial Hospital. At present this institution is valued at over half a million dollars and has accommodations for 125 patients. Among its superintendents mention should be made of W. E. Proffitt and E. F. Mitchell.

Also located at Ithaca is the Conklin Sanitarium at 502 North Aurora, which was opened in 1919. The Conklin Sanitarium has always been a proprietary institution, its present superintendent and owner being Miss Ella J. Storms, R.N. Then there is the Bailey-Jones Hospital, established in 1932, equipped with fourteen beds for surgical and medical cases; Mrs. Pauline G. Jones, R.N., is its present manager and owner. A Reconstruction Home at 313 South Albany was opened in 1920. Last among the hospitals of Ithaca is the Herman M. Biggs Memorial, established as a state institution in 1931 and opened five years later. Operated by the State Department of Health and under the supervision of Dr. J. K. Deegan, provision is made for the care of 200 adults and fifty children. Application for admission is made by the family physician, the local health officer, or by the superintendent of the hospital. The following counties are serviced by this splendid institution: Cayuga, Chemung, Cortland, Seneca, Schuyler, Tioga, Tompkins, Wayne and Yates. At Taughannock Falls is located the Tompkins County Tuberculosis Hospital, often called the Edward Meanny Sanitarium; this institution was established in 1912 and has accommodations for over thirty patients.

One of the earliest hospitals at Rome was the Wylie Park House at 120 East Park. This institution was founded in 1856 to care for cancer patients and appears to have been under the control of W. J. Kingsley and Sons. The city directories continue to

note the existence of this hospital down into the 1920s. Later, in 1875, came the Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes on North Madison and which by the early part of the present century was lodged in a new building, thanks to the generosity of J. B. Jervis, Benjamin Huntington and other citizens of Rome. Two years later the Rome Hospital was founded at 117 Ridge Street, its first medical staff consisting of Drs. T. M. Flandrau, R. E. and H. C. Sutton and Edwin Evans. Early in the twentieth century this institution moved to East Garden where a new hospital had been erected through the kindness of the city of Rome. Here it remained until the summer of 1940 when it first occupied the spacious buildings at 1500 James. A training school for nurses was established at an early date. In 1929 it merged with the Murphy Memorial Hospital and became known as the Rome Hospital and Murphy Memorial Hospital. Among its superintendents mention should be made of A. E. Everingham and Miss Mary C. Murphy. It is a public hospital supported largely by city funds.

In 1907 Dr. George C. Reid opened the Rome Infirmary; this is a proprietary institution still conducted by Dr. Reid and is located at 112 North Washington. It is a general hospital having provision for over seventy patients. Among its superintendents have been Theresa E. Bock, Mary Gifford and Clara M. Woolf. Also at Rome is the Oneida County Hospital, established in 1912 and opened the following year. Managed by the county and under the superintendency of Dr. R. L. Bartlett in 1941, this institution has facilities for 180 patients; it is valued at over three hundred thousand dollars. Other institutions that have existed, or do exist, at Rome are the Newland's School at 615 Turin Road, opened in 1931 by Margaret Evans, and the Rome State Custodial Asylum. Then there is the Maternity Clinic and Baby Welfare at 207 West Court operated by Dr. B. F. Golly, the Rome Health Center on East Dominick, the Rome Branch of the Oneida County Tuberculosis and Health Association, managed by Miss Barbara I. Wentworth, and the Rome Visiting Nurse Association. Among the doctors of the present century mention should be made of H. D. White, A. E. Dietrick, T. G. North, G. N. Lehr, J. E. Groff, R. A. Marshall, D. C. Brogs, L. N. Eames, J. L. Golly, James Marshall, Edwin P. Russell and George C. Reid.

The oldest hospital in Utica is the Utica State Hospital. This splendid institution was founded by the State between 1837 and 1842 as the New York State Lunatic Asylum, concerning whose early history comment was made in a previous volume. In 1890 it received its present name and at the close of the century was under the direction of Dr. H. L. Palmer. Several additions were made at various times and in 1908 a nurses' home was erected. During the present century it has been located at Court and Whitesboro Streets and its superintendents have been, in addition to Dr. H. L. Palmer, Drs. R. H. Hutchings, Ross D. Helmer and W. E. Merriman. Shortly after the inception of this institution the city authorities began consideration of a local municipal hospital and, in 1856, a three-story brick workhouse was erected on South Street. Dr. Ira D. Hopkins was in charge of the same and, in 1858, had it changed into the Utica City Hospital. Important additions were made, notably in 1902 and 1903, and in 1905 a Nurses' Training School was established. Today it is located at 648 South Street and its superintendent is Mary E. Morris; other superintendents have been R. R. Pritchard, Annie O'Neil and Pearl Smith.

Next in order of founding was the St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, opened in December, 1866, on Columbia Street, by Mother Bernardina, Order of the Sisters of St. Francis; this was the first private hospital in Utica. Thanks to a number of timely subscriptions, necessary improvements and additions were made and, in 1870, the hospital, under the direction of Dr. Edwin Hutchinson, was incorporated. Late in the next decade a new building was erected and in 1911 the Joseph Parker property on Genesee was purchased; by 1920 the hospital was located at 761 Genesee Street. Later, this splendid institution moved to its present home at 2209 Genesee. Among its chief surgeons and superintendents since 1900 mention should be made of Dr. E. M. Hyland, Miss Elizabeth M. Hogan, R.N., and Sister M. Veronica, R.N. A year after the founding of this hospital, Rev. Dr. Van Deusen of Grace Episcopal Church initiated a movement that resulted in the establishment of a Home for Aged Women on Columbia Street. Two years later, namely 1869, St. Luke's Home was opened and in 1872 an adjoining building was converted into a hospital; since that time it has been known as St. Luke's Home and Hospital. In 1881 a free dispensary was added and in 1888 a Training School for Nurses

was opened. Among its many benefactors were Mr. P. V. Rogers and Mr. and Mrs. Fred T. Procter, the latter giving the property on Whitesboro Street where the present hospital is located. Important additions were made in 1906 and 1908. Dr. W. E. Ford was its medical director in 1900; other superintendents have been C. O. Barney and J. W. J. McLain.

The Utica City Dispensary was incorporated in September, 1870. Charles W. Hutchinson, James F. Mann and others were responsible for the founding of this institution which received generous public support. At that time the dispensary was located on Elizabeth Street opposite Grace Episcopal Church. Two years later, Mrs. James W. Williams gave it a new home at 26 Elizabeth; here it remained until 1903 when it moved to Mary Street. Later, it returned to 406 Elizabeth Street where it is now located. Dr. J. H. Glass was in charge during the early part of the present century; Miss Elizabeth Cassey is its present superintendent.

In 1874, Theodore S. Faxton made possible the erection of the hospital which today is known as the Faxton Hospital. Four years later, the two upper floors of this building were converted into a home for aged men and in 1891 the entire structure was renovated. In 1892 a Training School for Nurses was opened. As originally conceived, this institution was staffed by different physicians including those of the homoeopathic practice though, in 1895, the latter withdrew to found an institution of their own. Between that date and the present the Faxton Hospital, now located at 1676 Sunset, was considerably enlarged, notably by the Nicholas F. Vedder and Williams Memorials. Among those who have directed the fortunes of this hospital since 1900 were Dr. J. H. Glass, Miss Charlotte M. Perry, Miss Pearl Stout and Leonard A. Lubboch. In the meantime, the homoeopaths had opened a hospital at 684 Genesee Street, Dr. William H. Watson being President of the Board. Dr. M. O. Terry was placed in charge of the Homoeopathic Hospital, an office he honored for many years. Julia E. Hardy, R.N., followed him and it was during her superintendency that the institution was reorganized as the Utica Memorial Hospital (1927); she holds this position today. Other hospitals of Utica that have existed since 1900 include the Frandall Hospital Home at 312 Court Street, Miller's Private Hospital at 1006 Margery Street, the Oneida County Tuberculosis Hospital at Broadacres, the

Masonic Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hospital, and Pugh's Private Hospital at 36 Jewett Place. Reference should also be made to the Tuberculosis Clinic at 406 Elizabeth Street, Camp Healthmore, opened in 1910 at Marcy, New York, and the Children's Hospital Home at New Hartford.

In addition to the doctors already mentioned, the following have served Utica since the turn of the century: R. L. Baker, H. E. Brown, H. H. Shaw, F. H. Peck, W. W. Jones, A. R. Grant, Andrew Sloan, F. J. Ross, F. J. Douglas and H. Pender. Local health officers have included Drs. William D. Peckham and H. H. Shaw. Drs. J. G. Hunt and James I. Farrell have been among the recent presidents of the Medical Society of Oneida County which was founded in 1806. Dr. L. W. Dean of Waterville was a president of the Homoeopathic Medical Society whose office was located at Utica. Drs. J. F. Wingenbach, Robert Sloan and D. E. Pugh have been officers of the Utica Medical Club.

The first hospital to be established at Auburn was the Auburn City Hospital. The inception of this institution goes back to 1875, when James S. Seymour, a local banker, left a large sum of money for the establishment of a hospital. Other prominent citizens contributed generously to the project and in 1879 a suitable home was found on Lansing Street; the following year the Auburn City Hospital was opened. In 1889 a School for Nursing was established and during the course of the present century a number of important additions were made to the hospital. At present it is still located on Lansing Street and is said to have a value of over a million dollars. Among its superintendents since 1900 have been Emma Gorbett, Florence M. Grant, Eldora H. Ward, J. B. Macbeth and Lawrence E. Kresge. Next, among the hospitals of Auburn, is The Pines, a private institution established in 1892 for the cure of nervous disorders. Dr. Frederick Sefton was in charge at the opening of the century and is listed in the Auburn directories as being its director in 1941. This hospital has been located at 137 South Street.

In 1917 the Sisters of St. Francis incorporated the Mercy Hospital of Auburn, the doors of this institution, located on Thornton Avenue, were opened in 1919. A new building was opened in 1931. Among its superintendents have been Sisters Veronica, Oliva, Antonia and Huberta. Also located at Auburn is the Sunny-

crest Sanitarium at 72 Prospect, Dr. Alfred F. Hodgman being medical director since 1920, the Emergency Hospital at 804 Masonic Building, Dr. Day's Home at 138 East Genesee, and the Hillside Convalescent Home on Evans Street. Reference should also be made to the Cayuga County Tuberculosis Committee, organized in 1909. City health officers since 1900 have included Drs. A. H. Brown, Thomas C. Sawyer and John W. Copeland. Prominent among the doctors of Auburn since 1900 have been F. D. Putnam, William R. Laird, W. H. Coe, George W. Greene, F. M. Hyatt, Leroy Secomb, L. D. Snow, A. J. Bennett and William H. Neville. Presidents of the Medical Society of Cayuga County since 1900 have been B. I. C. Buckland, F. A. Lewis, A. W. Gilmore, W. Henry Coe, Seth N. Thomas and Harry S. Bull; the present secretary is Dr. Stephen Karpenski. Reference should also be made to the Auburn City Medical Society, organized in 1903, whose president in 1915 was Dr. L. F. O'Neill, the Auburn Academy of Medicine, Dr. R. F. Johnson being president in 1920, the Cayuga Health Association, and the Cayuga County Laboratories, established by the Board of Supervisors in 1919.

CHAPTER XIII
LIBRARIES AND AUTHORS



CHAPTER XIII

Libraries and Authors

LITERARY tendencies in Central New York were none too prominent prior to the Civil War. Nor could it have been otherwise. During these early and formative years our settlers, of necessity, were forced to think in terms of stark realities and there was little time to devote to the humanities. A boundless forest, traversed here and there by Indian trails and winding streams, had to be cleared so that nature could provide an energetic population with the fruits of the earth. In many instances land, suitable for cultivation, was dotted with rock and boulders, all of which had to be laboriously hauled away before the soil was ready for ploughing and seeding. Mute but impressive monuments of these forgotten efforts by unknown men and women may be seen today in the miles of stone fences that separate so many of the fields and farm lots of this area. And while this development was in progress, broad backs and stout arms were constructing roads and highways. Later came the romantic age of the canals which, in turn, was followed by the advent of the steam engine and the plank roads. In the meanwhile, sawmills, shops, mines and factories were springing up here and there, all indicative of a new industrial order. Finally, considerable attention had to be given to the establishment and development of county and town governments, all of which afforded ample opportunity for the free play of politics.

It would be wrong, however, to assume that amid the rapidly changing political and economic patterns of the pre-Civil War days, no one lent a willing ear or helping hand to spiritual and mental affairs. As has been indicated in a previous volume the church, press and school penetrated the frontier at an early date. In their

wake came a number of academies and colleges within whose halls much attention was paid to intellectual life. Moreover, within the villages and a few of the larger urban centers literary and reading societies developed and in some instances, as has been noted, private and semi-public libraries were established. The important spade work undertaken throughout these years, buried in part as they were by the pressure of economic and political life, possessed definite importance. In the first place an opportunity was afforded for the expression of the finer things of life. More significant, however, was the fact that a foundation had been laid for a richer and fuller life in the years that followed.

In reviewing this later growth and development, insofar as the needs of this chapter are concerned, one thinks first of all of the libraries. It is, of course, quite impossible to list all of these cultural centers that have existed or do exist today. This is a subject that must largely be left to the local historian. Reference, however, can be made to the more important and permanent libraries of Central New York. Although Hough's *Gazetteer*, written in 1872, contains no mention of any libraries within Cayuga County, an examination of other sources like the reports of the Board of Regents and the city directories of Auburn indicates the existence of several sizable collections at the Auburn Theological Seminary, Wells College and at the various academies and public schools. In addition, some of the churches had small libraries. And as these institutions developed, their library facilities increased. In the meantime, a popular demand arose for public or free libraries. It was all right for the students and faculties of these institutions to have their libraries, but what of the public in general?

At Auburn, this demand was most magnificently met by that city's benefactor, James S. Seymour, whose will provided funds for the establishment of what ever since has been known as the Seymour Library. This institution was incorporated as a private library in May, 1876, though its facilities were open to the public. It was not at that time, nor is it now, a city institution, though at present it receives support from the city. Early in the present century, the Seymour Library occupied new quarters in the Case Memorial Building on Genesee Street. The Seymour Library is splendidly equipped to meet the needs of Auburn. There is a large reading room, a children's library and a section known as the Case Scien-

tific Library. A branch, located on East Genesee, cares for the needs of that neighborhood, while similar services are provided for the west end of Auburn and the State Prison. All in all, there are some fifty-one thousand volumes in the Seymour Library which at present is under the direction of Miss Theodora Kellogg. Among



BIRTHPLACE OF "DAVID HARUM," HOMER

the recent officers mention should be made of Harlan Creelman, Charles S. Osborne, Porter Beardsley, Ray S. Messenger, William H. Seward and James A. Seymour, a descendant of the founder.

Also at Auburn is the library of the Auburn Theological Seminary. William J. Hinke was in charge of this library in 1939, at which time it contained over 52,000 volumes. At Aurora is the Frances Folson Cleveland Library of Wells College. Miss Anne G. Brown was in charge in 1939 and reported the library had over 85,000 volumes at that time. Miss Marian Doughty was the librarian of the Aurora Public Library which had over 7300 volumes. Other libraries and librarians in 1939 within Cayuga

County were the Cato Free Library with Miss Florence Streeter in charge of its 6200 volumes, the Powers Public Library of Moravia, Miss Alta L. Atwood in charge of its 12,000 volumes, the Springport Free Library at Union Springs with 6600 volumes under the care of Miss Margaret Getman, and the Hazard Library at Poplar Ridge with 4000 volumes, Mrs. E. K. Battey being the librarian.

The genesis of the Cortland Free Library may be traced back to the efforts of Franklin Hatch, a farmer living near South Cortland. Thanks to his interest and contributions the Franklin Hatch Library Association was formed and soon a building was erected on the Horatio Ballard property on Court Street, where the Salvation Army citadel is now located. In May, 1886, the Hatch Library was incorporated. Miss Margaret Force was the first librarian, a position she most ably filled for thirty-nine years. By this time a group of public-minded citizens initiated a drive for a new library, "built and organized in accordance with modern library methods." As a result the Hatch Library was reorganized and renamed in July, 1925, as the Cortland Free Library. The next step was to acquire a new building. At this juncture, Mr. Charles C. Wickwire presented as a gift to the library board the site once occupied by the old court house. Elmer A. Sperry, famous inventor and once a resident of Cortland, then came forward with a contribution of \$10,000. This was followed by a public drive, headed by F. E. Smith, Superintendent of the Public Schools, which resulted in the raising of \$110,000. Finally, in May, 1928, the doors of the new building were thrown open to the public, Miss Zana K. Miller being the librarian. Subsequently, Mrs. Byrl J. Kellogg and Mrs. Viarda C. Brubeck have served in that capacity.

At present the library has over 26,000 volumes, a children's department and a reference and reading room. Book talks and displays are regular features. Recently programs devoted to art have been introduced, the result of which is to be seen in the Art Gallery which occupies space in the library. On the ground floor of the library are several club rooms which are available for local groups interested in educational and patriotic activities. Among the recent members of the Board of Directors mention should be made of Charles C. Wickwire, Mrs. Earl Bentley, Mrs. R. Paul Higgins, Fay C. Parsons, Mrs. George H. Wiltsie and G. Harry Garrison.

Also at Cortland is the library of the State Normal School; Miss Marguerite Robinson was in charge in 1939, at which time there were over 25,000 volumes.

The Lamont Memorial Free Library is located at McGraw. In 1939 it had close to six thousand volumes and was in charge of Mrs. Florence B. Walter. Elsewhere in Cortland County, in 1939, there were the Phillips Free Library of Homer with nearly 15,000 volumes under the care of Miss Cora J. Bard, and the Kellogg Free Library at Cincinnatus. Mrs. Mary U. Geer was librarian of the latter, which had close to five thousand volumes. There is an art collection of some note at the Phillips Free Library.

Reference has already been made to the founding of a public library at Ithaca in 1806, as well as to the Methodist Theological and Historical Library Association (1821), the Ithaca Methodist Library Association (1826) and the New Jerusalem Church Library (1831). Of these the first soon passed into the hands of the Ithaca Lyceum and later to the Minerva Society of the Ithaca Academy. And when Ezra Cornell, in 1862, founded what today is known as the Cornell Library Association, the books of the Minerva Society were transferred to the new library. Originally, it was a three-story building costing about a hundred thousand dollars and was located on the site it now occupies on the corner of Tioga and Seneca Streets. The second and third floors were equipped with reading rooms and shelving, while the first floor was rented, the proceeds from which were used for the maintenance of the library. By 1872 the library had an income of about three thousand dollars and some seven thousand volumes. As Ithaca grew, additional subscriptions added to the efficiency of the library. At present the library, under the direction of Miss Helen M. Ludlow, has in the neighborhood of 50,000 volumes. More outstanding is the Cornell University Library, whose librarian in 1939 was Mr. Otto Kinkeldy. In addition to a large general collection, this library is noted for its special collections such as the White (architecture), Sparks (American History), May (slavery), Fiske (Petrarch), Scaife (Civil War), and Emmanuel (Wordsworth). The total number of volumes at present exceeds a million, some of which are housed in special libraries on the campus like the Law Library, the Architectural Library and the New York State College of Agriculture Library.

Public libraries are also to be found in some of the villages of Tompkins County. For example, in 1939, Mrs. B. E. H. Weatherall was in charge of the Newfield Public Library which had close to 5000 volumes. Also in that year Miss Carolyn E. Cady was librarian of the Southworth Library at Dryden which had about 10,000 volumes. Reference should also be made to the Ithaca College Library. There were close to 4000 volumes in 1939 and Mrs. Sally Osborne was its librarian. Finally, in that year, Mr. William Bacon was in charge of the Tompkins County Traveling Library which had 21,000 volumes and serviced 264 stations.

In September, 1901, Mrs. William B. Guernsey of Norwich died, leaving the Guernsey home and grounds to the Board of Education of the Norwich Union Schools for a Memorial Library and Park. In her will she stated that this had been her husband's wish as well as her own. The remainder of the estate was willed for the upkeep of the library and grounds. Previous to this there had been no library at Norwich. Known as the Guernsey Memorial Library and facing a park that fronts on Main Street, this library contains some 35,000 volumes and is under the direction of Gertrude S. Cobb. She is also librarian of the Supreme Court Library at Norwich, which has over 8000 volumes. In 1939 Miss Ruth Hitchman was in charge of the 6000 volumes belonging to the Moore Memorial Library at Greene. Elsewhere in Chenango County, in the same year, there were the Free Library at Afton, Mrs. Sylvia P. Swarner being in charge of its 2000 volumes, the Free Library at Bainbridge, Miss Mary Wilcox being the librarian of its 6800 volumes, the New Berlin Library with 9000 volumes under the care of Miss Emma M. Vail, and the Oxford Library, containing over 8000 books, directed by Miss Lillian J. Emerson. Finally, there is the Sherburne Public Library which in 1939 had over 14,000 books and was in charge of Miss A. E. Harrington.

Turning to Madison County one finds that in 1939 Miss Katherine J. Roberts was librarian of the Morrisville Public Library which had over 6300 volumes. The Earlville Free Library was in charge of Miss Myrtie M. Sawdey and contained close to 5000 books. Miss Lucie R. Penna directed the Canastota Public Library with its 11,000 volumes, Miss Elizabeth S. Jackson, the Cazenovia Public Library with its 18,000 volumes, and Mr. H. W. Markham

was librarian of the library of the Cazenovia Seminary which contained close to 5000 books. Most outstanding in Madison County is the splendid library at Colgate University. Mr. Thomas M. Iianis is its present librarian. In addition to a general collection of over a hundred thousand volumes, the library has an important special collection of works dealing with the Baptist Church. Finally, Miss Mary Coman was librarian of the Hamilton Public Library in 1939; this institution had over 11,000 volumes.

In Oneida County there are a number of village libraries, one of which is located at Boonville and is known as the Erwin Library and Institute. Mrs. Mary B. Elsas was librarian of its 6800 books in 1939. In the same year, Mrs. Christina Danahoe was librarian of the Clayville Free Library which had a collection of over 4400 books. Other such institutions were the Kirkland Town Library at Clinton, Miss Ella G. Ernst, librarian, having over 15,000 volumes; the Bridgewater Free Library, Miss Hilda Terhune, librarian, 2700 volumes; the Camden Library Association, founded in 1890, C. E. Colburn, librarian, 7990 volumes; the Waterville Public Library, Mrs. Nellie Martin, librarian, 7800 volumes; the Dudham Library at Whitesboro, Miss Agnes M. Cassidy, librarian, 17,000 volumes; the Holland Patent Library, Miss L. M. Potter, librarian, 6500 volumes, and the Vernon Public Library, Mrs. Mabel Richards, librarian, 6200 volumes.

Among the older libraries of Oneida County reference should be made to the Hamilton College Library, whose librarian is Dr. Louis Steig. The total number of volumes exceeds 180,000, among which are several notable collections, particularly that on Alexander Hamilton, Classical Antiquities, Romance Language and Milton. At Rome is the Jervis Library, a gift to the city by John Bloomfield Jervis, a distinguished engineer. It is located on North Washington Street in a building which was once Mr. Jervis' home. The Jervis Library was opened to the public in July, 1895, Miss M. Elizabeth Beach being the first librarian. Others who have held that office were Miss Eugenie Stevens, Miss Clara W. Bragg, and the present incumbent, Miss Helen Salzmänn. The library is supported by city appropriations and income from the Benjamin Wright Fund. There are approximately 40,000 volumes, containing a special collection of early railroads and waterways; a branch library is located on East Dominick Street.

The first authentic mention of a library at Utica was in 1825, one of the very early sponsors being Justus H. Rathbone. From time to time the name, location, character and management changed until the Utica City Library, under the direction of the local School Board, came into existence in 1842. In 1893 a reorganization was effected and the name was changed to the Utica Public Library. The first library board consisted of Robert S. Williams, President, Nicholas E. Devereaux, Treasurer, Charles A. Talcott, Secretary, and John E. Brandegee and George C. Sawyer. Since its beginnings the library has been located on Broad Street, near Genesee, the Mechanic's Hall, the City Hall, on Elizabeth Street and at its present building, 303 Genesee. Miss Louisa S. Cutler was appointed librarian in November, 1893; two years later, Miss Caroline Underhill held this position and in 1924 Miss Laure Claire Foucher, the present incumbent, was appointed. At present there are over 106,000 volumes in the library.

Among the village libraries of Onondaga County in 1939 were those at Elbridge and Fayetteville. The former, in charge of Miss De Dilla Sloan, had close to 4000 volumes, the latter, under Mrs. G. A. Lewis, had nearly 9000. At Camillus, Mrs. Mary E. Maxwell cared for some 5000 books, and at Jordan there was a collection of 3500 volumes under the guidance of Miss Jessica Bramley. The Liverpool Public Library, containing 10,000 books, was in charge of Miss Adasa H. Gray, the Skaneateles Library Association, founded in 1876, had nearly 11,000 volumes and Miss Alice E. Washburn as librarian, while Miss Cornelia Mertens was in charge of 11,000 books of the Solvay Public Library. Mrs. Emily B. Koons was librarian of Manlius Library, Mrs. N. C. Edwards of the 7300 books in the Marcellus Library, and Mrs. Cora Andrews was in charge of the 3500 volumes in the Cicero Library. At North Syracuse, Miss Edith M. Stickle was librarian as was Mrs. Blanche M. Ries at East Syracuse; there were 3400 and 4900 volumes in these two libraries, respectively.

At Syracuse there is the Court of Appeals Library, housing over 70,000 volumes; Mr. C. Aaron Levy being the present librarian. Over 2500 volumes are located at the Onondaga Historical Association Library. Dr. Wharton Miller is librarian of the Syracuse University Library. In addition to a general collection that numbers over 300,000 volumes there are several special collec-

tions, notably the personal library of the German historian, Leopold Von Ranke, and the valuable manuscripts of Gerrit Smith, famous abolitionist of the nineteenth century. Finally, mention should be made of the Syracuse Public Library, the origins of which go back to the Franklin Institute, founded in the fall of 1849, though it was not until the following year that a reading room was opened in the Malcolm Block on Salina Street. Later, in 1857, a Central Library was established at the City Hall and in 1880 Rev. E. W. Mundy became librarian at which time the library was in the old high school. Toward the close of the century it was in the old Putnam school. Early in the present century, thanks to the generosity of Andrew Carnegie and Frederick R. Hazard, the present library building was erected on the site of the Putnam school. Mr. Paul Paine is the present librarian. There are approximately 200,000 volumes in the main library and its eighteen stations; its genealogical and American history collections are of particular significance.

With so many libraries scattered throughout the Inland Empire it is not to be wondered at that many of its sons and daughters turned their attention toward writing. Nothing like a complete list can be given though reference to some of the most outstanding will illustrate the tremendous diversity of effort. One of these was Mrs. Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, wife of the Judge of the Court of Appeals. She was the author of *Bob and the Guide*, *The Perfect Tribute*, *The Lost Commander*, and the *Militants*; Mrs. Andrews made her home at Split Rock, a small village close to Syracuse. Also of Syracuse was Harold MacGrath whose 39 long stories, 16 operettas and 46 short stories have been enjoyed by people the country over. His first work was *Anne and the Woman*, published in 1899; other works were *The Luck of the Irish*, *The Drums of Jeopardy*, and the *Grey Cloak*. Equally well known as a Syracuse author was E. Alexander Powell, whose romantic travel books have gained much recognition. Among his many writings were *Where the Strange Trails Go Down*, *Embattled Borders*, *Beyond the Utmost Purple Ruin* and *By Camel and Caravan to the Peacock Room*. Elsewhere in Syracuse and Onondaga were Rev. William M. Beauchamp, author of a *History of Onondaga County* and several works on local Indian lore; Dr. Alexander C. Flick, one time Chairman of the History Department

of Syracuse University, author of the *Rise of the Medieval Church*, *Loyalism in New York*, and editor of the recent *History of the State of New York*, and Franklin H. Chase, author of *Syracuse and its Environs*. Mr. Dwight H. Bruce is remembered for the *Memorial History of Syracuse and Onondaga's Centennial*. The essayist, Thomas Warren Field, was born at Onondaga Hill and spent the first twenty-three years of his life there. Sara Jane (Clarke) Lippincott, who wrote under the name of Grace Greenwood, was born at Pompey, and Edward Noyes Westcott, banker and author of *David Harum* was born at Syracuse.

In Chenango County, Mrs. Ruth F. Benedict is known for her *Race: Science or Politics* and for editorial work on the *Journal of American Folklore*. Then there are Keith L. Brooks, writer for evangelistic magazines and author of many privately printed religious works; Dr. Paul B. Brooks, Deputy Commissioner, State Department of Health, and Hiram Clark, author of *History of Chenango County*. Dr. Carlton J. H. Hayes, eminent historian of Columbia University, was born at Afton; his many text books and essays being well known throughout the nation. From Preston came Frederick V. Coville, author of the *Botany of the Death Valley Expedition*, and from Smyrna, Frank A. Rexford, author of *One Portion Food Table* and *Food Economy Charts*. Samuel Scoville, Jr., of Norwich, wrote a number of books chiefly for children such as *Brave Deeds of Union Soldiers* and *Alice in Blunderland*. John C. Watt, also of Norwich, was the author of *Engineering and Architectural Jurisprudence* and the *Law of Contracts*. Mrs. Ellen Miller Donaldson wrote *Moons of Long Ago*, C. Stuart Gager *Fundamentals of Botany* and *Errors in Science Teaching*, and Archie B. Gibbs of Guilford was the author of *Freemasonry in Norwich, New York*. John P. Scott wrote the *Old Road* and *Christ is Risen*. Others who might be mentioned include Dr. Charles B. Dudley of Oxford, N. A. Newton of Sherburne, John Erskine, who lived at Norwich during his twenties, Professor Orello Cone of St. Lawrence University, who was born at Lincklaen, and Theodore T. Munger, essayist, who was born at Bainbridge.

Oneida County has been quite fortunate in the number and qualities of its writers. Many of these, as might be expected, have been associated with Utica, Rome and Clinton. Isaac P. Bielby,

a Utica lawyer, is well known for his poems and local histories. Also interested in history were H. J. Cookingham, author of a *History of Oneida County*, M. M. Bagg, who wrote *Pioneers of Utica*, Pomeroy Jones, author of *Annals and Recollections of Oneida County*, and D. E. Wager. Mr. Wager, a resident of Rome, published a two-volume *History of Oneida County* and a suggestive work on *Our City and Its People*. J. R. Spears of Utica is locally known for his histories and stories, Clinton Scollard for his poems and songs, and David S. Foster for his novels, notably the *Road to London* and the *Lady of Castle Queen*. Melvin G. Dodge, a publisher of Utica, has contributed several articles on Hamilton College, and Hubert E. Collins of the same city has written on boilers and pumps. N. M. Crouse has supplied several significant articles on Indian and Jesuit activities, and Stephen E. Babcock is known for his works on engineering. Harold Frederic, author of *Seth's Brother*, was born at Utica and for a time was a local journalist of note. Benjamin F. Taylor, poet, journalist and lecturer, was born at Lowville.

Francis Fuller Victor, poet and historian, was born in Oneida County, and Mrs. Isabella Macdonald Alden of New Hartford has entertained thousands of children with her "Pansy" stories. Other authors who once lived in this county were H. R. Schoolcraft, authority on Indian culture, of Utica and Verona, Asa Gray of Paris who became Professor of Botany at Harvard, and James D. Dana, who was born at Utica and later became a member of the faculty of Yale University. Hamilton College has furnished men like Dr. M. L. Bonham, noted American historian, the novelist Samuel Hopkins Adams, Professor G. P. Bristol of Cornell University, and Ezra Pound. Finally, reference should be made to Walter D. Edmonds whose historical novels like *Rome Haul* and *Big Barn* have attracted much attention of late.

In Madison County one finds that the missionary, biographer and novelist, Emily (Chubbuck) Judson, was born at Eaton; she is known for *Charles Linn* and *Kathayan Slave*. Then there was Melville DeLancey Landon, better known as "Eli Perkins," whose humorous writings like the *Franco-Prussian War in a Nutshell*, are well known; he was born on a farm in Madison County. Also born in this county was William W. Lord, Episcopal minister and poet. John Humphrey

Noyes, founder of the Oneida Community, was the author of several important works, notably the *Berean*, *Bible Communism* and *History of American Socialisms*. Pierpont Noyes, President of the Oneida Community, Incorporated, is the author of the



MACMILLAN HALL, ADMINISTRATION AND ARTS BUILDING
WELLS COLLEGE, AURORA-ON-CAYUGA

(Courtesy of Wells College)

Pallid Giant and *My Father's House*, while George Noyes, his brother, wrote the *Religious Experiences of John Humphrey Noyes*. Gerrit Smith of Peterboro was a prolific writer of abolition, temperance and social tracts. B. Fitch Tompkins is the author of *Biographical Sketches of the Madison County Bench and Bar*. Miss L. M. Hammond wrote a *History of Madison County*, which still is of decided value today. L. Frank Baum, author of the *Wizard of Oz* and many other popular children's books, was born

at Chittenango. Finally, Colgate University at Hamilton has furnished a number of outstanding scholars and authors among whom might be mentioned Professors E. Wilson Lyons, Charles Wilson and Howard Wilson.

Educators of the late nineteenth century will remember Charles W. Sanders of Cortland for his many readers and spelling books which for a time were quite in demand. Nor will they forget the several stimulating articles on Abraham Lincoln written by W. O. Stoddard, also of Cortland. Clara Louise Kellogg's poems and essays were popular in their day and Bertha E. Blodgett's *Stories of Cortland County for Boys and Girls* is a ready handbook in that county's schools today. Then there is *When Folks Was Folks* by Elizabeth L. Blunt of Cincinnatus, H. P. Smith's *History of Cortland County*, and H. C. Goodwin's *Pioneer History of Cortland County*. Recently, Clara L. Jewett published the *Story of Grace Church in Cortland*, while her brother, Dr. David E. Smith, Professor at Columbia University, has acquired national recognition for his many books and articles on mathematics and pedagogy. Dr. Smith is well known for his histories of mathematics, one being the *History of Mathematics in America Before 1900*; this volume was written in collaboration with Dr. J. Ginsburg. H. S. Randall's *Life of Thomas Jefferson* is still of value for all students of American history. Finally, reference should be made to James H. Hoose for his *Studies in Articulation*, and Fred E. Herrick for his work on John Burroughs.

Literary activities in Tompkins County have centered largely about the faculties of Cornell University, whose efforts have won high praise. A random selection reveals names that are well known throughout the nation and world for their many scholarly volumes and articles. For example, there are Professors H. S. White and William R. Dudley, authors of *Selections from Heine's Poems* and *The Cayuga Flora*, and Dr. Charles K. Adams, eminent historian and author of *Manual of Historical Literature*. Professor Waterman T. Hewett contributed many works and articles in the field of Greek and German literature, Professor Moses C. Tyler, well known for his *History of American Literature During the Colonial Period*, Professor Hiram Corson, author of many volumes in the field of English literature, and Professor William D. Wilson, philosopher and author of *Logic, Theoretical and Practical*. Dr.

William G. Hale established a name for himself in the classics, Professor H. H. Boyesen in German literature, Dr. G. L. Burr in history, Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks in political science and government, and Dr. Preserved Smith in the field of the Renaissance and Reformation. Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, well known to all Cornellians, was the author of *Kantian Ethics* and *Agnosticism and Religion*. Others who have added to Cornell's fame include Professor H. Morse Stephens and Drs. Carl Stephenson and Julian Bretz. Significant local studies of Tompkins County have been made by A. B. Lewis, author of *Economic Study of Land Utilization in Tompkins County*, and B. L. Melvin, author of *Rural Population*. John G. Brooks, President of the DeWitt Historical Society and historian of the city of Ithaca, has been particularly active in local history.

In Cayuga County one of the better known authors was P. Hamilton Myers, novelist and poet. Mr. E. S. Martin of Auburn has been editor of *Life* and *Harper's Magazine*. In the field of archeology, E. H. Gohl has done some splendid work, especially in connection with the early Indians of that region. Mr. E. G. Storke published the *History of Cayuga County*, and Dr. G. G. Atkins and Mr. Henry M. Allen have been active in the Cayuga County Historical Society, whose publications have been of great help to the author of this work. As might be expected, the faculty of the Auburn Theological Seminary has been well known for its activities. Dr. John G. Adams, librarian of that institution, is the author of the *History of the Auburn Theological Seminary*, and Dr. Robert Hastings Nichols has written *The Plan of Union in New York*, printed in *Church History*. Finally, mention should be made of C. Hawley's *History of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn*.

CHAPTER XIV
THEATER AND STAGE



CHAPTER XIV

Theater and Stage

AT the opening of the present century, Central New York had its fair share of playhouses. Most of these were concentrated in the larger urban centers, notably at Utica and Syracuse. The location of these two cities, on the main line of the New York Central, provided a most convenient lay-over for actors and theatrical companies as they moved east or west to Chicago, Boston, or New York City. During the late nineteenth century the opera houses of Central New York chiefly specialized in independent stock companies which played old line features such as "Way Down East," "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room." At the same time, nationally known stars visited this area and from all accounts played most successfully and profitably to crowded houses. Musical shows and vaudeville were also popular. However, beginning in the "glorious nineties" a decided change took place. Thanks to the efforts of men like Charles Frohman and the Shubert Brothers, the latter of Syracuse, the theater took on its present modern aspect. Like other activities of an industrial age, the theater became highly commercialized. State and nationwide chains rapidly developed with their main offices in the metropolitan areas of Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and New York City. Monopolistic tendencies followed with New York City taking the lead. As a result the stage in Central New York largely offered what it was able to book from the Broadway offices, and the independence of the local playhouse rapidly declined.

Nationally and internationally known luminaries now appeared in ever increasing number. Local stock companies struggled valiantly

against the new trend but in general were forced to abandon their efforts in the larger communities and retire to the smaller local areas. Here under tents or in run down halls, they attempted to keep body and soul together but ultimately had to give up the ghost. Thus by 1910 Central New York either sat entranced before the superb acting of an Otis Skinner, John Drew and Ethel Barrymore or found relaxation in the vaudeville and burlesque shows that toured the country with much success. During the 1910s, however, the legitimate stage encountered a determined and serious rival in the motion picture industry. Possessed of certain well-known advantages and crowded with popular appeal, the motion picture houses dug deeply into the profits of the commercialized stage. Season after season progressed with fewer Broadway stars in evidence in Central New York. Even the vaudeville felt the pressure and only saved itself by sharing the stage with some Pathe or Biograph releases. By the 1930s the revolution was completed. Few indeed were the occasions when a New York company played in Central New York. To all intents and purposes the older stage had been supplanted by the cinema, and lovers of drama and high grade comedy had to be content with what local talent might offer or else visit Broadway itself. Recently, some attempt has been made to revive vaudeville but it is too early to say anything as to the outcome. College play groups, notably those at Syracuse University, and summer players at Skaneateles endeavor to restore some of the glamour and appeal of former days.

In 1900 Syracuse had four playhouses one of which was known as the Grand Opera House. Located on East Genesee, this place of amusement was the successor to the old Park Theater and was opened in October, 1879. Late in the next decade it was burned out but, in 1896 the property was bought by Patrick Lynch and in the next year A. A. Graff and H. R. Jacobs were managing a new Grand. During the next twenty years it specialized in "10-20-30" melodramas. Mr. Sam Shubert took over the Grand with A. A. Graff in 1899 and offered improved melodramas and vaudeville. Later, it returned to vaudeville, and then reverted to melodramas. As such it continued to operate for a number of years; it is no longer in existence. Then there was the Bastable Theater erected in 1893 on East Genesee. Obtaining the services of actors like Richard Mansfield, the Bastable became a leading play-

house and in 1897 was taken over by Sam Shubert who introduced stock most successfully. Early in the present century, Hurtig and Seamon acquired the Bastable and offered drama and musical farces. In 1908 the General Amusement Company of Syracuse obtained control and played burlesque. The Bastable was destroyed by fire in 1923.

Another old playhouse was the Weiting, originally started in 1870. Although burned out three times, the last in 1896, the management continued to present first rate attractions until 1930 when it closed its doors after a long and successful life; the Lincoln Garage, facing the Common Center, now occupies the space once filled by the Weiting. In many ways it had been Syracuse's leading theater. Last among the playhouses at the opening of the present century was the Dunfee on South Clinton. It was opened by John Dunfee in 1899; formerly Mr. Dunfee had been offering vaudeville at Elmwood Park. The Dunfee specialized in burlesque. When A. A. Graff acquired control of it in 1899 he renamed it the Lyceum. Early in 1904 the theater was destroyed by fire and for several years nothing was done with the property. However, in 1907 the Elks purchased the same and erected a lodge. Finally, mention should be made of the Alhambra, built as a roller skating rink in 1884 and which shortly became the chief convention hall of the city. The Alhambra is still standing.

During the course of the present century several new playhouses appeared such as the Empire in 1911; Sarah Bernhardt once played in this theater, the Temple and the Regent, both in 1914, the Strand in 1915, Keith's in 1920 and recently Loew's State. For a time the earlier of these houses offered vaudeville and melodramas but within a short time all of them went over to motion pictures. In the case of Keith's, musicals and symphonies as well as Lenten services took place, and Loew's at times has shared its stage with local ballet groups. Ballets at present are frequently presented in the auditorium of the Central High School. The first honest-to-goodness motion picture house to be listed in the City Directory was the Majestic on South Salina, founded in 1908. The next year Fitzner and Isaacs opened a motion picture theater which was followed by the appearance of the Larned. By 1913 there were forty-five motion picture houses in Syracuse; since that time the number has declined there being but thirty-two

in 1930 and twenty-eight in 1940. Among the better known houses today are Keith's, Loew's State, Strand, Regent, Eckel, Civic-University, Elmwood, Paramount, Riviera, Palace and Harvard. Motion picture houses may also be found in most of the villages within Onondaga County. Some of the actors and actresses of Syracuse who have achieved national reputation are Edith May, Pauline L'Allemand, Belle Emerson, Edward Cleary, Lillian White, Jackie Cooper, Doris Kenyon and Evelyn Brant.

Turning to Chenango one finds that the Eagle Hotel of Norwich contained an opera house at an early date. Not long after Concert Hall was opened for musicals, plays and special entertainments. About 1870 Dr. Sumner built an imposing block on South Broad and on the third floor constructed what was known as Sumner's Hall which throughout the remainder of the century was often used for plays and shows of various descriptions. In 1906, Sumner's Hall became known as the Academy of Music. Among the celebrities who appeared at Sumner's Hall was Horace Greeley of the *New York Tribune*. Later in the nineteenth century came Burr's Opera House which formed a part of the large brick building erected on Lackawanna Street by O. M. Hughson. Finally, mention should be made of Clark's Opera House built by William Breese and located on Broad and Main. The city and county directories of Chenango show that in 1902 an opera house existed at Earlville. Then there was Dakin's Opera House at New Berlin operated by T. H. Dakin, the Citizen's Opera House on Washington Street at Oxford in charge of Henry Tew, and the Sherburne Opera House owned by J. H. Shepard.

In 1910 the Colonia Theater was erected at Norwich. Although designed for plays, it speedily adjusted itself to motion pictures and soon became Norwich's leading show place. Located at 148 South Broad this theater was under the management of Adam Tennis in 1915; later it was moved to its present location at 35 South Broad and in 1940 was under the management of F. M. Gere. Other motion picture houses at Norwich have been the Best on North Broad, operated by C. A. Bickford, the Chenango on South Broad, the Happy Hour at 169 South Broad, run by A. E. Ford, the Princess at 170 South Broad, whose proprietors were Curtis and Tefft, the Strand on 19 East Main, managed by

A. E. Ford, and the Smalley, at 23 East Main, managed in 1940 by H. L. Gilladette. Other motion picture houses are to be found at Greene, Oxford, Earlville and at most of the principal villages of the county.

At Rome there were two opera houses at the opening of the present century. The older of these was Sink's Opera House located at 106 East Dominick, the other being the Washington Street Opera House situated at 123 North Washington. To these theaters came a number of travelling stock companies; at other times these buildings were used for local entertainments, musicals and meetings. The first city directory to mention a motion picture house was for the year 1910 when the Lyric, located at 244 West Dominick, was operating. Two years later the Carroll, at 112 East Dominick, was opened as were the Casino, operated at 135 James by M. W. Sandusky, the Coliseum, at 243 West Dominick and owned by C. F. Staffer, and the Romohawk at 148 West Dominick, run by Flack and Gifford. None of these were in existence, according to the city directories in 1929 though by that time Joseph F. Kallet was operating the Family Theater at 248 West Dominick, the Capital at 226 West Dominick, the Star at 128 North James, and the Strand at 116 East Dominick. By 1938 only the Strand and Capital were operating. At present both of these houses are being managed by their owner, Joseph S. Kallet.

Utica's leading playhouse at the opening of the present century was the Utica Opera House located at 22 Lafayette and under the management of William B. Day. Mr. John Abercrombie is listed in the city directory as being its "agent" in 1875. No mention of this house appears in the directories after 1903 though in 1910 Sidney Wilmer and Walter Vincent were offering vaudeville and motion pictures at the Majestic, situated at 24 Lafayette. These gentlemen became prominent in local theatrical circles as early as 1901. At first they presented vaudeville and melodramas at a hall on the corner of Lafayette and Washington but soon moved to 38 Lafayette where they opened the Orpheum Theater. Success led to the establishment of branches in other cities and in 1906 and 1912 they took over the Majestic and Shubert, which had recently been opened. In the meantime a number of motion picture houses had been founded, the city directory for 1909 mentioning the Alhambra, the Hippodrome, the Majestic, the Orpheum,

Shubert and the Theatorium. Others appeared in the course of the next two decades, such as the Avon, Colonial, Lyric, New Orpheum and the Rialto. At present there are the Avon, Colonial, Family, James Street, Lincoln, Olympic, Utica, Stanley, Uptown, Highland, Oneida, Sunset, and Rialto. Recently, one or two of these houses have tried to revive vaudeville.

During the second half of the nineteenth century Auburn's leading place of entertainment was the Burtis Opera House at 20 North Street. Mr. Cary S. Burtis erected this theater out of the old Corning Hall. Later, his son, Edwin C. Burtis built the Burtis Auditorium at 31 Water Street. During the 1890s, Edwin S. Newton became manager of the Burtis Opera House. Mr. J. N. Ross acquired the same early in the present century and by 1915 had renamed it the Burtis Grand. The Burtis Auditorium was also acquired by Mr. Ross. In the meantime Jack Boone offered vaudeville at the Palace Theater located at 47 Market. Then there was the Opera House conducted by A. Shimmer at 133 Genesee during the 1870s and 1880s. Later, in 1901 this building was converted into what was known as the Music Hall.

Within a decade, however, Auburn had gone over almost entirely to motion pictures. At present there are four houses, the Auburn at 16 South Street, the Capital at 20 North, the Jefferson at 61 State and the Palace at 60 Genesee. The Capital has operated under that name and at the same place since the late 1920s, prior to which it was known as the New Grand and earlier as the Grand and Burtis Grand. The Capital, therefore, utilizes the same space once occupied by the old Burtis Opera House. The Jefferson has been located at 61 State from the time of its foundation which was before 1910. Prior to the late 1920s the Palace was known as the Universal which formerly had been located at 133 Genesee, the site of the Motion World in 1910 and the Music Hall of an earlier date. Before the Palace took over 60 Genesee, this building had been the home of the Morgan Theater. Other motion picture houses consisted of the Happyland, operating at 7 South Green in 1910 and which by 1915 was known as the Cornell, and the Strand which in the 1920s was located at 31 Water Street on the site of the old Burtis Auditorium.

Dramatic activities at Ithaca appeared as early as 1825 when a society, interested in the promotion of the drama, presented a

play at the Assembly Room of the Columbian Inn. Later, in 1843, provision was made for theatricals in the new City Hall. Further development took place in 1884 when Henry L. Wilgus, who lived at 68 North Tioga, constructed what was known as the Wilgus Opera House located on the corner of State and Tioga. Wilgus continued to present plays at this stand until 1893. The following year, Mr. Max M. Gutstadt opened the Lyceum Opera House at 113 South Cayuga though in 1899 it was changed to the Lyceum Theater, a name it continued to bear until its disappearance in 1930. In 1925 the Lyceum Company, Incorporated became the proprietor with William A. Dillon as manager, a position he held until 1930. During the life of these two theaters dramas, melodramas and vaudeville were offered.

In the meantime motion pictures invaded Ithaca and in 1909 Louis K. Tree opened the Happy Hour Theater at 115 North Tioga. Later, in 1917, James B. Malone and Harry G. Clark became the owners of this house and continued to manage the same until its disappearance in 1929. Joseph B. Ryan managed the Parish Hall at 111 North Geneva in 1909 and 1910, and Charles L. Hamer operated the Star Theater at 131-133 East Green from 1909 to 1920. In the last year of its existence, 1921, the Ithaca Theater Corporation managed the Star. Then there was the Manhattan Theater, at 108-110 North Cayuga, which began operation in 1913 and ran through the following year. Lucius M. Rigby of 405 Utica Street was its owner and manager. In 1917, Charles L. Hamer opened the Crescent Theater at 215 North Aurora and was succeeded by Sidney Saperstein in 1930; the Crescent was closed in 1931. William A. Dillon founded the Strand Theater, at 310-312 East State, in 1917, and he was its manager through 1930. The following year the Strand was taken over by the Cornell Theaters, Incorporated, who have continued to run the same ever since. Harry O. Stafford and Harry G. Clark were managers between 1931 and 1940, a position now held by David Freeman. Prior to his association with the Strand, Mr. Clark had been the promoter of the Temple Theater at 114-116 East Seneca. He was followed by Raymond Sullivan and Herman C. Frantz though in 1941 Mr. Clark returned to the Temple as manager; today the Temple is owned by the Cornell Theaters, Incorporated. The latter concern also owns the State Theater,

107-109 West State, which was opened in 1930. Its first manager was G. Raymond Pashley though since 1931 this position has been held by Clair E. Hollander. At the present time the officers of the Cornell Theaters are Lewis Henry, President, Frank Walker, Vice-President, Harry Bernstein, Treasurer, and Julius Bernstein, General Manager.

Early in the nineteenth century the village of Cortlandville had no playhouse though by the time of the Civil War, Messenger and Barber Halls appear to have been used for local entertainments. Taylor Hall also seems to have been used for the same purpose by the 1880s. After the destruction of Barber Hall by fire a village wide campaign was conducted toward the erection of an opera house and on May 13, 1885, the Cortland Opera House opened with the Clara Louise Kellogg Concert Company. Two days later the Margaret Mather Dramatic Company presented the "Honeymoon." The Cortland Opera House was located on Groton Avenue on the site of the old Barber Hall, had accommodations for 650 persons, was elaborately furnished and was advertised as being fire-proof. The ground floor of this theater was rented out to local businesses. Warren Rood was the first manager and later became its proprietor. At the opening of the present century Wallace and Gilmore were its owners. In addition to local entertainments, stock, drama and melodrama were presented. Cortland's directory for 1890 has reference to a Keator Opera House in the Keator Block, George W. Ripley being the proprietor. Subsequent directories contain no reference to this playhouse so at best it must be considered to have had a short life.

At some time about 1908, according to the city directories, motion pictures invaded Cortland. Henry E. Billins operated one at 5 Tompkins, Nichols and Ingalls another at 10 Main, and A. E. Wells a third at 23 North Main. No names were assigned to the first two though the last was known as the Pictorium. Two years later only the last two of these houses—Electric Theaters they were called in the directory—were running, that at 10 Main being known as the Star whose owner was J. B. Dunn; Mr. Wells continued to operate the Pictorium. By 1914 Wells had retired from this undertaking though his playhouse was taken over by Mr. Dunn's Star. In the same year there were the Novelty at 15 Groton, the Temple at 9 Groton, and the Cortland Theater,

the latter being operated by the Dillon Brothers in the old Cortland Opera House at 8 Groton. In 1920 J. B. Dunn was the proprietor of both the Cortland and Novelty Theaters, and Mr. J. S. Burnham ran the Temple; the Star no longer appearing in the city directories. A decade later the Bloom Amusement Company was in charge of the Cortland Theater and had moved the Temple from 9 Groton to 23 North Main, the site of the old Pictorium. Daniel Poradeosky, by this time, had taken over the Novelty and had renamed it the Paramount. Five years later, 1935, the Temple was back at 9 Groton under the proprietorship of Mr. H. A. Albright. Mr. Albright was also the owner of Schine's Theater, at 31-33 North Main, which appears in the city directory for the first time in 1932. At present Gerald Fowler is in charge of Schine's Theater and Garson Jaffa is given as the owner of the Temple.



CHAPTER XV
MUSIC AND ART



CHAPTER XV

Music and Art

THE same forces that tended to restrict literary activities in Central New York prior to the Civil War operated in respect to art and music. Occasionally, an artist made his appearance who attracted more than local attention. One of these was Erastus D. Palmer who was born in Pompey in 1817, but who lived most of his life at Utica. Mr. Palmer was a successful cutter of cameos and a sculptor of some ability. For a time he maintained a studio near Aurora. Then there was Clark Mills of Onondaga County who did his best work before 1860. He is known for a bust of John C. Calhoun, which was purchased by the city authorities of Charleston, South Carolina, an equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, at Washington, D. C., and a statue of General Washington at Princeton, New Jersey. Operatic and concert singers also toured the Inland Empire. Jenny Lind, for example, sang at Syracuse in July, 1851. Following the Civil War, however, a rapid development took place. Artists and musicians appeared in greater numbers, chiefly within the larger urban centers. The success of their undertakings led to an increase in the number of operatic and concert stars who visited Central New York and to the formation of various local societies whose efforts, in some instances, attracted considerable attention.

Artistic achievements in Onondaga County have been most outstanding. To begin, there was Charles Loring Elliott, nationally known for his portraits, who found the hills, vales and waters of Skaneateles fitting subjects for the canvas and whose portraits of prominent Syracusans have been considered remarkably well exe-

cuted. Elliott's close friend, Sanford Thayer, spent much time at Skaneateles and Syracuse, and left behind a number of vivid landscapes and fine portraits. Equally well known was John D. Barrows of Skaneateles. Many of his portraits were ultimately given to the Syracuse Public Library, while at Skaneateles the local library has an art gallery founded by Mr. Barrows. Then there was De Cost Smith, also of Skaneateles, who acquired a reputation as an illustrator of Indian life, George K. Knapp and Henry W. Ranger, painters of Syracuse.

More recently, recognition has been given to Harold T. Bowler who was graduated from the College of Fine Arts, Syracuse University, in 1927. While at Syracuse, Mr. Bowler was awarded the Hazard Traveling Scholarship which permitted him to study for a year in Paris. His "Street Cleaner of Paris," a full life-size portrait, won him wide acclaim. He is also well known for his oil paintings of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and former Vice-President James Garner. Also of the same college is Phyllis Pritcher, who has sketched under the name of Romney Gay. Miss Pritcher is well known as an illustrator of children's books and her "Corally Crothers" has exceeded two million copies. Then there is Richard E. Bishop, who began etching as a hobby and who, in 1924, won the Charles M. Lea prize for his "Canadian Geese." Two years later, the United States Government commissioned him to design the Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp. He also has published some seventy etchings in book form.

Well known for his Civil War paintings, Mr. Lee Brown Coye secured special recognition when the Metropolitan Art Museum purchased his oil painting, "Dark House." Local historical events have inspired Therdon Katz, a graduate of Syracuse University in 1938, to render several significant canvases that hang today in the main lobby of the Merchants National Bank of Syracuse. Others who have acquired reputation include Richard J. Fenn, producer of oil paintings and water colors of Onondaga; Carl Bradbury, painter of scenes in Paris, Brittany and Holland; James Cantwell, landscape artist, and Blanche Dillaye, said to be the first woman etcher in the United States. Among the faculty of the College of Fine Arts, Syracuse University, are Professors Montague and Jessie Charman. The former studied with the late Sydney Howard of London and is well known for the power and vigor displayed in his paintings.

Mrs. Jessie Charman traveled in England and in her paintings demonstrates a rhythmic feeling in color tones. Other artists of this faculty include Mrs. Marian B. Zimmer, Mrs. Ruth Lee and Mrs. Ruth Randall. Finally, mention should be made of Dwight J. Baum, who graduated from Syracuse University in 1909, and who received, in 1923, the gold medal for merit and distinction granted by the Architectural League of New York for the "simplicity and charm of his residential work." The Syracuse Memorial Hospital and the Maxwell School of Citizenship of Syracuse University were designed by Mr. Baum.

Within the city of Syracuse there are a number of artists whose work warrants mention. Miss Frances K. Gere, born at Syracuse but now living in New York City, has sculptured, her principal works being the Dean Vernon Memorial Tablet at Syracuse University and the busts of Rev. S. J. Calthrop and Hamilton S. White. Miss Grace Eager, illustrator, was born at Syracuse though at present she is an instructor at the University of Michigan. Also born in the same city is Miss K. D. Faulkner, now associated with the College of Fine Arts of the University of Nebraska. Miss Ethel F. Mundy, a life-long resident of Syracuse, has exhibited her pieces of sculpture at the Corcoran Galleries and the Chicago Art Institute; she is credited with having revived the lost art of wax portraiture. Then there is Miss Mary McMillan, whose miniatures have won much acclaim. In 1932 she was awarded a medal of honor at the exhibition of the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters. Her "Chinese Baby" is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and her "Marjorie Li" is in the Brooklyn Museum.

The first art museum at Syracuse was established through the efforts of Dr. George Fisk Comfort in 1896. Thanks to his efforts and a timely appropriation from the City Council, the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts was formally opened November 20, 1900, in a gallery of the Onondaga County Savings Bank. Almost five years later Dr. Comfort, then Director, moved the Museum to the Public Library where it occupied the large south room on the second floor. Upon Dr. Comfort's death in 1906, Mr. Fernando Carter, well-known local artist, became director, a position which he continued to hold until his death in 1930. It was during his administration that the Museum was transferred to larger and better quarters on the third floor of the library. Within a few

years it soon outgrew its location and in the fall of 1937 a drive was started for a new Museum home. Frederick W. Barker, Chairman of the Board, captained this movement which resulted in the purchase of the Knights of Columbus building at 407 James Street. Miss Anna W. Olmstead, born at Syracuse, is the present director; Miss Olmsted is a painter and author. Although the Syracuse Museum has always devoted much attention to the quality and value of its collections, it has done much also to advance the artistic attitude of the community. At an early date, it began to organize educational work between the Museum and the city schools. The foundation of the School Art League in 1923 was undertaken to popularize local interest in art. Mrs. William Pratt Graham is the president of this League which holds weekly Saturday classes at which instruction is offered for a nominal fee. Then there is the Children's Drama League which meets once a week to study pantomime, diction and poise. The Children's Art Center Workshop affords a "clearing house for talent" for those children who want to draw in the afternoons. The Syracuse Museum was also instrumental in establishing the Central New York School of Artists and the Friends of American Art. In 1932 it founded the Annual National Ceramic Exhibition in memory of Adelaide A. Robineau, noted Syracuse ceramist. Mention should also be made of the Dauber's Club, founded in 1931, and the Syracuse Guild of Commercial Artists established in 1933. Elsewhere in Onondaga County there are art collections at Syracuse University, the Onondaga County Historical Society, and the Barrow Gallery at the Skaneateles Public Library.

The art collection at the Cortland Free Library reflects a spirit and interest not often found in communities of its size. Located on a mezzanine in the center of the library, the Art Gallery, founded in February, 1938, offers a wide array of paintings. Some of these are permanent, others are borrowed from local collectors, artists and lending museums in the East. Community interest and appreciation of this effort has led to monthly and annual exhibits of value. The Sketch Club, of the Cortland Normal School, founded in 1925, is another active art center at present. In all probability Mr. Francis B. Carpenter of Homer has been Cortland's most outstanding artist. Mr. Carpenter is well known for his remarkable rendition of "The First Reading

of the Emancipation Proclamation." Painted at the White House in 1864, the merit of this work was immediately proclaimed. Many notable engravings of the same were made shortly thereafter. Others in the county that have acquired recognition include Professor L. Higgins of the Cazenovia Seminary; Professor Higgins was born at Cortland and executed a number of distinctive portraits. Also of Cortland was Augustus Hyde who had an art studio and Eugene Powers who painted a portrait of Major A. Sanger. Mr. B. R. Carpenter was a lecturer on art and for a time maintained a studio in the Wickwire Building in the late nineteenth century. Miss Mervira Carpenter of Homer painted miniatures and portraits.

Among the artists of Oneida County one of the better known is Miss Harriet Blackstone who was born at Utica but at present resides in New York City. Her paintings have attracted considerable attention; splendid examples of her skill may be seen in the Brooklyn Museum and the National Gallery at Washington, D. C. Then there is Miss Edith F. Marshner whose paintings have been exhibited at a number of places. Miss Marshner is also interested in art education; she was born at Utica, her place of residence now being at Springfield, Massachusetts. Mention already has been made of Erastus D. Palmer. Another outstanding artist was Henry Inman, brother of Commodore Inman of the United States Navy. One of his best portraits is that of Chief Justice Marshall. Others of local reputation include James Henry Hackett, John A. Ellsler and William H. Crane. An Art Association was formed in Utica in 1866. Mr. Thomas H. Wood was the prime promoter and spirit of this undertaking. Thanks to his continued efforts a fine hall and gallery was established on Hotel Street. Here many exhibits and meetings devoted to art were held. After Mr. Wood's death in 1874, local interest in this effort unfortunately lagged. Finally, in 1910, the collections of the Art Association were moved to the Public Library to form an art gallery. Monthly exhibits and meetings devoted to art constitute a part of the program of the library.

The Cayuga Museum of History and Art, located at Auburn, was organized and incorporated in 1916. It maintains a gallery and sponsors educational exhibitions in history, art, industry and children's activities. Mr. Frank W. Moore was president in

1941. Then there is the Art Research Club of Auburn which supports a lecture program and promotes study groups devoted to art. Among the artists of Cayuga that have attained recognition are E. H. Gohl, Mrs. H. H. Luce, Charles Peterson, Harry Sumter, Frank A. Barney and George Clough. At Ithaca there is the Gargoyle Society, organized in 1901, of the College of Archeology of Cornell University. Also of the same college is the Museum of Classical Archeology, dedicated in 1894, and used primarily for laboratory instruction. Among the prominent artists of that city is Miss Virginia True. Miss True is an instructor of art at Cornell University. She won first prize at the Midwestern Artists Exhibition at Kansas City in 1925 for one of her paintings. Mrs. P. O. Dalmas, born at Ithaca in 1899, is an architect and assisted in designing some of the buildings of the recent World's Fair at New York City. Then there is Mrs. George S. Hall, also born at Ithaca, who has painted portraits, etched and executed murals. Also born at Ithaca is Mrs. T. (Peck) Rowell, though now living at Hinsdale, Illinois, who is both an artist and author. Chenango County has been represented by David Wagner of Preston, later of Albany and Norwich, who was a portrait painter. His miniatures of Webster, Conkling and Van Buren were his best work; he died in 1888. Though born in Madison County, Mr. Harrison Matteson was a painter at Sherburne. Mr. Frederick C. Coville of Preston is an author and a curator at the United States National Herbarium.

Interest in music has been generally quite extensive throughout the Inland Empire. Bagg, in his *Pioneers of Utica*, mentions several individuals who were musically inclined at an early date in the history of that city. Mr. J. Wilkinson appears as a teacher of sacred music in 1809, and Mr. John C. Bull was a violinist and pupil of Henry J. Curphew in 1810. More significant was William Whitely who in 1810 founded a "musical factory" which he continued to operate until 1853. He is also remembered as the first organist of Trinity Church. Later, in 1865, the Mendelssohn Club was formed, its meetings and concerts being held at the old Sherwood House. A decade later Colonel I. J. Gray founded the Philharmonic Society and in 1903 the B Sharp Club was established. Then there was the Utica Conservatory of

Music at 196 Genesee, whose present director is Johannes Megendanz, and the Elliott School of Music at 48 Seneca. Other organizations of more recent origin include the Hayden Male Chorus which was succeeded by the Apollo Glee Club, the Etude Club, the Singers Club, the Musical Forum, the McDowell Vocalists, the Utica Chamber Music Club, and the Utica Symphony Orchestra. Reference should also be made to the Utica Civic Chorus and the Utica Männerchor. Concerts have also been given at the Stanley Theater.

Mr. George W. Dixon of Utica was a composer of many anthems for the Episcopal Church, and Professor Michael R. Annunziata composed several beautiful nocturnes. George E. Stoddard wrote several musical comedies, Francis Frank, selections for the voice and piano, and H. C. Baird in 1927 wrote the "Spirit of St. Louis." Mrs. Clara H. Ferris, born at Utica, has been active in musical circles at Spokane, Washington, and Nicholas Demi-Gualillo, also born at Utica, is a violinist and composer; he has conducted, at different times, the Symphony Orchestras of Utica and Syracuse. Though born in nearby Ilion, Rogers Whitmore, violinist, lived for a time at Utica, and Henry L. Lawrence, popular pianist and radio personality, also has spent time at Utica. Frederick V. Sittig, born at Utica, is a pianist of much reputation; he received part of his education at Berlin, Germany, where he also taught, and has frequently been on the musical programs of WEAU. Present-day music critics of Utica include Edna R. Coe and E. K. Baldwin.

At Auburn there is an active Civic Concert Series which presents outstanding artists at various times throughout the season. Probably one of the most conspicuous artists of Cayuga County is the internationally known baritone, Richard Bonelli who was born at Port Byron in the Town of Mentz. Mr. Bonelli was educated at the College of Fine Arts at Syracuse University; later he studied abroad chiefly in Italy and in 1923 made his début at Modena. In America, Mr. Bonelli has appeared repeatedly as an opera singer and is recognized by all authorities as being one of the country's most accomplished singers. Then there is Mrs. Bernice W. Clarke, born at Auburn, a music educator, now living in New York City. Nicholas Nabokoff is director of the Department of Music at Wells College, Aurora.

Monday Evening Musicals are presented during the season at Norwich. Also of Chenango County was Dr. Linn Babcock, pianist, who was born at South Berlin. Dr. Babcock was graduated from Colgate University and for a number of years was the organist at the Chapel of that institution. At Cortland is the well-known Conservatory of Music founded by A. E. Darby and B. Bentley in 1896 and located at 9 Court Street. Later, this conservatory was moved to 26 Court Street and at present is under the able direction of Burt L. Bentley. Mr. Halsey Stevens, music critic, was born at Scott, Cortland County, and is now a music teacher at the South Dakota Wesleyan University. In Tompkins County, music has played a large rôle in the activities of Ithaca College, whose president is now Leonard B. Job. A graduate of this institution, Glenn E. Brown, now teaches music at Long Beach, New York. Also of the same college is Walter Roy, baritone. Mr. George Fowler, pianist and organist, was born at Ithaca; Mr. Fowler has been the organist at Trinity Episcopal Church at New York City and at Christ Episcopal Church at Poughkeepsie, he has also conducted the Oratorio Society of Kingston, New York.

During the late nineteenth century interest in music in Onondaga County became quite pronounced and many singers of note were brought to the theaters of Syracuse. In April, 1892, Mme. Adelina Patti appeared in the old Alhambra and in the following year the Anton Seidl music festival was held in the same theater. Others heard at Syracuse included Emma Juch, Ignace Paderewski, Lillian Nordica and Madame Schalchi. Later in 1900 the annual music festivals at the Alhambra were started by the Syracuse Music Festival Association. Emil Mollenhauer and Walter Damrosch were some of the earlier conductors. Soloists like Mme. Blauvelt and Mme. Schumann-Heink were heard on these programs. Other musical societies that appeared at Syracuse in the years that followed include the Syracuse Symphony Orchestra which made its appearance at Keith's Theater in 1922; Melville Clark was then President of the Musical Association and Dr. William Berwald, of Syracuse University, was its conductor. Andre Polah, also of Syracuse University, became its conductor in 1935. The following year the orchestra was made a W.P.A. project and in 1937 the Liederkrantz Male Chorus joined

with it in a concert. The Liederkranz Club has had Max Groh as its director. Then there is the Syracuse Civic Music Association, incorporated in 1933 though its activity dates back to 1917. Mrs. L. S. Everts was president of this society in 1940. Seven or eight concerts by outside talent of national reputation are sponsored yearly by this organization. Other musical organizations today are the Syracuse Morning and Evening Musicals, the American Legion Chorus, and the Arion Singing Society; at Camillus there is the Camillus Männerchor. Finally, reference should be made to the Syracuse University Chorus which for a number of years has been under the direction of Dr. Harold L. Butler of Syracuse University.

From Onondaga has come quite a number of individuals who have made a name for themselves in the field of music. From Brewerton came Eastwood Lane, pianist and composer, and from Syracuse came Stanley McClelland who has appeared on the programs radioed from the R.C.A. Building in New York City. Victor Miller, born at Syracuse, is a pianist, conductor, author and radio artist. Jacob Kwalwasser of Syracuse University is a Choral Director; music critics include Mrs. E. H. Van Wormer, Mrs. T. T. Schenck, and Mr. John Garro. Miss Ella M. Ahearn, musical author of Westfield, New Jersey, was born at Syracuse. Also born in the same city is Melville Clark, harpist and musical author, and founder of the Syracuse Symphony Orchestra. Garret A. Howard, born at Syracuse, baritone, made his début in New York City in 1894; Mr. Howard has taught at Syracuse University and Ithaca College and in 1940 was a teacher of music at Norfolk, Virginia. Mrs. A. D. White (Claire Alcée), whose residence is at Fayetteville, made her debut with the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company as Desdemona; she is a concert and opera singer of national fame. Mrs. E. H. (Lansing) Mackenzie, born at Syracuse, appeared as prima donna at New York City at the opening of the Desert Song, and Mrs. Helen (Riley) Smith, born at Solvay, made her début in New York City as an operatic singer in 1929; Mrs. Smith has sung with the Milton Opera Company and in 1940 was living at Atlanta, Georgia.

Other women from Central New York who have made a name for themselves in various fields of art, education, and business include Mrs. Florence (Crannell) Means, born at Baldwinsville,

though now living at Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Means is an author; Mrs. Marian E. Mills, born at Port Byron, now a teacher of botany at the University of New Hampshire; Miss Katherine Ogden, born at Ithaca, headmistress at a girls' school at Detroit, Michigan, and Mrs. Ruth (Merry) Outland, born at Verona, now an artist and author of Santa Barbara, California. Miss Agnes F. Perkins, author and teacher at Wellesley College, was born at Oxford, New York, Miss Caroline Pratt, a school principal in New York City, was born at Fayetteville, Mrs. Ruth (Cole) Rathburn, prominent in women's clubs and educational work, was born at Cincinnati, and Miss Catherine E. Reed, Dean of State Teacher's College, Buffalo, is a native of Syracuse. Mrs. Florance L. Robertson, genealogist of Los Angeles, was born in Cayuga County, Miss Annie G. Rockefeller, architect at Santa Barbara, California, was born at Mt. Morris, Mrs. Helen (Butterfield) Schoonhover, lecturer and educational secretary, was born at Pompey Center, Miss Mary L. Smallwood, Dean of Women at Kent University, was born at Syracuse, and Miss Blanche M. Trilling, Director of Physical Education at the University of Wisconsin, was born at Syracuse. Mrs. Louise (Ward) Watkins, lecturer and author of Pasadena, California, was born at Boonville, Mrs. Mae (Wescott) Trainer, trade association secretary of Chicago, was born at Cortland, Mrs. Faith (Williams) Lorimer, of the Department of Labor, Washington, was born at Utica, and Therese Booney, author of books on foods, was born at Syracuse.

Mrs. E. T. Carroll-Rusk, Dean at Wells College, Aurora, was born at Rome, Miss Josephine L. Chrysler, of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind, was born at East Syracuse, Miss Gladys Beach, Dean at Anderson College, South Carolina, was born at Conquest, Miss Emma Patten Beard, author of children's books, was born at Syracuse, and Mrs. Charlotte Bush, first woman treasurer in New York, was born in Tompkins County. Miss Helen L. Church of the Stevens School for Girls at Germantown, Pennsylvania, was born at Afton, Miss Bertha Conde, lecturer and author, was born at Auburn, Mrs. D. J. Crook of Skidmore College, was born at Ithaca, Mrs. Janette Ten Eyeck Crouse, business executive, was born at Fabius, and Miss Jean S. Davis is an economist at Wells College. Miss Faustine Dennis of the

Library of Congress was born at Ithaca, Miss Mary H. Dolan, lawyer of New York City, was born at Utica, Miss Hazel R. Ellis, Professor of Biology at Keuka College, was born at Chittenango, and Miss Ethel T. Eltinge of Mount Holyoke College, was born at Syracuse. Miss Helen R. Downes, Professor of Chemistry at Barnard College, was born at Scriba, Mrs. W. H. Fisher, lecturer and author, was born at Rome, Miss Dorothea Mary Fitzgerald, Professor of Chemistry at St. Mary of the Woods, was born at Syracuse, Miss L. C. Gabel, author of *Benefit of Clergy in England in the later Middle Ages*, was born at Syracuse, and Miss Elizabeth F. Genung, bacteriologist at Smith College, was born at Ithaca.

Mrs. Mildred B. Flagg, author and lecturer, was born at Moravia, Miss Amelia Howe Grant, nursery executive, was born at Utica, Mrs. J. B. McCormick Hall, educational secretary and author, was born at Moravia, Miss Henrietta S. Hayden, physicist, was born at Syracuse, Mrs. E. K. Hobbie, librarian at Skidmore College, was born at Baldwinsville, and Mrs. Mabel E. Hodder, Professor of History at Wellesley, was born at Syracuse. Miss Mildred D. Howe, Professor of Biology at Queens-Chicora College, North Carolina, was born at Syracuse, Mrs. B. E. B. Hughes, geologist at Mount Holyoke, was born at Syracuse, Miss Clara W. Hunt, librarian at the Brooklyn Public Library, was born at Utica, Miss Florence E. Hyde, author, was born at Ithaca, Miss Edith L. Jackson, Dean of Women at New York State Teacher's College, was born at Livonia, and Mrs. Newton (Morse) Mann, lecturer and author, was born at Ithaca. Others, not born within Central New York, include Miss Lucy A. Hancock, author of Auburn, Dr. R. Louise Fitch, Dean at Cornell University, Mrs. Jennie W. Talcott, Professor at Ithaca College, and Miss Frances H. Relf, Professor of History at Wells College and author of the *Petition of Right*.



CHAPTER XVI

SOCIAL WELFARE



CHAPTER XVI

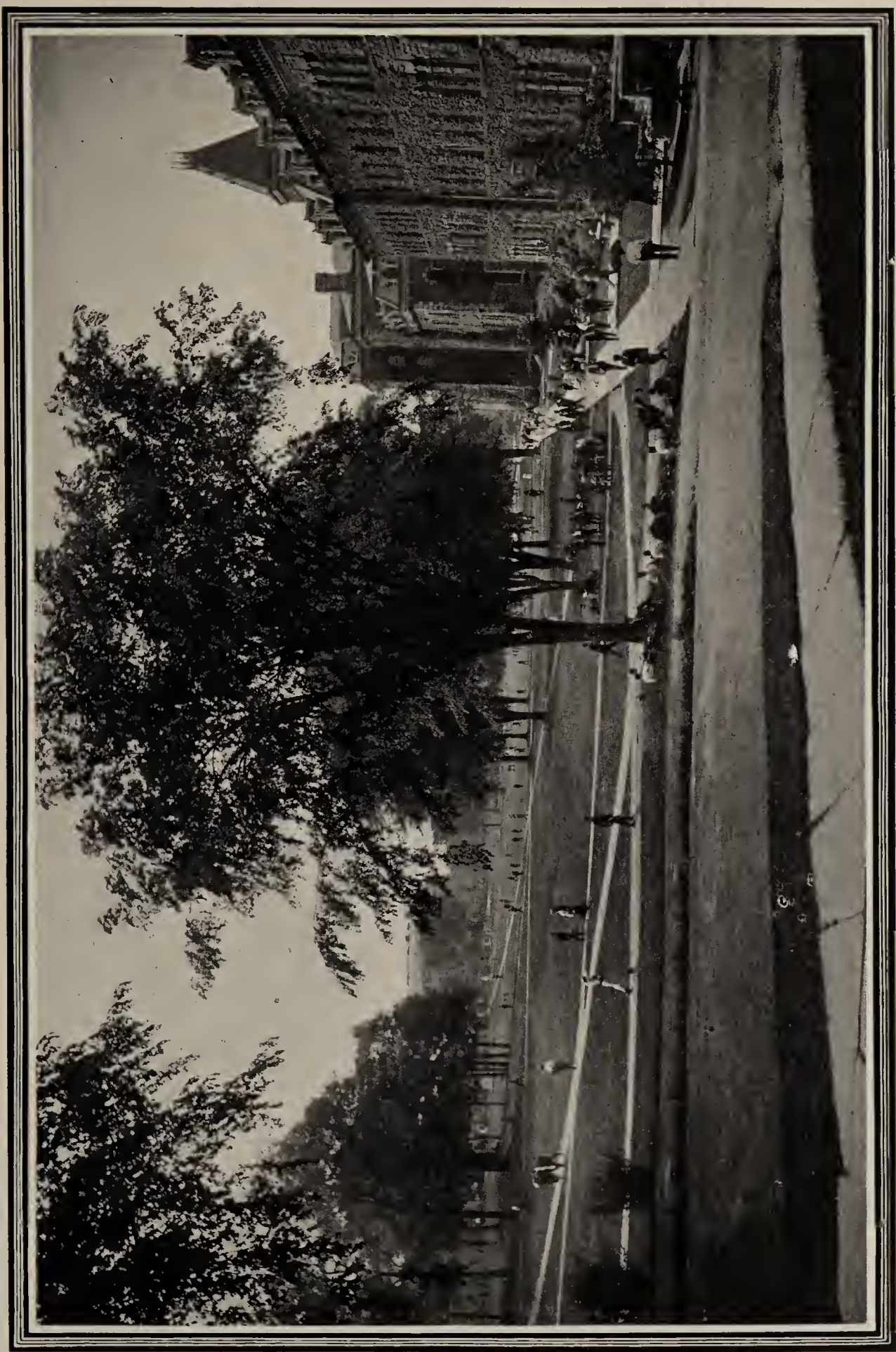
Social Welfare

DURING the twentieth century considerable interest was shown throughout Central New York in respect to charities, social welfare and the support of public and private benevolent institutions. Much of this activity had its inception in the previous century, comment concerning which has already been made. In part, these efforts were conceived and directed by local groups with or without public support; in other instances they were sponsored by State authorities. In 1788, for example, the Legislature not only implemented an earlier law providing for the care of the poor by city and county officers but also authorized the erection of almshouses in all towns and cities wishing the same. Again, the Legislature at an early date made provision for child welfare and during the 1830s endorsed the establishment of a number of institutions for dependent children. Though founded under private auspices many of these received financial aid from local and State funds.

In dealing with the activities of the present century a beginning may be made with a consideration of State institutions located within Central New York. First of all there is the Syracuse State School for Mental Defectives founded and opened in 1851. Dr. O. Howard Cobb was superintendent of this school during most of the 1910s and 1920s; this position is now held by Dr. Charles E. Rowe. The Rome State Custodial Asylum was founded in 1893 and was opened the following year. Dr. Charles Bernstein became its superintendent in 1904, a post he was still holding in 1939. Then there is the New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home,

established as a private institution in 1894, and opened in 1897. Located at Oxford and designed to care for veterans and their wives, widows and mothers of veterans, and army nurses, this home was later taken over by the State. Colonel James S. Graham became its superintendent in 1912; the present incumbent is Leon J. Hutchison. In addition to these institutions, there are several private agencies mainly supported by the State. One of these is the Central New York School for the Deaf at Rome. Founded and opened in 1875 this institution had Elbert A. Gruver as superintendent during the early part of the century; this position in 1939 was held by John B. Hague. Among recent officials in the Public Health Council of the State there were Henry N. Ogden, C.E. of Ithaca, Livingston Farrand, M.D., of Ithaca, and Herman Weiskotten, M.D., of Syracuse. In the Department of Social Welfare, founded in 1936, the Vice-Chairman in 1939 was Paul S. Livermore of Ithaca; J. F. S. Meacham of Syracuse was a member of the board. In the Department of Correction were Samuel H. Miller of New Hartford and Walter W. Nicholson of Syracuse. Finally, in 1939 the Commissioners of Public Welfare included David O'Hara of Auburn, Percy W. Woodruff of Norwich, Frank W. Chrisman of Cortland, Leon H. Abbott of Syracuse, F. A. MacIntyre of Eaton, Roscoe C. VanMarter of Ithaca and Floyd W. Fenner of New Hartford.

Turning to local institutions one of the oldest is the almshouse or county home, often known as the poor house. According to State law children between the ages of two and sixteen are not cared for in these homes; a restriction that applies even to hospitals attached to the latter. The entire cost of maintenance of these homes is borne by the local government. In Cayuga County the home is located at Sennett, in Chenango at Preston, in Cortland at the city of Cortland, and in Madison at Eaton. The Oneida home is at Rome, that for Onondaga at Onondaga, and for Tompkins at Jacksonville. The expense of maintaining and operating these homes in 1915, according to the Report of the State Board of Charities, was \$14,421 for Cayuga, \$23,982 for Chenango, \$7067 for Cortland, \$15,119 for Madison, \$46,388 for Oneida, \$91,089 for Onondaga, and \$8447 for Tompkins. Contrasting these figures with those for the years following down to 1929 one notes that the total costs steadily increased; thus



MAIN CAMPUS OR "QUADRANGLE" OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY; MORRILL HALL, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, ON RIGHT
(Courtesy of Cornell University)

expenses mounted long before the so-called depression struck the nation. In that year the total expenses for Cayuga amounted to \$31,791, for Chenango, \$58,658, for Cortland, \$13,829, for Madison, \$20,705, for Oneida, \$63,277, for Onondaga, \$175,563, and for Tompkins, \$18,071. The following table, taken from the Reports of the State Board of Social Welfare show the costs from 1930 to 1936:

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Cayuga	\$45,281	\$141,387	\$38,405	\$36,936	\$33,591	\$40,343	\$39,954
Chenango	56,105	63,863	53,315	43,285	37,891	51,496	49,492
Cortland	20,527	19,033	34,691	18,593	16,136	31,557	20,375
Madison	23,584	28,609	24,972	24,325	23,812	25,725	25,804
Oneida	57,295	70,098	77,756	60,815	57,861	70,802	63,186
Onondaga	175,567	234,431	303,224	274,016	254,478	272,841	277,567
Tompkins	15,979	41,638	18,156	16,588	14,911	14,555	18,962

Although the increase in amounts over 1915 was due in part to rising operating expenses, such as new buildings, improved services, and greater personnel, much of the rise was caused by a jump in the number of inmates and the costs incident to their care.

Local authorities as well as private organizations likewise demonstrated much interest in the care of destitute or orphaned children. In Cayuga there is the Asylum for Destitute Children, located at Auburn; this home was established as a private enterprise in 1852 and was opened to all regardless of race or creed. The Federal Census Report on Benevolent Institutions for 1904 also listed the Auburn Orphan Asylum on North Street founded in 1886 by the Sisters of St. Joseph though no mention of this appears in the report for 1910 or in the Reports of the State Board of Social Welfare in 1936. In Cortland there is the King's Daughters' Home for Children, established in 1906. The Ithaca Children's Home on West Seneca was founded in 1885, the House of Providence at Syracuse in 1873, the Onondaga Orphan Home in 1839, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum at Syracuse in 1860, the House of the Good Shepherd at Utica in 1872, St. John's Catholic Orphan Asylum at Utica in 1834, St. Joseph's Infant Home at Utica in 1893, and the Utica Orphan Asylum in 1830. Mention should also be made of the Sagola Club, and St. Mary's Infant Asylum, both of Syracuse. All of these institutions are classed

as private homes and receive financial aid from a local government—city, county or town—but nothing from either the State or nation. An effort is made to collect the cost from responsible relatives but with very little success. Most of them, with the exception of the Roman Catholic homes, admit colored children. Other homes not in receipt of public funds include the George Junior Republic Association at Freeville, the Grand Lodge and Orphanage, I. O. O. F., of the State of New York at Ithaca, and the Masonic Home at Utica, founded in 1891. In Madison County there is the Peterboro Home for Destitute Children, a public institution for the county founded in 1871. In some cases these wards of the local government are lodged in what is known as foster homes, the head of that home receiving aid from the local authorities.

In 1910 branches of the Stevens-Swan Humane Society existed at Rome and Utica; both of these institutions sought, through private efforts and funds to care for and protect children. Temporary and special homes for children, conceived by private groups but in receipt of payments from public funds in 1936 were the Children's Hospital Home at Utica and the Reconstruction Home at Ithaca. Then there is the Far View Camp at Homer and Camp Lookout at Morrisville, private agencies in receipt of aid from public funds. Private Child Welfare Agencies existing in 1936 included the Catholic Charities of Syracuse and the Children's Bureau and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children at Syracuse. In most of the counties of Central New York there are organizations, like the Boards of Child Welfare, County Councils of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts and the County Judges of the Children's Courts. Finally, there is the Syracuse Day Nursery, founded as a private organization in 1884, to care for the children of working mothers. At present, crippled children are provided with appliances and treatment of a remedial nature by city or county authorities upon a court order; New York State reimburses the local governments to the extent of fifty per cent. of the cost.

The expenses incident to child relief or welfare, met by the local boards, rose steadily from 1920. In Onondaga the cost for that year in round numbers amounted to \$33,000; five years later it was \$51,000, and in 1928, \$61,000. The following table, taken from the Reports of the State Board of Social Welfare, shows the costs per county in more recent years:

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Cayuga	\$19,856	\$20,586	\$21,597	\$21,852	\$21,391	\$22,734	\$24,405
Chenango	14,788	18,243	25,492	23,841	19,755	24,104	21,821
Cortland	9,422	8,914	14,460	15,198	14,995	15,864	12,997
Madison	6,445	7,425	10,433	9,919	9,457	9,540	12,050
Oneida	112,400	129,053	164,162	155,389	157,670	165,473	176,211
Onondaga	65,040	64,759	75,721	82,810	77,165	75,633	73,420
Tompkins	4,198	4,525	5,127	4,875	5,437	7,453	8,249

Equally active have been the agencies, public and private, which have sought to care for the aged other than those handled by the almshouses. At Auburn, in 1864, a Home for the Friendless was established; this home was restricted to impoverished women though no colored persons were admitted. Founded upon the same basis in 1891 was the Cortland County Home for Aged Women at Homer, and the Ladies Union Benevolent Society of Ithaca, established a similar home in 1870. Somewhat later, in 1896, the Chenango Valley Home for Aged Women was founded at Norwich and in 1885 there appeared at Oneida the Old Ladies Home of Madison County. In 1853 a Syracuse home for aged women was opened and at Utica a Home for Aged Men and Couples was started in 1882. The Utica Home for Homeless Old Women was founded in 1866 and the Masonic Home for Masons and their families began in 1891. Then there are the Jewish Home for the Aged of Central New York at Syracuse, which received aid from public funds, the Loretto Rest of Syracuse, the Rome Home, the Pratt-Memorial at Sherburne, and St. Luke's Home and Hospital at Utica, founded in 1869. The Salvation Army cares for the aged at Syracuse, Utica, Auburn, Cortland, Ithaca, Oneida and Rome. Reference also should be made to the Willard Home, founded at Utica in 1903 for working girls and needy women, the Syracuse Shelter for Unprotected Girls, established in 1877, and the various homes of the Women's Christian Association at Syracuse, Utica, Auburn, Rome and Norwich.

The noble work undertaken by these various private organizations for a long time constituted the only relief furnished aged persons. Only a small per cent. of these individuals, at any time in the history of this country, have been able to save out of their yearly income funds sufficient to care for the winter of life. During all of the past century those without this reserve had only the poorhouse or some private home to look forward to, a prospect

that was none too attractive. Early in the present century, however, voices were raised in many quarters that the misfortunes borne by these individuals were chiefly caused by economic conditions over which the ordinary man had no control. Since society was slow or loath to rectify these conditions, it was thus argued that society must and should meet this problem of old age. In a few states, special old age pensions were accordingly established. Nothing of importance, however, was done in New York until 1930 when the Public Welfare Law was amended so as to care for this class of individuals. According to this measure persons having attained the age of seventy, unable to support themselves or be supported by others responsible for them, being citizens of the United States and of New York for a specified number of years, not inmates of any public or private welfare home, and not in need of continued institutionalized care, were to be maintained at public cost. The expense of this old age assistance was to be borne in equal shares by the local and State governments and the administration was to be handled by the State Department of Social Welfare through its Division of Old Age Assistance. Later, upon the passage of the Federal Social Security Act, the age limit was dropped to sixty-five and the cost was split between the Federal Government, 50 per cent., State, 25 per cent., and local, 25 per cent. Although the burden to local tax payers was considerably reduced by this new arrangement, the load continues to be quite heavy and according to some authorities is apt to become more so in the future. Finally, it should be noted that in New York no maximum limit of aid exists, the State's policy being to provide adequately for each individual in accordance with his needs. The average, therefore, for the State has varied; in 1938 it was \$23.57 per person with the range from \$26.70 in New York City down to \$13.89 in Schoharie County.

The following table shows the amount of assistance disbursed throughout Central New York for fiscal years ending June 30:

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Cayuga	\$62,368	\$68,735	\$64,468	\$66,247	\$84,119
Chenango	67,724	65,393	59,141	41,141	52,892
Cortland	40,783	40,637	34,986	32,025	35,239
Madison	52,678	49,360	38,280	37,207	41,339
Oneida	226,007	246,054	229,168	232,717	290,439
Onondaga	271,218	304,156	251,969	251,845	295,397
Tompkins	81,346	86,395	67,421	68,738	75,068

The Federal Security Act of 1936 also provided for Old Age and Survivor Insurance for all persons over sixty-five years of age except for certain groups such as casual labor, domestic service, agricultural labor, governmental work, and service for religious, charitable, educational and other organizations not conducted on a profit-making basis. It is assumed that these excepted groups can care for themselves. On the other hand the great mass of industrial workers engaged in manufacturing, mining, wholesale and retail trades, banking and shipping are covered by this act. The annuities paid under this act are nationwide and apply to all citizens and depend in no way on State action. Nor is the recipient of an annuity restricted as to the use of his monthly check upon retirement at sixty-five. Supplementary benefits are paid to a worker's wife after she is of the same age and to any dependent children under 18 years of age. When a worker dies his wife and dependent children, and aged dependent parents if any, receive survivors' benefits. A single worker, averaging \$100 a month in wages and having been under the plan for three years, will receive upon retirement \$25.75 a month. For ten years under the plan the amount will be \$27.50, and for forty years, \$35.00. For the same periods a worker with a wife over sixty-five or a child under eighteen will receive \$38.63, \$41.25, and \$52.50; other amounts are granted for years of service in between. In order to pay these benefits the Federal Government levies taxes upon both employers and employees in like amounts. Monthly benefit payments began on January 1, 1940; no precise data being available as yet as to the amount received in Central New York. The Federal Security Act also contained provisions for assisting the states in the care of dependent children, maternal and child health, crippled children, aid to the blind, vocational rehabilitation, and public health work.

In the meantime the State of New York, like other states, had become deeply concerned over the question of relieving those persons who had suffered through unemployment following the crash of 1929. To handle this crisis the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration was set up in 1931. This agency continued to function until July 1, 1937, when its duties were handed over to the Department of Social Welfare. Persons affected by the TERA were said to be on Work Relief, that is they were assigned

to public works projects. During the years 1932-1936 these projects were undertaken by the local governments with the State reimbursing the former for a portion of the cost in most instances. The expense incident to this work was so staggering by 1933 that the Federal Government was forced to come to the assistance of the State; hence there was set up that year the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Later, it established the Civil Works Administration and this was followed by the Federal Works Progress Administration. The entrance of the Federal Government in the matter of work relief led to the discontinuation of the TERA. By the close of 1936 the FERA was discontinued and today all work relief by employables is handled by the WPA; local governments still sponsor most of the projects and provide a share of the cost—usually 20% to 30%—in the form of equipment, materials and administrative supervision. Precisely how much money was spent by the TERA on state projects in Central New York or elsewhere is not known at present. The amounts furnished by the FERA are given below, that for 1933 covering only the months from April through December:¹

	1933	1934	1935	1936
Cayuga	\$395,290	\$709,708	\$825,455	\$373,234
Chenango	111,744	194,172	235,617	75,463
Cortland	95,214	268,282	254,010	114,666
Madison	72,676	186,505	226,616	101,387
Oneida	1,106,213	2,474,550	2,855,202	1,228,870
Onondaga	4,033,880	5,471,317	6,972,732	2,553,650
Tompkins	186,076	712,213	655,507	140,580

It is unfortunate that the amount of work relief furnished by the WPA for each of the seven counties is not available. Information as to Onondaga is at hand and since it probably received the largest amount in Central New York the figures are worth giving. In 1935 it was \$795,000, in 1936 it was \$5,804,000, in 1937, \$4,440,000, and in 1938 it was \$3,196,000.

In conjunction with work relief to employables, the State of New York has handled what is known as Home Relief supervised by the Department of Social Welfare. Home Relief covers assistance to persons and their dependents in their own homes when-

¹ Taken from the *Legislative Manual of New York*, 1937; the drop in 1936 was caused by the gradual folding up of the FERA in favor of the WPA.

ever possible, including relief to veterans under existing law, where such persons are not able to provide for themselves and dependents in whole or in part. An examination of the cost of home relief since 1914 shows that it rose steadily long before the depression years starting in 1929. In Syracuse, for example, the cost was about \$38,000 in 1914; five years later it was up to \$44,000; in 1925 it was \$70,000, and in 1929 it was \$81,000. The following table furnishes an insight into recent costs for home relief, including that to veterans, for the seven counties:¹

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1936
Cayuga	\$71,316	\$158,795	\$219,930	\$247,647	\$370,229
Chenango	17,344	24,913	32,247	48,069	87,117
Cortland	29,775	43,612	91,856	115,078	113,862
Madison	17,093	36,531	68,718	81,651	98,541
Oneida	198,049	297,770	745,227	910,181	1,438,789
Onondaga	419,272	1,073,749	2,185,980	2,142,984	3,102,552
Tompkins	37,839	42,280	88,046	111,238	197,096

Aid to the blind is another phase of social welfare that has received considerable attention. This relief is handled by the counties themselves though at present the Federal Government pays half of the cost; the balance being borne by the State and local authorities in like amount. As illustrative of the amount of aid furnished these unfortunates the statistics for 1938 show cost items for the several counties: Cayuga, \$5421, Chenango, \$2170, Cortland, \$2346, Madison, \$2811, Oneida, \$8382, Onondaga, \$12,613, and Tompkins, \$2249. Hospitalization for the indigent ill is generally provided in private hospitals at the expense of either the town, city or county. In addition, as has been noted in the chapter on medical activities, the State maintains several hospitals for the mentally ill or defectives while most of the counties maintain special tuberculosis sanitariums.

On the basis of the material presented it can readily be seen that the general question of social welfare has become one of the most important phases of government. Local, State and national officers and agencies supervise or administer these activities at a cost that has steadily increased, notably since 1929. Critics, of course, have found fault with this scheme of things and it must be

¹ These figures, for fiscal years ending June 30, were taken from the Reports of the State Board of Social Welfare.

admitted that in some instances there have been waste and extravagance. On the other hand, it is now generally accepted that the question of social welfare is a problem that must be handled by government. Taxes, of course, could be materially reduced if home relief and work relief were drastically curtailed. Should this be done there would be thousands of individuals within Central New York who would be devoid of any visible means of support. Private agencies and philanthropy would be unable to cope with the problem and the presence of so many individuals unfed, to be sheltered and clothed, to say nothing of the ill and mentally defective, would create a problem that might have most disastrous results. Fortunately, there seems to be no serious disposition to materially alter the present system and the prospects for a continuation of the same for years to come seem to be quite bright. Central New York has tried to meet the problem of social welfare according to the best devices now operating and the record established by the seven counties is indeed most enviable.

No account of social welfare in Central New York would be complete without reference to the George Junior Republic established at Freeville in 1895. The founder of this institution was William R. George, born at West Dryden in Tompkins County. When William was fourteen his parents moved to New York where in due time the young boy grew to manhood and embarked upon a successful business career. During the summers, Mr. George vacationed at his boyhood village and in 1890, aided by friends, he shared this holiday with a group of young people to whom he wanted to bring some of the joy and freedom not to be had on the sidewalks of New York City. So pleased was he with the result of this endeavor that he solicited the help of others and for several years he maintained a camp at Freeville that soon attracted considerable attention.

By 1894, however, Mr. George began to envisage something more for his experiment. It was his opinion that young people could and should be trained for citizenship if they were to fulfil the duties of that office within the United States. "Youth in their teens," he maintained, "have sufficient brain power and physical strength to assume responsibilities of self-government and self-support." Moreover, he contended that "lack of such responsibility developed indifference to law and order and the dignity of labor."

On the basis of this philosophy, Mr. George plunged into a social experiment that transformed the summer camp at Freeville into a permanent laboratory for citizenship. And to translate thought into action the Junior Republic was founded.

Here the children—citizens—were given ample opportunity for physical, mental and spiritual development. What was more important, however, was Mr. George's idea that they should seek to govern themselves in all walks of life. Accordingly, they chose their own officers, elected representatives to their congress and were made to feel, by this process of self-instruction, that they owed obedience to the laws enacted by their legislature—an obedience that was both a duty and a privilege. Although subject to the laws of the United States and of New York State, these youthful citizens were to live in a government of their own creation. But citizenship did not stop at formal and informal participation in government as each member was required to labor in the workshop, street and field for the advancement of the community. The fruit of this effort was soon to be seen in their remodelling of the original farm buildings, the erection of homes, public offices and a school, the construction of roads and sewers, and in the cultivation of the soil.

Year after year ever increasing numbers of young people from New York City came to Freeville and upon reaching maturity went forth into life equipped to earn a living and to meet the responsibilities of good citizenship. In the meantime, men and women from different parts of the country came to see, admire, and applaud the achievements of the Junior Republic. Moreover, Mr. George was repeatedly invited to visit other communities and to explain the workings of his own creation. As a result of these contacts, plus the continued expansion of the Junior Republic, the idea was transplanted elsewhere. Soon the notion of self-government was launched in the public schools, colleges, prisons and other institutions, and in some localities similar republics were founded. All of which brought well-earned praise to Mr. George who by now was known as "Daddy" to the thousands of boys and girls who had come to love him as a father.

Among those who were fortunate to have experienced the loving kindness of "Daddy" was Jacob G. Smith, now a prominent lawyer of Syracuse. From 1892 to 1895 he lived with Mr. George and when the Republic was founded he "became its first citizen, member

of the first Congress, first Chief of Police, Judge and President." Later, in 1908, he became a member of the Board of Trustees of the Republic and since 1926 has served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Republic. Among the many friends and co-workers mention should be made of Thomas Mott Osborne of Auburn and Lyman Beecher Stowe. Mr. Donald T. Urquhart, who married Mr. George's daughter Esther, is the present Executive Director of the Republic. William O. Dapping, prominent citizen of Auburn, and Mr. Edward M. King of Syracuse were once "boys" of the George Junior Republic.



CHAPTER XVII
THE SPANISH-AMERICAN AND WORLD WARS



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The Spanish-American and World Wars

THE populace of Central New York was startled to read in their local papers of February, 1895, that armed insurrection had broken out in Cuba. For seventeen years the peace of this island had not been disturbed and there seemed to be good grounds for believing that the Spanish at last were doing a respectable job in colonial administration. But as the news of this recent uprising began trickling in, it became evident that neither at Madrid nor Havana had there been any serious appreciation of colonial problems or responsibilities. Nor was the situation improved by the brutal concentration camps and barbed wire entanglements erected by the local military governor, Valeriano Weyler. Reports of the latter's doings soon filled the American newspapers and created an attitude of mind that was distinctly hostile to Spain. By 1896 American sentiment had reached a point where it no longer could be ignored and Congress urged President Cleveland to recognize the belligerency of the rebellious Cuban government. Cleveland flatly refused to do this though he admitted shortly thereafter that conditions in Cuba were approaching anarchy and that something would have to be done. Whether he would have kept America out of war is a matter of conjecture but with his retirement from public office and with the election of William McKinley things took a decided turn for the worse. The climax came in February, 1898, when the United States cruiser *Maine* was blown up in Havana harbor, the responsibility or cause for which is still uncertain. The destruction of

the *Maine*, plus the repeated blasts of the American yellow press, soon had the Americans crying, "Remember the *Maine* and down with Spain." And in April, Congress declared war.

On April 23, 1898, President McKinley issued a call for volunteers and two days later the Governor of the State of New York was informed that New York was to furnish twelve regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry. In so far as was possible, preference was to be given to the regiments of the State Militia, all volunteers to be mustered in for a period of two years. At that time there were four so-called "Separate" companies in Central New York—the 2nd located at Auburn under command of Captain C. James Barber, the 28th of Utica captained by Charles S. Hosberg, the 41st of Syracuse under Captain J. G. Butler, a Civil War veteran, and the 44th commanded by Lewis E. Goodlier. The latter of these units became Company E of the First Infantry Regiment, pursuant to the President's call, and had as its officers Captain A. W. Picard and Lieutenants F. T. Wood and James R. Goodale. Mustered into service in May, 1898, this regiment was sent to Camp Black, Long Island. After a brief stay it was moved on to Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, and finally found itself in Hawaii where it remained until after the end of the war. In December, 1898, it was mustered out at San Francisco having lost twenty-five men, all as a result of sickness. Two of these, Privates J. H. Read and O. R. Wheeler were of Company E. The 2nd and 41st Separate Companies of Auburn and Syracuse respectively became Companies M and C of the Third Infantry Regiment which was organized at Camp Black; Captains Barber and Butler being in command of these companies. Later, this regiment was moved to Camp Meade where it was mustered out in September, 1898, without having seen any active service. Sickness caused the death of a few men among whom was First Lieutenant John A. Quigley of Auburn. Dr. H. C. Baum of the 41st Separate Company became Assistant Surgeon in the Second Infantry Regiment which was formed of militia units outside of Central New York and which spent most of its time in Georgia and Florida.

Meanwhile, in May, 1898, President McKinley issued a call for additional volunteers and again preference was given to units of the National Guard. Among the units raised in Central New

York, under this call, was the Two Hundred and Third Infantry Regiment. Two battalions of this regiment were to be recruited at Syracuse and to this city in July came the separate companies from nearby communities. Here they were joined by the local company and together with a number of civilian enlistments were mustered into service between July 15 and 24. Each company, as soon as it was mustered, was sent to Camp Black. In September,



VIEW OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA (ABOUT 1870)
(Courtesy of De Witt Historical Society of Tompkins County)

after a summer that was characterized by much illness, the regiment entrained for Camp Meade; here it remained until early October when it was sent to Camp Conewago, Pennsylvania. In November, the regiment moved to Camp Wetherill, Greenville, South Carolina, and for a time it was believed the unit might be sent to Cuba. However, it never left the country and was mustered out in March, 1899.

Company A of this regiment was formerly the 141st Separate Company of Syracuse and as mustered included one hundred and eleven officers and men. Among the former were John B. Tuck, George L. Baldwin, Louis H. Payne, Alexander D. Jenny, Philip S. Golderman, Paul M. Paine, James McMahon and Fred Simmons. Of this company two died from sickness contracted at camp—Sergeant Edward Durston and Private Daniel F. Roman.

All of Company A were recruited from Syracuse and its vicinity. Company H, while formed chiefly of men from Ogdensburg, had some recruits from Syracuse. Company L, the only unit that did not have a national guard company as a basis, was composed of recruits from Syracuse and nearby communities. The officers of Company L included George N. Cheney, Dexter Sturgus, Austin McMahon, Anton H. Schroetter, John D. Driscoll, Charles G. Ellis and Jeremiah J. Murphy. None of the 108 men who made up this company died. Last among the companies recruited in Central New York for this regiment was Company G which had as its basis the 28th Separate Company of Utica. It consisted of 112 officers and men, the former including Charles S. Hosberg, William M. Remmer, George J. Winslow, Fred W. Field, Goss L. Stryker, John H. Blair and Henry W. Kommer. In addition to the enlistments from Utica a number of recruits were raised in other parts of Oneida County. Rome's contribution consisted of men such as William R. Krum, George H. Tritsch, Fred H. Greenia and Will H. Guernsey, the latter very kindly providing me with information as to this company. Hon. William Cary Spencer of Waterville was Lieutenant Colonel of this regiment and Mr. George Winslow, now of the Utica Chamber of Commerce, was a Lieutenant in Company C.

Another regiment, recruited in part from Central New York, was the two Hundred and Second Infantry Regiment, made up in part of national guard units. Mustered into service in late July, 1898, this regiment was sent to Buffalo and from there to Camp Black. Here it remained until the middle of September when it was ordered to Camp Meade. Early in November, it was moved to Haskell, Georgia, and on December 5th was sent to Cuba as part of the Army of Occupation. While on the island it was located at Camps Barrett and Young. It left Cuba for Camp Onward, Savannah, Georgia, on March 18th and was mustered out in April. One of the companies of this regiment was Company K, recruited chiefly from Utica, Rome and nearby points; its officers were Joseph Remmer, Ralph M. Glover, Leland T. Lane and Augustus F. Allen.

Fortunately, the Spanish-American War was of short duration and Central New York, like the rest of the country, was spared the trials and tribulations incident to armed conflict. As for the

National Guard, it soon was restored to a peace-time footing and for the next fifteen years, outside of patrol duty during an occasional strike, passed a rather quiet life. However, when in the spring of 1916 President Wilson found it necessary to send a military expedition into Mexico, the entire National Guard of the country was called out and mobilized along the Mexican border. Central New York was represented by the 2nd and 41st Separate Companies of Auburn and Syracuse respectively, the 28th and 44th Separate Companies of Utica, and the 4th Ambulance and Troop D of the First Cavalry; the latter two units were of Syracuse. Although none of these troops saw any action and were back home by the first of March, 1917, the experience gained proved of great value. In the first place it disclosed many weaknesses in the organization and equipment of the National Guard which in part were corrected by life on the border. More significant, the Mexican episode provided a nucleus of trained men and this is precisely what the country needed as the day of our entrance into the World War was rapidly approaching.

Concerning the antecedents of this mighty conflict and the factors that led America to enter the same, nothing need be said as the facts in question are patent to all. Apprehending the worst, President Wilson during February and March, 1917, began preparing for war and the National Guard of New York was ordered to stand by for any emergency. Late in March, Troop D, of the First Cavalry, under command of Captain Chester H. King was actually mustered into service and on April 12th was ordered to assemble at Peekskill. In a short time this troop, together with certain others, bade goodbye to their horses and were converted into machine gun units. In the meantime the National Guard of Central New York was mustered into Federal service and some companies were immediately assigned to guard duty at strategic and key places within the State.

At the outbreak of the War with Germany, in April, 1917, there were four infantry companies of the National Guard in Central New York. One of these, the 2nd Separate of Auburn became Company M of the Third New York Regiment. The 41st Separate of Syracuse became Company C of the same regiment, while the 28th and 44th Separate units of Utica became Companies A and B of the First New York Regiment. The commanding officers of these

two regiments were Colonels Edgar S. Jennings and James S. Boyer respectively. In addition to these troops there were the 4th Ambulance Company, located at Syracuse under Captain J. B. Latta, Battery A of the First Field Artillery, and Troop D of the First Cavalry. All of these units, except those already on special service such as Troop D, were ordered to assemble at their respective headquarters in July. Intensive training then followed and the Captains of each company sought, through voluntary enlistments, to bring their command up to a war footing. In August the infantry companies of Utica were moved to Van Cortlandt Park, New York City, and the troops of Auburn and Syracuse were sent to Pelham Park near New Rochelle. Within a month these units plus the artillery, cavalry, sanitary and supply companies were transferred to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, South Carolina. Here long hours of intensive training followed and in October the greater share of Central New York's men together with the National Guard from other parts of the State were transformed into the Twenty-Seventh Division under command of Major General J. F. O'Ryan. The Third Regiment, which included the units from Auburn and Syracuse, became known as the 108th Regiment, and the First Regiment, which included the Utica companies, became the 107th Regiment. The First Field Artillery was renamed the 104th Field Artillery, the First Cavalry became the 104th and 106th Machine Gun Battalions and the 102nd Trench Mortar, and the Ambulance units became the 102 Sanitary Train. In these various commands were located most of the original National Guard from Central New York; National Guard units from other places completed the roll of the Division.

After several months of constant training at Camp Wadsworth the Twenty-Seventh was ordered to various embarkation ports and reached France in safety in May, 1918. For a month or more the Division was assigned to certain British units and received important instruction prior to actual engagement. The various staff officers of the Division mingled freely with those of their allies and were afforded a splendid opportunity of witnessing the operation and command of seasoned troops. Early in July, 1918, the Twenty-Seventh took up positions on the East Poperinghe Line and between the 9th and 22nd of that month received its baptism of fire. Three officers and 109 men were either killed in action

or died from wounds during the course of this fighting. Hostilities then died down and it was not until August 24th that the Division was thrown into a series of encounters that lasted until the 23rd of September; during the course of these engagements two officers and 120 men died either in action or from wounds. On the 24th of September, without having any rest, the Twenty-Seventh was engaged at Knoll-Guillement Farm; the battle raged for four days and when over the losses amounted to eighteen officers and three hundred and twenty-three men.

Not pausing for a moment the Division assisted in storming the famous Hindenburg Line and in two days lost twenty-nine officers and seven hundred and nine men. During the first half of October it was involved in a number of small encounters and lost three more officers and one hundred and fourteen men. The next two days, October 16th and 17th, the Division operated in the Le Selle River attack and suffered the death of three officers and ninety-nine men either from bullets or wounds. On the 18th it entailed the loss of six officers and sixty-one men at de Mer Ridge, and between October 19th and 22nd it was in action at St. Maurice River, losing two officers and sixty men. This was the end of actual fighting for the Twenty-Seventh though between that date and the 25th of November, thirty-seven men died of wounds, and with that the war was over for the Twenty-Seventh.

The total losses sustained by this division included 59 officers and 1278 men killed in action. Seven officers and 354 men later died of wounds, some in France, others in England. 114 officers and 4319 men were wounded, 47 officers and 1611 men were gassed, three officers and 258 men were reported missing, and two officers and 175 had been captured. Central New York bore its share of these losses, especially since the 107th and 108th were most active during the storming of the Hindenburg Line and in the Le Selle River attack. In the first of these engagements, Lieutenant Samuel Crump, Jr., of Company B (Utica) of the 107th Infantry was killed as was Lieutenant Harry B. Bentley of Company M (Auburn) of the 108th Infantry. In the Le Selle River attack, Lieutenant Timothy O'Connor of Company M (Auburn) of the 108th Infantry was killed. Among the officers wounded in these two encounters were Lieutenants John McAnerney and F. M. Terry of Company B (Utica) and Lieutenant Clarence

E. Hall of Company A (Utica) of the 107th Infantry. In the 108th Infantry the wounded included Lieutenant E. M. McCabe and Captain Harry H. Farmer of Company C (Syracuse) and Captain William L. Hodder of Company M (Auburn). To list the dead and wounded among the non-commissioned officers and privates is a task that must be reserved to the local historian. However, the sacrifices of these men constituted a noble effort that will forever be remembered by the people of Central New York.

Following the close of the war, the Twenty-Seventh Division was one that was scheduled for early return to America. An examination of the local Utica and Syracuse papers amply reflects the joy of the citizens of these cities and hardly an issue went by without some comment or other as to when the Division might be expected home. Day after day went by, however, and the Division still remained in France. But in March, 1919, the Twenty-Seventh arrived in New York City and a parade, the like of which few occasions have witnessed, took place in honor of these fighting men from New York. For the next few weeks the Division was assigned to various nearby camps for purposes of demobilization and when completed the units entrained for home. By early April, 1919, the boys of the old National Guard were home, and great were the demonstrations tendered to them by their friends and fellow citizens. All in all, the Twenty-Seventh Division more than covered itself with glory during the World War, keeping intact the splendid record of former National Guard units in the Civil and Spanish-American Wars.

Central New York, however, did not limit its offerings of men merely to the Twenty-Seventh Division. Many more served in other units. Some of these, formerly of the First New York Regiment, became part of the First Pioneer Regiment which was organized in January, 1918, went to France and wound up its service in the Army of Occupation along the Rhine. However, most of the men who served in the World War were inducted into service through the Selective Service Act. According to this law an initial registration of all men between the ages of 21 and 30 took place on June 5, 1917. Later in July and August, 1918, another registration was held for those of 21, and in September of the same year the third and last registration took place for all between 18 and 20, and 32 and 45. The administration of these

registrations and subsequent drafts for Central New York was lodged in the so-called Northern District of the New York Draft Board, Division Number Three, with headquarters at the Court House in Syracuse. Local boards were located at the principal cities in the various counties.

In Cayuga there were two boards, both situated at Auburn, one to take care of the county, the other, the city of Auburn. In the June, 1917, registration the Auburn board handled 3264 men; in July and August, 1918, 350 men and in September, 1918, 4251, or a grand total of 7865 of which 892 were accepted for service at camp. For the same registrations the Cayuga County Board handled 2109, 218, and 3372 men or 5699 in all, of which 442 were accepted at camp. A total of 13,464 men of Cayuga were registered and 1334 were accepted at camp. The Chenango board, located at Norwich, registered 2540 men in June, 1917, 248 in July and August, 1918, and 3985 in September, 1918, making a total of 6773 of which 599 were sent to camp and accepted. The Cortland board, operating at the city of Cortland, registered for the same three periods, 2383, 230, and 3471, or 6084 in all, of which 578 went to camp. In Madison, the board sat at Wampsville and registered for the same periods, 2949, 279, and 4600 men, or 7828 in all, of which 808 were accepted at camp. The Tompkins Board, located at Ithaca, registered 3006 men in June, 1917, 293 in July and August, 1918, and 4253 men in September, 1918, making a total of 7552 of which 908 were accepted for service at camp.

In Onondaga there were five boards for the city of Syracuse and three for the county. Of the latter, board number one was located at Solvay and registered 2774 men in June, 1917, 219 in July and August, 1918, and 3803 in September, 1918, or a total of 6796, of which 476 were sent to camp and accepted. County board number two was situated at Syracuse and registered for these three periods, 1700, 155 and 2466 men or a total of 4321, of which 376 went to camp. County board number three was located at Baldwinsville and registered 1894, 168, and 2038 for the three registrations, making a total of 4100, of which 371 were accepted at camp. The five city boards of Syracuse registered 18,297 men in June, 1917, 1350 in July and August, 1918, and 23,202 in September, 1918, or a total of 42,849, of which 4032

were accepted for service at camp. For the entire County of Onondaga, 58,966 men were registered, of which 5255 were accepted at camp.

In Oneida there were three boards for the county and three for the city of Utica. In June, 1917, county board number one, located at Rome, registered 4419 men; in July and August, 1918, 342, and in September, 1918, 5254, or 10,015 in all, of which 813 were sent to camp and accepted. County board number two, operating at Booneville, registered for the same periods, 1700, 146, and 2563, or a total of 4409, of which 478 were accepted at camp. County board three, located at New Hartford, registered for the same dates, 2373, 212, and 3427, a total of 6012, of which 698 were sent to camp. The city boards of Utica, for the same periods, registered 9612, 761, and 12,321, making a total of 22,694, of which 2036 were sent to camp. All in all, Oneida County registered 43,170 men, of whom 4025 were accepted at camp. For the seven counties, 143,837 men were registered of which 13,507 were accepted for service, the latter amounting to 9.4 per cent. of the former. Had the war continued a larger number of the September, 1918, men would have been sent to camp; in which case the percentage of men accepted would have been higher. In Cayuga, 9.08 per cent. of the men registered went to camp. In Chenango it was 8.1 per cent.; in Cortland, it was 9.5 per cent.; in Madison, it was 10.3 per cent.; in Onondaga, it was 8.9 per cent.; in Oneida, it was 9.3 per cent., and in Tompkins it was 12.2 per cent. On the basis of these figures it is evident that there were fewer rejections in the rural counties than in the industrial ones.

Most of these draftees were sent to camps like Camp Gordon and Devens though scores were ordered to special posts such as officers' training corps and chemical warfare units. Ultimately the larger share of these men were assigned to some division scheduled for service overseas. It is of course quite impossible to locate each Federal unit that had men in it from Central New York; such a task would require months and months of labor and in probability would not be accurate even then. Ultimately to make the record complete one would have to search through the miles of service-records deposited at the Department of War at Washington. However, it may be noted that men from our seven counties

belonged to the Seventy-Eighth Division which saw active service overseas, the Third Division which spent Christmas, 1918 at Coblenz, the First Pioneer Regiment already mentioned, the 59th Coast Artillery which saw action in the St. Mihiel and Argonne battles, the Ninety-Second Division which had colored troops in it from Onondaga, and the 347th Infantry which also saw service abroad.

In addition to the draftees, Central New York furnished a number of volunteers who entered the naval service. In June, 1917, for example, a large number of naval recruits left Syracuse for Newport, Rhode Island, many of whom later saw service in the United States ships at sea. Included in this group were Wilson E. Baker of Syracuse, Clarence H. Berg of Utica, Holley A. Calale of Homer, Gerrit S. Hyde of Norwich, John A. Thomas of Baldwinsville, Charles K. Wescott of Auburn and Jesse L. Leach of Cortland. Reference should also be made to the several Base Hospital units recruited from Central New York such as Number 48 from Utica and Number 31 from Syracuse. Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Van Duyn of Syracuse commanded the latter unit. Then there were a number of ambulance units and a large group of nurses, many of whom were in service abroad.

With the departure of the National Guard in August, 1917, steps were taken to recruit new units for home defense. A new 3rd Infantry Regiment was formed composed in part of Companies C, M, and N of Syracuse, Auburn and Cortland respectively. Company D of the 4th Infantry Regiment was located at Ithaca and Trumansburg. In the 10th Infantry Regiment were the Supply Company of Madison and Oneida, a Machine Gun Company of Rome, and Companies K and L of Utica and New Hartford. Troops D and G of the First Cavalry were formed at Syracuse and Utica, and Battery A of the Third Field Artillery was established at Syracuse.

In April, 1917, Syracuse was made the chief naval recruiting station in Central New York. In the same month Syracuse was selected as a concentration camp for the training and recruiting of various units of the National army. Some of the regiments that trained were the 38th United States Regiment, often called the "Rock of the Marne" regiment, the 39th, 48th, 49th and 50th Regiments, and the 15th Artillery. Several thousand men, there-

fore, not of Central New York, spent part of their time of service at Syracuse. The concentration of so many men plus the activities of the local draft boards led to the promotion of a number of canteens and refreshment stands near the Fair Grounds where the concentration camp was located. Within the city itself there were many church groups and clubs that arranged for parties and the like for soldiers on pass or leave. Similar activities were undertaken at the principal cities of Central New York. Troop trains, for example, passing through Auburn, Syracuse, Rome and Utica were regularly met by bands of devoted men and women who freely dispensed food, hot drinks, cigarettes and candy. Civic authorities, moreover, did all they could to promote the welfare of departing or arriving troops and outdid themselves in affording a welcome and entertainment to the returning soldiers in 1919. Finally mention should be made of the industrial and financial activities undertaken in all parts of the Inland Empire. In every city war orders helped to swell the industrial life of the communities while the various banks did their utmost in putting over the well-known Liberty Loans of the World War.

Following the close of this conflict and after the return of the soldiers and sailors, the veterans soon formed themselves into posts of the American Legion. The rôle played by these organizations in the years that followed is so well known that no comment here seems necessary. Suffice it to say that they promoted civic undertakings, sponsored local military efforts, participated in Memorial Day and Armistice Celebrations, and recently have been quite outspoken in respect to present-day National Defense programs. One may be certain that these veterans will more than do their part in respect to local defense in the event of American participation in the present world conflict. And should the latter take place Central New York will once again harken to the call for arms. The National Guard units of Central New York are already in Federal Service and several thousand young men, having been inducted into service, are receiving strenuous training in various national camps both within and outside of New York. The military record of Central New York ever since the War of 1812 has been most enviable and there can be no doubt that it will amply fulfill its obligations in any future wars.

In 1940 National Guard units of the Twenty-Seventh Division were located in Central New York. The 108th Infantry Regiment had its headquarters at Syracuse together with the Headquarters Company, the Band, Company C, and a Medical Department Detachment. The Service Company and a Headquarters Company and Company I were located at Auburn. Battery A of the 52nd Field Artillery was stationed at Syracuse. Company E of the Aviation arm of the Division was also at Syracuse. Troops B and K of the 121st Cavalry Regiment were located at Utica and Syracuse respectively. Finally, Headquarters Companies, 1st and 3rd Battalions and Infantry Companies L and M of the 10th Infantry Regiment were stationed at Utica. Company K of this regiment was located at Oneida and the Medical Department Detachment was at Rome.

Number of deaths in the Army, Navy,
and Marine Corps in the World War.

Cayuga	81
Chenango	44
Cortland	33
Madison	50
Oneida	241
Onondaga	318
Tompkins	36
<hr/>	
Total for Seven Counties	803
<hr/>	
Total for State	13,956



APPENDIX

CENTRAL NEW YORK

	1852				1856	
	Scott	Pierce	Hale	Frémont	Buchanan	Fillmore
Cayuga	4,838	4,500	561	7,035	1,818	1,923
Chenango	3,880	4,461	303	5,458	2,406	1,070
Cortland	2,328	2,064	655	3,596	1,181	628
Madison	3,379	3,435	1,584	6,312	1,861	865
Oneida	7,831	8,636	1,033	11,172	6,386	1,601
Onondaga	6,097	6,415	1,701	10,071	4,227	1,724
Tompkins	3,410	3,472	862	4,019	1,430	1,470
Total	31,763	32,983	6,699	47,663	19,309	9,281
Total for State	234,182	262,083	25,329	276,007	195,878	124,604

	1860	
	Lincoln	Fusion (all Dem.)
Cayuga	7,922	3,954
Chenango	5,685	3,686
Cortland	3,893	1,712
Madison	6,289	3,216
Oneida	12,508	9,011
Onondaga	11,243	7,222
Tompkins	4,348	3,026
Total	51,888	31,827
Total for State	362,646	312,510

Election of 1860 by Towns.

CAYUGA

	Lincoln	Fusion		Lincoln	Fusion
Auburn (city)	1,195	742	Owasco	175	98
Aurelius	200	250	Scipio	325	107
Brutus	349	205	Sempronius	204	76
Cato	388	117	Sennett	253	114
Conquest	262	200	Springport	317	148
Fleming	210	44	Sterling	425	212
Genoa	485	101	Summer Hill	222	62
Ira	321	227	Throop	156	123
Ledyard	353	72	Venice	360	87
Locke	215	81	Victory	309	162
Mentz	277	231			
Montezuma	202	154	Total	7,922	3,954
Moravia	315	159			
Niles	312	182			

Lincoln carried every town but Aurelius.

CHENANGO

CORTLAND

MADISON

	Lincoln	Fusion		Lincoln	Fusion		Lincoln	Fusion
Afton	276	154	Cincinnatus .	179	125	Brookfield ..	583	314
Bainbridge ..	247	114	Cortlandville.	732	288	Cazenovia ..	632	388
Columbus ...	387	32	Cuyler	282	59	De Ruyter ..	308	115
Coventry ...	243	151	Freetown ...	159	41	Eaton	554	267
German	106	67	Harford	176	36	Fenner	223	106
Greene	374	244	Homer	667	219	Georgetown .	290	52
Guilford	432	428	Lapeer	111	47	Hamilton ...	621	329
Lincklaen ...	212	47	Marathon ...	220	118	Lebanon	351	50
McDonough .	166	165	Preble	171	137	Lenox	1,005	669
New Berlin .	349	244	Scott	229	64	Madison	387	115
N. Norwich .	186	89	Solon	128	112	Nelson	279	156
Norwich	510	491	Taylor	189	65	Smithfield ..	242	50
Otselic	262	33	Truxton	232	161	Stockbridge .	258	145
Oxford	434	319	Virgil	306	142	Sullivan	555	551
Pharsalia ...	124	168	Willet	112	98			
Pitcher	192	124						
Plymouth ...	131	113						
Preston	254	113						
Sherburne ..	421	201						
Smithville ..	160	207						
Smyrna	309	75						
Total	5,685	3,686	Total	3,893	1,712	Total	6,289	3,216

Lincoln carried all towns but Smithville.

Lincoln carried all the towns.

Lincoln carried all the towns.

ONEIDA			ONONDAGA		
	Lincoln	Fusion		Lincoln	Fusion
Annsville	322	308	Camillus	359	281
Augusta	317	192	Cicero	553	199
Ava	138	112	Clay	541	189
Boonville	641	340	DeWitt	380	260
Bridgewater	200	113	Elbridge	431	448
Camden	515	232	Fabius	391	157
Deerfield	258	233	Geddes	290	161
Florence	185	333	Lafayette	331	203
Floyd	147	117	Lysander	675	408
Kirkland	530	396	Manlius	746	525
Lee	351	357	Marcellus	421	177
Marcy	203	157	Onondaga	691	421
Marshall	281	146	Otisco	252	151
New Hartford	575	218	Pompey	618	291
Paris	517	263	Salina	292	263
Remsen	409	213	Skaneateles	483	370
Rome	837	948	Spafford	249	177
Sangerfield	265	230	Syracuse (city)	2,879	2,205
Steuben	255	81	Tully	268	122
Trenton	600	194	Van Buren	382	274
Utica (city)	2,147	2,000			
Vernon	429	225			
Verona	693	346			
Vienna	414	328			
Westmoreland	464	214			
Western	250	298			
Whitestown	567	327			
Total	12,508	9,011	Total	11,243	7,222

Lincoln carried all towns but Florence, Lee, Western and Rome.

Lincoln carried all towns but Elbridge.

TOMPKINS		
	Lincoln	Fusion
Caroline	352	211
Danby	346	274
Dryden	858	374
Enfield	256	224
Groton	634	197
Ithaca	676	860
Lansing	421	330
Newfield	371	343
Ulysses	434	313
Total	4,348	3,026

Lincoln carried all towns but Ithaca.

TABLE II.

ELECTIONS FOR GOVERNOR.

	1820		1822		1824	
	Clinton	Tompkins	Yates	Southwick	Clinton	Young
Cayuga	1,679	1,417	4,302	17	3,412	3,176
Chenango	938	1,293	2,268	43	2,139	2,728
Cortland	634	685	1,125	3	1,403	1,260
Madison	1,205	1,011	2,833	30	2,545	2,058
Oneida	2,533	1,269	5,433	15	4,510	3,124
Onondaga	1,488	1,414	3,398	76	3,280	3,176
Tompkins	401	671	1,798	19	1,667	1,897
Total	8,878	7,760	21,157	203	18,956	17,198
Total for State	47,447	45,990	128,493	2,910	103,452	87,093

	1826		1828		
	Clinton	Rochester	Van Buren	Thompson	Southwick
Cayuga	3,042	3,209	4,030	2,110	544
Chenango	2,504	2,313	3,150	1,408	722
Cortland	1,364	1,394	1,577	1,514	207
Madison	2,268	2,421	2,609	1,329	1,876
Oneida	4,180	3,072	5,130	5,737	139
Onondaga	3,210	3,507	4,211	3,322	592
Tompkins	1,588	2,130	3,062	1,595	713
Total	18,156	18,046	23,769	17,005	4,793
Total for State ..	103,435	99,785	136,794	106,444	33,345

	1830			1832	
	Throop	Granger	Williams	Marcy	Granger
Cayuga	3,637	3,647	1	4,401	3,970
Chenango	2,423	3,447		3,592	3,502
Cortland	1,286	1,225		1,936	2,015
Madison	3,192	3,092	1	3,507	3,586
Oneida	5,536	3,986	6	6,470	5,924
Onondaga	4,403	3,368	5	5,366	4,795
Tompkins	1,882	2,591	4	3,269	3,093
Total	22,359	21,356	23	28,541	26,885
Total for State ..	128,842	120,361	2,332	166,410	156,672

CENTRAL NEW YORK

	1834		1836			1838	
	Marcy	Seward	Marcy	Buel	Smith	Seward	Marcy
Cayuga	4,697	3,958	4,357	3,678		4,644	4,431
Chenango	3,932	3,340	3,713	2,647		3,898	3,582
Cortland	2,022	2,163	1,748	1,933		2,290	2,010
Madison	3,712	3,335	2,867	1,385	337	3,223	3,583
Oneida	6,524	5,941	5,513	1,367	244	5,063	6,103
Onondaga ...	5,697	4,765	4,785	3,678	6	5,684	5,664
Tompkins ...	3,511	3,079	2,997	2,718	13	3,444	3,211
Total	30,095	26,581	25,980	18,773	600	28,248	18,584
Total for State	181,905	168,949	166,122	136,648	3,496	192,882	182,461

	1840			1842		
	Seward	Bouck	Smith	Bouck	Bradish	Stewart
Cayuga	5,066	4,963	68	5,046	4,370	253
Chenango	4,317	4,077	24	4,122	3,757	75
Cortland	2,639	2,263	31	2,299	2,249	232
Madison	4,190	4,196	254	3,883	3,206	574
Oneida	7,103	7,902	351	6,959	5,558	622
Onondaga ...	6,509	6,658	96	6,585	6,024	262
Tompkins ...	3,903	3,633	29	3,619	3,395	103
Total	33,727	33,692	853	32,513	28,559	2,121
Total for State	222,011	216,726	2,662	208,076	186,081	7,263

	1844				1846		
	Wright	Fillmore	Stewart	Young	Wright	Bradley	Edwards
Cayuga	5,189	4,856	367	4,329	3,730	296	5
Chenango	4,556	4,183	237	3,765	3,704	212	
Cortland	2,390	2,360	542	2,090	2,062	544	
Madison	3,891	3,654	1,371	3,045	2,868	1,021	
Oneida	7,803	6,982	1,062	6,434	5,096	985	42
Onondaga	6,988	6,476	691	5,448	5,315	565	1
Tompkins	4,051	3,831	310	3,153	3,009	229	
Total	34,868	32,342	4,580	28,264	25,784	2,952	48
Total for State ..	241,090	231,057	15,136	198,878	187,306	12,844	6,305

	1848				1850		
	Fish	Walworth	Dix	Goodell	Hunt	Seymour	Chaplin
Cayuga	4,534	1,040	3,936	50	4,853	4,729	63
Chenango	3,623	2,650	1,518	22	3,746	4,046	57
Cortland	2,066	956	1,762	79	2,305	2,061	220
Madison	3,114	1,585	2,718	179	3,378	3,441	600
Oneida	6,159	3,668	4,759	88	7,232	8,330	102
Onondaga	5,633	2,267	4,899	37	5,680	6,107	328
Tompkins	3,116	1,312	2,655	13	3,344	3,473	55
Total	28,245	13,478	22,241	468	30,538	32,187	1,425
Total for State	218,776	116,811	122,889	1,593	214,614	214,352	Not Available

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	1852				1854		
	Seymour	Hunt	Tompkins	Clark	Seymour	Bronson	Ullman
Cayuga	4,788	5,045	550	3,807	2,303	325	2,459
Chenango	4,529	3,900	269	3,632	1,940	1,050	801
Cortland	2,164	2,429	531	2,401	1,627	327	88
Madison	3,578	3,543	1,369	3,433	3,123	457	277
Oneida	9,308	7,676	646	7,521	7,870	621	1,068
Onondaga	6,672	6,100	1,482	4,740	4,558	480	3,064
Tompkins	3,556	3,476	700	2,347	1,482	461	1,406
Total	34,595	32,169	5,547	27,881	22,903	3,721	9,163
Total for State ..	264,121	239,736	19,299	156,804	156,495	33,850	122,822

	1856				1858		
	King	Parker	Brooks	Morgan	Parker	Burrows	Smith
Cayuga	6,864	1,793	2,091	5,952	2,838	729	134
Chenango	5,300	2,487	1,205	4,461	3,558	388	72
Cortland	3,510	1,233	658	2,717	1,656	267	227
Madison	6,144	1,933	958	4,445	2,472	614	636
Oneida	10,852	6,573	1,746	10,728	7,993	586	150
Onondaga	9,750	4,267	1,994	8,400	6,219	711	163
Tompkins	3,900	1,511	1,470	3,389	1,969	745	80
Total	46,320	19,797	10,122	40,092	26,705	4,040	1,462
Total for State ..	264,400	198,616	130,870	247,953	230,513	60,880	5,470

	1860		
	Morgan	Kelly	Brady
Cayuga	7,885	3,873	117
Chenango	5,374	3,374	643
Cortland	3,836	1,281	484
Madison	6,245	3,220	34
Oneida	12,430	9,039	55
Onondaga	11,167	6,101	1,238
Tompkins	4,293	3,067	26
Total	51,230	29,955	2,597
Total for State	358,272	294,812	19,841

TABLE III.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES FROM CENTRAL NEW YORK,
1817-1860.

Name	Residence	County	Years of Service
Badger, Luther	Jamesville	Onondaga	1825-1827
Beekman, Thomas	Peterboro	Madison	1829-1831
Beardsley, Samuel	Utica	Oneida	1831-1836, 1844-1845
Bruyn, Andrew D.	Ithaca	Tompkins	1837-1838
Beers, Cyrus	Ithaca	Tompkins	1838-1839
Bicknell, Bennett	Morrisville	Madison	1837-1839
Birdseye, Victory	Pompey	Onondaga	1841-1843
Bennett, Henry	New Berlin	Chenango	1849-1859
Comstock, Oliver C.	Trumansburg	Tompkins	1817-1819
Campbell, Samuel	Columbus	Chenango	1821-1823
Clark, Lot	Norwich	Chenango	1823-1825
Clarke, John G.	Bainbridge	Chenango	1827-1829, 1837-1845
Carpenter, Levi	Waterville	Oneida	1844-1845
Conger, Harmon S.	Cortlandville	Cortland	1847-1851
Conkling, Roscoe	Utica	Oneida	1859-1861
Day, Rowland	Sempronius	Cayuga	1823-1825, 1833-1835
Dwinell, Justin	Cazenovia	Madison	1823-1825
Doubleday, Ulysses	Auburn	Cayuga	1831-1833, 1835-1837
Dana, Amasa	Ithaca	Tompkins	1839-1841, 1843-1845
Duell, R. H.	Cortlandville	Cortland	1859-1861
Earll, Jonas	Onondaga	Onondaga	1827-1831
Earll, Nehemiah	Syracuse	Onondaga	1839-1841
Fuller, William K.	Chittenango	Madison	1833-1837
Foster, Henry	Rome	Oneida	1837-1839
Floyd, John G.	Utica	Oneida	1839-1843
Foster, A. L.	Morrisville	Madison	1841-1843
Gott, Daniel	Pompey	Onondaga	1847-1851
Granger, Amos	Syracuse	Onondaga	1855-1859
Goodwin, H. C.	Hamilton	Madison	1854-1855, 1857-1859
Garrow, Nathaniel	Auburn	Cayuga	1827-1829
Hubbard, Thomas H.	Hamilton	Madison	1817-1819, 1821-1823
Hall, George	Onondaga	Onondaga	1819-1821
Humphrey, Charles	Ithaca	Tompkins	1825-1827
Halsey, Nichol	Trumansburg	Tompkins	1833-1835

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Name	Residence	County	Years of Service
Hathaway, S. G.	Solon	Cortland	1833-1835
Hough, William J.	Cazenovia	Madison	1845-1847
Howe, Thomas Y.	Auburn	Cayuga	1851-1853
Jewett, Freeborn G.	Skaneateles	Onondaga	1831-1833
Jenkins, Timothy	Oneida Castle	Oneida	1845-1849, 1851-1853
Jones, Daniel T.	Baldwinsville	Onondaga	1851-1855
Kirkland, Joseph	Utica	Oneida	1821-1823
Litchfield, Elisha	Delphi	Onondaga	1821-1825
Monell, Robert	Greene	Chenango	1819-1821, 1829-1831
Miller, John	Truxton	Cortland	1825-1827
Mitchell, Henry	Norwich	Chenango	1833-1835
Miller, Rutger B.	Utica	Oneida	1836-1837
Morgan, Christopher	Auburn	Cayuga	1839-1843
Matteson, Orsamus	Utica	Oneida	1849-1851, 1853-1859
Morgan, Edwin B.	Aurora	Cayuga	1853-1859
Noble, William H.	Cato	Cayuga	1837-1839
Powers, Gershom	Auburn	Cayuga	1829-1831
Porter, James	Skaneateles	Onondaga	1817-1819
Purdy, Smith	Norwich	Chenango	1843-1845
Richmond, Jonathan	Aurora	Cayuga	1819-1821
Reed, Edward C.	Homer	Cortland	1831-1833
Riggs, Lewis	Homer	Cortland	1841-1843
Rathburn, George	Auburn	Cayuga	1843-1847
Reynolds, Joseph	Virgil	Cortland	1835-1837
Storrs, Henry R.	Whitestown	Oneida	1817-1821, 1823-1831
Stower, J. G.	Hamilton	Madison	1827-1829
Smith, Gerrit	Peterboro	Madison	1853-1854
Sedgwick, Charles B.	Syracuse	Onondaga	1859-1861
Taylor, William	Manlius	Onondaga	1833-1839
Woodcock, David	Ithaca	Tompkins	1821-1823, 1827-1829
Wheaton, Horace	Pompey	Onondaga	1843-1847
Walbridge, Henry S.	Ithaca	Tompkins	1851-1853
Wells, Alfred	Ithaca	Tompkins	1859-1861

TABLE IV.

CENTRAL NEW YORK STATE SENATORS,
1816-1860.

(Residence given if known.)

Name	Residence	County	Years of Service
Armstrong, Thomas		Cayuga	1834
Barlow, Thomas	Canastota	Madison	1844-1847
Bartlit, William	Cortlandville	Cortland	1841
Beach, William	Auburn	Cayuga	1850-1853
Beardsley, John	Venice	Cayuga	1836
Beardsley, Samuel	Utica	Oneida	1823
Beers, George	Ithaca	Tompkins	1845-1847
Bicknell, David	Morrisville	Madison	1816-1818
Birdseye, Victory	Pompey	Onondaga	1827
Bloom, Henry		Tompkins	1817-1823
Bowker, Elias		Cayuga	1823
Bradford, George W.	Homer	Cortland	1854-1857
Brayton, George	Western	Oneida	1825-1826
Burnham, Clark	Sherburne	Chenango	1844-1847
Childs, Perry C.	Cazenovia	Madison	1820-1822
Clark, Jesse		Cayuga	1823
Clark, Joseph	Brookfield	Madison	1830-1842
Clark, Thomas	Utica	Oneida	1848
Cornwell, William I.	Brutus	Cayuga	1848
Dorrance, Daniel G.	Florence	Oneida	1854
Earll, Jonas	Onondaga	Onondaga	1823
Edwards, Samuel J.	Manlius	Onondaga	1833, 1837
Enos, Thomas	Westmoreland	Oneida	1827-1830
Ferry, William H.	Utica	Oneida	1860
Foote, John J.	Hamilton	Madison	1858
Foster, Henry A.	Rome	Oneida	1831-1834, 1841-1844
Geddes, George	Fairmount	Onondaga	1848-1851
Green, Bryon		Cayuga	1823
Greenley, Thomas	Hamilton	Madison	1823-1825
Gridley, Abraham		Cayuga	1847
Hager, Peter		Tompkins	1826-1829
Halsey, J. H.		Cayuga	1832
Hart, E.	Utica	Oneida	1817-1822
Hart, Truman		Cayuga	1826
Hathaway, S. G.	Solon	Cortland	1822

Name	Residence	County	Years of Service
Hitchcock, Simon C.	Cazenovia	Madison	1854
Hubbard, J. F.	Norwich	Chenango	1829-1836
Hubbell, Alrick	Utica	Oneida	1858
Hunt, Alvah	Greene	Chenango	1839-1842
Huntington, Benjamin	Rome	Oneida	1851-1853
Lester, Albert		Cayuga	1844
Lynde, Charles	Homer	Cortland	1830
Lynde, Tilly	Norwich	Chenango	1821-1825
Loomis, Chester		Cayuga	1835
McGraw, Perrin H.	McGrawsville	Cortland	1860
Mack, Ebenezer	Ithaca	Tompkins	1834-1837
Mallory, William	Cortlandville	Cortland	1818
Mann, Charles A.	Utica	Oneida	1850
Mather, Hiram	Elbridge	Onondaga	1829
Maynard, John		Cayuga	1838
Maynard, William H.	Utica	Oneida	1829-1832
Morgan, Jedediah		Cayuga	1824
Munroe, James	Elbridge	Onondaga	1852-1855
Nichols, R. C.		Cayuga	1839
Noxon, James	Syracuse	Onondaga	1856-1859
Noyes, John	Norwich	Chenango	1817-1820
Noyes, John	Norwich	Chenango	1850
Oliver, William H.		Cayuga	1827
Paine, Lyman	Auburn	Cayuga	1820
Porter, John	Auburn	Cayuga	1843
Rhoades, Elijah	Syracuse	Onondaga	1841
Richardson, Eaton J.	Utica	Oneida	1856
Sedgwick, Henry	Syracuse	Onondaga	1845
Seymour, Henry		Onondaga	1816-1819
Seward, William H.	Auburn	Cayuga	1831
Sherwood, L.		Cayuga	1842
Sibley, Mark		Cayuga	1840
Spencer, J. C.		Cayuga	1825
Spencer, Joshua A.	Utica	Oneida	1846-1847
Stebbins, Charles	Cazenovia	Madison	1826-1829
Stone, Asahel C.	Peterboro	Madison	1850
Storing, Adam	German	Chenango	1854
Stower, John G.	Hamilton	Madison	1833-1834
Throop, G. B.	Auburn	Cayuga	1828
Wager, David	Utica	Oneida	1836-1840
Williams, Josiah B.	Ithaca	Tompkins	1852-1855
Williams, Timothy	Ithaca	Tompkins	1848

TABLE V.

ASSEMBLYMEN OF CENTRAL NEW YORK,

1816-1860.

Cayuga County

Name	Years of Service
Abbott, Chauncey.....	1858-1859
Adams, Darius.....	1841
Allen, William.....	1819-1820
Arnold, Dennis.....	1834, 1836
Avery, A.....	1850
Baldwin, David B.....	1859
Beach, John H.....	1816-1817
Beardsley, John.....	1832-1833
Bell, Samuel.....	1846-1847
Bevier, Josiah.....	1823-1824
Bowker, Silas.....	1824
Bradley, Delos.....	1851-1852
Brinkerhoff, George.....	1832-1833
Brinkerhoff, Henry R.....	1828-1829
Brinkerhoff, J. I.....	1848-1849
Brown, John.....	1816-1817
Burnham, Eleazer.....	1826
Button, James D.....	1849
Cady, Artemus.....	1840
Cady, Curtis.....	1837
Clark, William.....	1818
Colvin, Levi.....	1851
Conger, Moore.....	1855
Coon, Hiram.....	1850
Cornwell, W. I.....	1846-1847
Curtis, Ebenezer.....	1848
Cuykendall, Cornelius.....	1834-1835
Cuyler, J. L.....	1842
Day, Rowland.....	1817
Dennis, Aaron.....	1826
Devoe, Elijah.....	1819, 1825
Dill, Samuel.....	1820, 1822
Dodge, David.....	1855
Drake, Elijah.....	1823
Dudley, Sardis.....	1856
Enos, Roswell.....	1825

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Name	Years of Service
Ferris, Augustus F.....	1824
Ferris, T. I.....	1818, 1826
Filley, Henry R.....	1838-1839
Fitch, Asahel.....	1824
Gould, David.....	1845
Groom, Andrew.....	1834-1835
Hammond, Ephriam.....	1829-1830
Haring, John.....	1820-1821
Hayden, William.....	1852-1853
Hulbert, John W.....	1825
Hutchinson, Mathews.....	1854
Hutchinson, Mosley.....	1854
Jackway, John.....	1823
Kellogg, Charles.....	1821-1822
Kennedy, T. J.....	1853
Kenyon, James.....	1827
Kenyon, Vincent.....	1843
Kortright, Gardner.....	1827-1828
Lathrop, Simeon.....	1833
Love, Solomon.....	1830-1831
Lyon, Alfred.....	1843
McFadden, John.....	1816-1817
McFadden, John W.....	1840-1841
McIntosh, John.....	1839
Manchester, Elias.....	1831
Marsh, E. C.....	1822, 1825
Miller, Isaac.....	1838
Monroe, Darius.....	1843
Morgan, Allen D.....	1860
Morgan, Nathan G.....	1838-1839
Noble, William H.....	1828-1830
O'Hara, John.....	1823
Owen, James.....	1857
Palmer, Noyes.....	1834-1835
Payne, W. W.....	1859-1860
Polhemus, Henry.....	1819, 1821
Pomeroy, Theodore.....	1857
Powers, Tolbert.....	1856
Preston, Andrew.....	1827, 1835, 1840
Rathburn, John T.....	1846-1847
Rhoades, Osman.....	1841
Richardson, John.....	1850

Name	Years of Service
Sawyer, John.....	1832-1833
Searing, Leonard.....	1845
Shephard, Charles E.....	1836-1837
Simons, Leonard.....	1856
Smith, Barnabas.....	1816
Smith, Isaac.....	1818
Smith, Richard L.....	1830, 1836
Sperry, Philo.....	1828
Taber, Wing.....	1829
Tifft, Hiram.....	1857
Tilford, George S.....	1831-1832
Titus, William.....	1845
Townsend, Justus.....	1854
Tupper, A.....	1842
Tuthill, H. C.....	1848-1849
Underwood, George.....	1851-1852
Waldo, Campbell.....	1826
Wilbur, William.....	1836-1837
Wooden, William.....	1855
Yawger, Peter.....	1827, 1831

Chenango County

Amsley, William H.....	1853
Baldwin, Henry.....	1838
Baldwin, R. J.....	1854
Baliom, Ransom.....	1847
Beebe, Samuel.....	1860
Berry, Ansel.....	1857
Birdsall, James.....	1827
Brown, Thomas.....	1816
Burdick, Joel.....	1845
Burnham, Clark.....	1842
Bush, Jonathan.....	1860
Campbell, Samuel.....	1820
Case, Levi H.....	1848
Case, Russell.....	1825, 1829
Chamberlain, Joseph P.....	1834, 1852
Chandler, Abel.....	1829, 1833
Chandler, Rufus.....	1850
Church, Ezra P.....	1848
Church, William.....	1840
Clark, James.....	1849
Clark, J. C. (died).....	1826
Clark, R. S.....	1844
Cole, Calvin.....	1841

AN INLAND EMPIRE

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Name	Years of Service
Cornell, Edward.....	1843
Crain, Hendrick.....	1835
Cravy, Henry.....	1835
Cushman, Isaac L.....	1850
Demmick, Ebenezer.....	1841
Dickinson, Erastus.....	1844
Drew, Samuel.....	1839
Ely, Noah.....	1832
Ensign, Solomon.....	1846
Fairchild, Lewis.....	1855
Franklin, Amos A.....	1829
German, Obadiah.....	1819
Grant, Judson L.....	1859
Hall, Solomon S.....	1845
Harris, Levi.....	1851, 1854
Hill, John F.....	1837
Holmes, Silas.....	1823
Houghteling, Jas.....	1817
Hubbard, Demas.....	1838-1840
Hubbard, John F.....	1824
Humphrey, Thomas.....	1819-1820
Hunt, Milo.....	1834
Hyde, Austin.....	1823, 1833
Hyde, William H.....	1857
Ingersoll, Lamson.....	1851
Johnson, Alonzo.....	1849
Julian, Frederick.....	1856
Julian, Joseph.....	1827, 1831-1832
Julian, Richard W.....	1842
Kales, William.....	1858
Knowlton, William.....	1836
Lamb, T. G.....	1858
Latham, John.....	1824, 1830
Lynde, Tilly.....	1818, 1826, 1828
McWhorter, David.....	1847
Mason, William.....	1821-1822
Matteson, T. H.....	1856
Mead, Nicholas B.....	1836
Medbury, Charles.....	1825
Medbury, Samuel.....	1843
Miller, Charles B.....	1845
Mitchell, Henry.....	1828
Monell, Robert.....	1825-1826, 1828
Monroe, William.....	1816

Name	Years of Service
Noyes, Daniel.....	1844
Olney, Josiah G.....	1839
Osgood, Luther.....	1854
Palmer, Daniel.....	1855
Palmer, G. B.....	1859
Parce, Justus.....	1838
Patterson, Wm. M.....	1833
Perlee, Edmund G.....	1821-1822, 1832
Pike, Jarvis K.....	1830-1831
Plumb, Samuel.....	1840
Randall, Perry.....	1818
Root, Daniel.....	1824
Sands, William G.....	1846
Smith, Samuel A.....	1817, 1820
Smith, Squire.....	1836-1837
Squires, Charles.....	1830
Stilwell, Stephen.....	1823
Stokes, Isaac.....	1837
Storing, Adam.....	1842
Storrs, Hiram E.....	1846
Throop, Simon G.....	1818
Tracy, John.....	1821-1822, 1826
Wait, Wells.....	1834
Wakeley, Ebenezer.....	1817, 1819
Wales, Danforth.....	1843
Warren, Woodward.....	1835
Waters, Russell.....	1816
Welch, Augustus C.....	1827
Wheeler, Benson H.....	1841
White, Thompson.....	1852
Wilcox, Ira.....	1831

Cortland County

Atwater, Joseph.....	1856
Barber, G. J.....	1845
Barnes, William.....	1840
Barto, William, Jr.....	1824
Bogardus, S.....	1834
Bouton, Nathan.....	1857
Boyd, John L.....	1828
Bradford, George W.....	1852
Brown, Aaron.....	1835

Name	Years of Service
Carley, Alanson.....	1829
Chatterton, J.....	1825
Comstock, Cephas.....	1827, 1836
Comstock, James.....	1848
Cook, Matthias.....	1824
Curtis, Gideon.....	1829
Dayton, Nathan.....	1827-1828
Dickson, Andrew.....	1832
Donnelly, A. A.....	1826
Gillett, John.....	1823
Graves, Amos.....	1846
Green, G. S.....	1839
Green, Timothy.....	1847
Grow, Platt F.....	1844
Hallbert, Enos S.....	1833
Hart, Josiah.....	1825
Hathaway, S. G.....	1818
Heaton, Nathan.....	1841
Hine, Josiah.....	1837
Holmes, Arthur.....	1858
Howard, Fredus.....	1831
Isaacs, George.....	1839
Ives, Jesse.....	1842
Keep, Chauncey.....	1830, 1836
Kellogg, Alvan.....	1851
Kingham, George J.....	1855
Kingham, J., Jr.....	1844
Kingham, Oliver.....	1834
Kingsley, Lewis.....	1850
Knapp, John H.....	1854
Lynde, John.....	1826
McGraw, H.....	1843
McVean, John A.....	1860
Matthews, David.....	1833, 1838
Mickels, L. G.....	1841
Miller, John.....	1817, 1820
Miller, John.....	1846
Niles, Barak.....	1835
Niles, G. N.....	1843
Osborn, John.....	1821
Osgood, John.....	1838
Patterson, Asabel.....	1853
Phelps, F. B.....	1840
Pierce, John.....	1845

Name	Years of Service
Reynolds, Joseph.....	1816, 1819
Richardson, Charles.....	1831
Sherwood, Daniel.....	1822-1823
Skeel, Ira.....	1849
Stephens, Henry.....	1830
Stimson, Oren.....	1842
Thomas, John.....	1837
Woods, J. L.....	1832

Madison County

Bailey, John T.....	1848
Barker, Daniel.....	1840
Barker, Rutherford.....	1823
Barnard, Friend.....	1839
Barnett, James.....	1860
Batchelor, Nehemiah.....	1832
Beebe, Solomon.....	1819
Beecher, Sylvester.....	1827
Bernard, Pardon.....	1822
Berry, William, Jr.....	1820-1821
Bishop, Thomas C.....	1850, 1857
Bostwick, William F.....	1838
Brown, Oliver.....	1816
Brush, Aaron.....	1855
Case, Lester M.....	1858
Clark, David.....	1860
Clark, Henry.....	1822
Clark, John.....	1850
Clark, Joseph.....	1824, 1828, 1835
Clark, Wait.....	1837
Cleveland, Erastus.....	1833
Coe, Isaac.....	1837
Colburn, Noah M.....	1859
Crocker, Amos.....	1820
Dana, Sardis.....	1834
Davis, John.....	1833
Dibble, Thomas.....	1826
Dickey, Daniel.....	1840
Dwinell, Justin.....	1820-1821
Eldredge, James B.....	1827, 1829
Eldridge, James B.....	1816-1817
Enos, Benjamin.....	1834, 1839-1840
French, J.....	1851
Fuller, William K.....	1829-1830

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Name	Years of Service
Gates, Ralph I.....	1844
Gillett, Daniel M.....	1823, 1832
Grant, George.....	1848
Gray, Ephriam.....	1836
Greenly, Thomas.....	1818-1819
Hall, Nathan, Jr.....	1816
Hardin, Daniel.....	1853
Hawkes, Horace.....	1846
Head, John.....	1832
Henry, Robert.....	1831
Hitchcock, Simeon C.....	1842
Hoffman, Stephen B.....	1831
Hoppin, Curtis.....	1823
Hoppin, Franklin B.....	1851
Hough, William J.....	1835-1836
Huntington, Nehemiah.....	1825-1826
Jackson, Eliphalet.....	1816, 1820
Keith, Thomas.....	1844
Kilbourn, Jesse.....	1833
Knowles, John.....	1828
Leland, Uriah.....	1839
Loomis, Thomas T.....	1846
Lord, William.....	1838
Maine, David.....	1849
Manchester, William.....	1830
Mason, Venoni W.....	1843
Maynard, Moses.....	1816-1817
Mead, Onisemus.....	1838
Medbury, Alfred.....	1844
Messenger, John M.....	1830
Morse, Calvin.....	1842
Morton, Levi.....	1820
Nye, James.....	1818, 1825
Olmstead, Jonathan.....	1816-1817
Palmer, Dennison.....	1819
Palmer, Henry.....	1843
Pool, Oliver.....	1841
Potter, Stephen M.....	1846
Powers, Jason W.....	1835
Purdy, Albert G.....	1857
Richardson, Erie.....	1828
Rider, Simeon.....	1859
Rowe, George B.....	1852

Name	Years of Service
Sayles, Silas.....	1837
Sears, Stephen G.....	1845
Sherwood, Lorenzo.....	1843
Smith, William.....	1845
Snow, John.....	1856
Spencer, Thomas.....	1824
Stewart, Robert G.....	1849, 1858
Sumner, Henry T.....	1834
Taylor, George W.....	1847
Temple, Marsena.....	1853
Ten Eyck, Jacob.....	1826
Tompkins, Gilbert.....	1855
VanValkenbury, Peter.....	1847
Van Vleck, Daniel.....	1841
Van Vleck, Herman.....	1820-1821

Oneida County

Allen, Benjamin.....	1860
Allen, Joseph.....	1824
Ambler, David.....	1817
Armstrong, Jesse.....	1839
Avery, Gardiner.....	1828
Babcock, P. B.....	1857
Bacon, Ezekial.....	1819
Bacon, Josiah.....	1821
Bacon, Reuben.....	1829
Bacon, William J.....	1850
Baker, Ichabod C.....	1833, 1842
Barnes, Wheeler.....	1817
Beach, B. J.....	1848
Beecher, H. H.....	1855
Benedict, Joseph.....	1851, 1854
Bettis, Reuben.....	1831
Billings, John.....	1827
Blakslee, Levi.....	1855
Boardman, James.....	1854
Brayton, George.....	1851
Brayton, George.....	1818
Brayton, Isaac.....	1816
Bronson, Greene J.....	1822
Brooks, Merit.....	1835, 1845
Bruce, Aaron.....	1826
Buckingham, Levi.....	1833, 1837
Burchard, Nathan.....	1847
Butler, C. S.....	1852

AN INLAND EMPIRE

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Name	Years of Service
Cadwell, Dan P.....	1835, 1843
Camp, Abiah.....	1817
Case, A. P.....	1854
Castle, John J.....	1852
Chandler, Abel F.....	1847
Chandler, Samuel.....	1821
Chandler, Winthrop H.....	1827
Childs, Justus.....	1844
Clark, Thomas E.....	1828
Comstock, Aaron.....	1830-1831
Comstock, Calvert.....	1845
Cook, Chauncey C.....	1846
Cook, John I.....	1837
Cooper, Apollos.....	1824
Cooper, Benjamin F.....	1846
Converse, Warren.....	1848
Costello, P. C.....	1859
Curry, Isaac.....	1847
Curtis, Jesse.....	1816
Dawley, Nelson.....	1840
Dean, James.....	1820
Dean, John.....	1847
Dewey, John.....	1833
Doolittle, Uri.....	1823
Dorrance, Daniel.....	1846
Douglass, James.....	1844
Elwood, James M.....	1849
Empy, Richard.....	1844
Evans, Thomas.....	1860
Fassett, Amos S.....	1843
Fitch, Nathaniel.....	1832
Fowler, G. F.....	1856
Fowler, Lester N.....	1837
Fraser, Allen.....	1821
Frasier, Robert.....	1850
Fuller, Russell.....	1838, 1846
Gilmore, D.....	1853
Grant, Joseph.....	1824
Graves, Henry.....	1836
Guiteau, Luther.....	1819
Hale, John W.....	1836
Hall, Amos C.....	1853
Halleck, Joseph.....	1841
Halstead, John.....	1857
Hamilton, Thomas H.....	1823

Name	Years of Service
Hanchett, J. J.....	1856
Hart, Henry R.....	1858
Hawley, Martin.....	1817
Hawley, Thomas G.....	1858
Hearsey, Henry.....	1838
Hitchcock, Luke.....	1841
Hough, Lemuel.....	1832
Hoyt, Daniel P.....	1819
Hull, Laurens.....	1826
Hunt, Ward.....	1839
Huntington, George.....	1819-1822
Huntington, Henry.....	1817-1818
Johnson, Benjamin P.....	1827-1829
Jones, Pomroy.....	1834
Kirkland, Joseph.....	1818, 1821, 1825
Knibloe, Anson.....	1840
Knight, Reuben.....	1858
Knight, William.....	1836
Leland, Luther.....	1850
Loomis, Edward.....	1859
Lynch, James.....	1816, 1823
McIntosh, Ralph.....	1850
McKown, W. J.....	1858
McNeil, Henry.....	1820
McQuade, James.....	1860
Mann, Charles A.....	1840
Marsh, Newton.....	1817
Miller, Rutger B.....	1832
Morgan, T. S.....	1820
Morrison, Roderick.....	1816
Moulton, David.....	1831-1832
Murray, David.....	1843
Odell, Nathaniel.....	1841
Osborn, Amos O.....	1853
Parker, John.....	1827
Parker, Israel S.....	1834
Parker, Linus.....	1828, 1830
Penfield, T. B.....	1856
Pettibone, Jared C.....	1830, 1836
Pierce, Nehemiah N.....	1849
Pierson, David.....	1825
Pond, Andrew S.....	1837
Pratt, Peter.....	1822
Prescott, Oliver.....	1849

Name	Years of Service
Rider, Lewis.....	1851
Robbins, Ebenezer.....	1842
Root, William.....	1821
Rouse, Lorenzo.....	1851
Ruger, John.....	1824
Sanford, Henry.....	1852
Sanger, Richard.....	1816
Savage, Eli.....	1829-1830
Scholefield, C. M.....	1859
Seymour, Horatio.....	1842, 1844-1845
Shays, Hiram.....	1834
Shepherd, Riley.....	1831, 1835
Sherman, Richard.....	1857
Sill, Theodore.....	1826-1827
Smith, Luke.....	1848
Stafford, Aaron.....	1834
Stephens, Dewitt C.....	1842
Stevens, Chauncey.....	1840
Stoddard, Israel.....	1822, 1825-1826, 1839
Storrs, John.....	1820
Stranahan, James S.....	1838
Stryker, John.....	1836
Thomas, D.....	1859
Thompson, Ithai.....	1830, 1834
Thorne, Julius C.....	1853
Tower, John H.....	1843
Tower, Reuben.....	1829
Townsend, Ingham.....	1857
Trowbridge, John F.....	1831, 1840
Twitchel, Daniel.....	1832
Utley, Squire.....	1833
Wager, David.....	1833, 1835
Wager, Henry.....	1823-1824
Wager, Henry.....	1848
Walker, Daniel.....	1855-1856
Wetmore, Samuel.....	1823
White, Broughton.....	1825
White, Fortune C.....	1829, 1838
Williams, George D.....	1852, 1855, 1860
Williams, Nathan.....	1818
Winchell, James.....	1854
Woodruff, Theodore.....	1818-1819
Woodworth, Amos.....	1835
Woodworth, Samuel.....	1825

Onondaga County

Name	Years of Service
Abbott, Warner.....	1844
Adams, Truman.....	1816
Alvord, Thomas G.....	1844, 1852
Anderson, Harvey G.....	1850
Aylsworth, Orrin.....	1859
Baker, Erastus.....	1825
Baker, Josephus.....	1822
Baker, Timothy.....	1823-1824
Barber, Timothy.....	1828
Baxter, Daniel.....	1828
Bennett, Miles W.....	1832
Betts, Chauncey.....	1826-1827
Bigelow, Otis.....	1831
Birdseye, Victory.....	1823, 1838, 1840
Brown, Squire M.....	1834
Brown, Timothy.....	1830
Burnet, Moses D.....	1841
Burr, Aaron.....	1828
Burt, Aaron.....	1827
Burton, Burr.....	1856
Case, Alonzo.....	1853
Case, Henry.....	1819
Clark, John F.....	1851
Clark, Joshua V.....	1855
Clark, Philetus.....	1860
Cowles, Benjamin J.....	1850
Curtis, Elijah W.....	1832
Deming, Jonathan.....	1821
Denison, Daniel.....	1836-1837, 1851
Earll, Abijah.....	1818
Earll, Jonas.....	1820-1821
Eastwood, Asa.....	1833
Edwards, Samuel L.....	1823-1824
Emerick, Jeremiah.....	1860
Field, Henry.....	1820
Forbes, John G.....	1826
Frazee, James.....	1858
French, Benjamin.....	1843
Frothingham, Gideon.....	1828
Fuller, William.....	1841-1842
Gardner, Sylvester.....	1822
Geddes, James.....	1822
Gilbert, Thomas J.....	1830-1831
Glass, Joseph J.....	1849
Gould, Pharis.....	1838-1840

Name	Years of Service
Hall, George.....	1816
Hall, Johnson.....	1829-1830
Hart, Samuel.....	1849
Hazen, Horace.....	1848
Henderson, William.....	1847
Holbrook, Levi S.....	1858
Horton, Lyman.....	1852
Hubbard, Isaac V.....	1853
Hurd, Curtis J.....	1848
Hutchinson, Seth.....	1844
Jackson, Charles.....	1827
Jenkins, Herman.....	1829
Jewitt, Freeborn G.....	1826
Kinne, Julius C.....	1845-1846
Kinne, Moses.....	1825
Kinney, Milton A.....	1854
Kneeland, Samuel S.....	1853
Lakin, John.....	1847
Lawrence, Dorastus.....	1830
Lawrence, James R.....	1825, 1838-1840
Leavenworth, Elias W.....	1850, 1857
LeRoy, D. C.....	1851
Lewis, Jabez.....	1856
Litchfield, Elisha.....	1819, 1831-1833, 1844
Little, James.....	1848, 1850
Longstreet, James.....	1856
Lytle, David C.....	1835
McCarthy, Dennis.....	1845
McCarthy, Thomas.....	1843
Machan, William J.....	1855
Matthews, Samuel R.....	1829
Meade, Charles M.....	1857
Merritt, John.....	1852
Miles, Elijah.....	1816-1817
Mills, Myron J.....	1833
Mosley, Daniel.....	1827
Moss, Ichabod.....	1832
Munro, David.....	1818-1819, 1822, 1836, 1841-1842
Munro, James M.....	1854-1855
Myers, Austin.....	1860
Parker, J. H.....	1831, 1834
Parker, Sanford J.....	1835-1836
Pettit, George.....	1821, 1824, 1835, 1837

Name	Years of Service
Pettit, James.....	1825
Phelps, Dudley P.....	1855
Phillips, Elihu L.....	1846
Porter, Wm.....	1837
Pratt, Manoah.....	1847
Preston, David.....	1845
Prindle, Joseph.....	1847
Ranney, Luke.....	1859
Rhoades, John D.....	1857
Richardson, Wm.....	1854
Seymour, Henry.....	1820
Sherwood, Thomas.....	1843
Slocum, Henry W.....	1859
Smith, Azariah.....	1838-1840
Smith, Lewis.....	1820-1821, 1829
Smith, Sidney.....	1857
Soule, Nathan.....	1837
Spencer, John.....	1842
Spencer, Thomas.....	1848
Stevens, George.....	1851-1852
Strong, Oliver R.....	1834
Tallman, William E.....	1852
Tappan, Gabriel.....	1833
Taylor, William.....	1841-1842
Teft, Lake I.....	1845-1846
Van Vleck, Matthew.....	1824
Vary, Charles R.....	1843
Voorhees, James L.....	1839
Webb, James.....	1817-1818
Wells, Asa.....	1817-1818
Wheaton, Horace.....	1834
Wheaton, Myron.....	1849
White, Harold.....	1823
Wilcoxson, Gideon.....	1817
Wilkinson, John.....	1835-1836
Willard, David.....	1826
Williams, Irvin.....	1856
Williams, Nathan.....	1816, 1819
Wood, Alonzo.....	1846
Wood, Daniel P.....	1853-1854

Tompkins County

Name	Years of Service
Atwater, Elijah.....	1830
Beers, Eli.....	1854
Benson, Nathan.....	1826-1827
Bishop, Thomas.....	1833
Bogart, Wm. H.....	1840
Bower, Alexander.....	1857
Bower, David.....	1839
Brewer, Henry.....	1850
Cady, Elias W.....	1850, 1857
Camp, Hermon.....	1820
Conrad, Joseph.....	1823
Coon, Wm. C.....	1856
Crittenden, Samuel.....	1818-1822
Crocker, David.....	1853
Curtiss, Elbert.....	1838
Cushing, Stephen B.....	1852
Dana, Amasa.....	1828-1829
Dean, Samuel H.....	1828-1829
Dumont, Frederick.....	1855
Dwight, Jeremiah W.....	1860
Ellis, John.....	1831-1832
Esty, Edward S.....	1858
Ferris, Benjamin G.....	1851
Fitch, Wm. R.....	1836
Gosman, Joshua.....	1829-1830
Graham, Alexander.....	1851
Gunnip, George B.....	1834, 1836
Hager, Peter.....	1821-1824
Hall, Darius.....	1849
Halsey, Lewis.....	1837
Halsey, Nicholas.....	1824
Hedden, Josiah.....	1828
Hubball, Levi.....	1841
Hulbert, Alvah.....	1852
Humphrey, Charles.....	1834-1836, 1842
Hyde, Robert H.....	1856
Jennings, Benjamin.....	1827, 1837
Jessup, John.....	1848
Joy, Benjamin.....	1854

Name	Years of Service
Larned, Sylvanus.....	1843
Lawrence, Samuel.....	1846
Lounsberry, Peter.....	1844
Ludlow, Jehiel.....	1831
Mack, Ebenezer.....	1830
Mack, Horace.....	1832
McKinney, Jesse.....	1839
Marsh, Ebenezer S.....	1853
Miller, Sherman.....	1845
Montgomery, James W.....	1845
North, Joshua.....	1825
Patchen, Jared.....	1825
Pennoyer, Justus P.....	1855
Philips, Joshua.....	1820
Rouns ville, Chas. J.....	1849
Sage, Henry W.....	1846
Sayler, John.....	1831
Sears, Thomas B.....	1834
Shaw, Alpha H.....	1841
Snyder, John.....	1827
Speed, John J.....	1832
Spink, George T.....	1843
Sutton, John.....	1818-1819
Swarthwood, Daniel B.....	1833
Swartwout, Robert.....	1838, 1840, 1842
Tillitson, Ira.....	1833
Turner, Charles M.....	1844
West, Alpheus.....	1848
Williams, P. A.....	1835
Woodbury, Caleb.....	1835
Woodbury, Wm.....	1859
Woodstock, David.....	1826

TABLE VI.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION RETURNS

(The following record of votes was taken from the broken files
at the Bureau of Elections, Albany, N. Y.)

Cayuga County

Election Year	Candidates	Cayuga	Tompkins	Total for District
1820 ^a	Woodcock, David.....	2,133	1,198	6,306
	Richmond, Jonathan.....	2,313	949	6,048
	Camp, Herman.....	2,297	724	5,485
1822 ^b	Day, Rowland.....			2,622
	Richmond, Jonathan.....			1,804
1824.....	Kellogg, Charles.....			3,372
	Day, Rowland.....			2,976
1826.....	Garrow, Nathaniel.....			3,039
	Miller, Elijah.....			2,575
1828.....	Powers, Gershom.....			4,098
	Kellogg, Charles.....			1,651
	Dixon, Moses.....			901
1830.....	Doubleday, Ulysses F.....			3,643
	Hopkins, Josiah.....			3,399
	Marsh, E. C.....			299
1832.....	Day, Rowland.....			4,456
	Hoskins, L.....			3,913
1834.....	Doubleday, Ulysses F.....			4,759
	Hoskins, L.....			3,898
1836.....	Noble, William H.....			4,303
	Muir, Robert.....			3,715
1838 ^c	Noble, William H.....			4,464
	Morgan, Christopher.....			4,631
1840.....	Morgan, Christopher.....			5,148
	Yawger, Peter.....			4,935
	Cuyler, S. C.....			59
1842 ^d	Rathburn, George.....	4,899	2,278	7,177
	Morgan, Christopher.....	4,423	2,263	6,686
	Cuyler, S. C.....	254	232	486
1844.....	Rathburn, George.....	5,130	2,381	7,511
	Richardson, Wm.....	4,849	2,281	7,130
	Styles, John.....	372	549	921

^a Cayuga was included in a district that embraced Tompkins and other counties.

^b Cayuga a district by itself.

^c Although Morgan had more votes, Noble is listed in the Congressional records as being the representative.

^d Cayuga made a district with Cortland.

Election Year	Candidates	Cayuga	Cortland	Total for District
1846.....	Conger, H. S.....	4,215	2,038	6,253
	Strickland, Wm. H.....	3,977	2,059	6,036
	Boyd, John L.....	279	532	811
1848.....	Conger, H. S.....	4,571	2,161	6,732
	Ballard, Horatio.....	3,946	1,801	5,747
	Hyde, Frederick.....	1,007	863	1,870
	Ward, S. R.....	10		10
1850.....	Howe, Thomas Y.....	4,880	2,157	7,037
	Morgan, E. B.....	4,693	2,318	7,011
1852 ^a	Morgan, E. B.....	5,057		9,150
	Howe, Thomas Y.....	4,775		8,996
	Cuyler, S. C.....	433		1,147
1854.....	Morgan, E. B.....	4,170		7,684
	Aldrich, Mr.....	356		1,296
	Middleton, Mr.....	4,305		6,910
1856 ^b	Morgan, E. B.....	6,974		12,631
	Richmond, Mr.....	1,670		3,685
	Fosgt, Mr.....	2,099		3,644
1858.....	Butterfield, Martin.....	6,052		10,855
	Griswald, Mr.....	2,786		5,389
	Sisson, Mr.....	755		1,631

Chenango County

Election Year	Candidates	Chenango	Total for District
1820 ^c	Campbell, Samuel.....	1,755	5,222
	Hawkes, James.....	1,843	5,363
	Monell, Robert.....	1,342	4,187
	Stewart, Alvan.....	1,265	4,036
1822.....	Clark, Lot.....	1,476	2,265
	Campbell, Samuel.....	691	821
1824.....	Whitmore, Elias.....	2,137	3,128
	Clark, Lot.....	2,555	3,073
1826.....	Clark, John C.....	2,579	3,354
	Monell, Robert.....	2,172	3,024
1828.....	Monell, Robert.....	3,360	4,720
	Lynde, Tilly.....	1,917	2,704
1830.....	Collier, John A.....	3,250	4,686
	Cook, Abiah.....	2,620	3,267
1832 ^d	Mitchell, Henry.....		3,719
	Lynde, Tilly.....		3,349

^a Cayuga separates from Cortland, and joins other counties to make a district.

^b Spelling uncertain as to third candidate. Returns from 1852 on for all counties taken from the *Whig Almanac*.

^c From 1820 to 1830, Chenango was with other sections to form a district.

^d Made a district by itself.

Election Year	Candidates	Chenango	Cortland	Total for District
1834.....	Mason, William.....			3,930
	Hunt, Alvah.....			3,329
1836.....	Clark, John C.....			3,701
	Cook, Abiah.....			2,602
1838.....	Clark, John C.....			3,908
	Clapp, John.....			3,563
1840.....	Clark, John C.....			4,306
	Tracey, John.....			4,085
1842.....	Purdy, Smith.....			4,066
	Hunt, Alvah.....			3,789
	Avery, William.....			69
1844a.....	Strong, Stephen.....	4,550		9,608
	Sweet, Ezra S.....	4,187		8,818
	Avery, William.....	238		439
1846.....	Birdsall, Ausburn.....	4,100		7,904
	Chase, G. O.....	2,745		6,995
	Hawley, Elias.....	213		383
1848.....	Bennett, Henry.....	3,613		8,014
	Mason, William.....	2,657		6,394
	Smith, S. A.....	1,449		2,839
	Pomeroy, H. D.....	14		14
1850.....	Bennett, Henry.....	4,335		9,160
	Taylor, J. J.....	3,445		8,131
1852b.....	Bennett, Henry.....	4,235	2,662	9,876
	Smith, E. B.....	4,257	2,122	9,534
	Boyd, J. L.....	121	254	375
1854.....	Bennett, Henry.....	4,364	2,723	9,757
	Tompkins, Mr.....	2,368	736	5,579
	Crocker, Mr.....	651	948	2,077
1856.....	Bennett, Henry.....	5,435	3,621	13,357
	Hyde, Mr.....	3,568	1,757	8,192
1858.....	Duell, R. H.....	4,511	2,859	10,951
	Sands, Mr.....	3,666	1,708	8,147

Cortland County

Election Year	Candidates	Cortland	Onondaga	Total for District
1820c.....	Hall, George.....	724	2,161	3,031
	Litchfield, Elisha.....	952	2,103	3,208
			Madison	
1822d.....	Dwinell, Justin.....	921	1,900	2,911
	Baldwin, Samuel.....	84		84

^a Joined with other sections to form a district.

^b Chenango and Cortland plus other sections formed into a district.

^c Cortland joined with Onondaga and other sections to form district.

^d From 1822 to 1830 Cortland and Madison formed a district.

Election Year	Candidates	Cortland	Madison	Total for District
1824.....	Miller, John.....	1,357	2,500	3,857
	Lynde, John.....	1,224	2,019	3,243
1826.....	Stower, J. C.....	1,396	2,389	3,785
	Miller, John.....	1,311	2,177	3,488
1828.....	Beekman, Thomas.....	1,706	3,125	4,831
	Stower, J. G.....	1,558	2,659	4,217
1830.....	Reed, Edward C.....	1,270	3,261	4,531
	Edgecomb, E. W.....	1,246	2,994	4,240
Tompkins				
1832 ^a	Hathaway, S. G.....	1,896	3,307	8,300
	Halsey, Nichol.....	1,909	3,315	8,329
	Edgecomb, E. W.....	2,049	3,056	7,026
	Barstow, G. H.....	2,034	3,065	7,644
1834.....	Reynolds, Joseph.....	2,025	3,532	8,870
	Leonard, Stephen.....	2,032	3,530	8,859
	Speed, John J.....	1,744	3,033	7,220
	Ely, Wm. A.....	2,150	3,065	7,644
1836.....	Bruyn, Andrew D.....	1,751	3,025	8,151
	Gray, Hiram.....	1,750	3,021	7,779
	Ferris, B. G.....	2,000	2,731	6,915
	Cook, Charles.....	1,991	2,700	7,244
1838.....	Dana, Amasa.....	2,001	3,229	9,157
	Leonard, Stephen.....	1,999	3,227	9,152
	Ely, Wm. A.....	2,313	3,434	8,757
	Miller, John.....	2,309	3,427	8,725
1840.....	Samuel Partridge.....	2,254	3,607	10,374
	Riggs, Lewis.....	2,254	3,607	10,363
	Dunn, James.....	2,677	3,963	10,243
	Sweet, Ezra S.....	2,680	3,963	10,245
1842-1850.....	Was joined in a district with Cayuga, which see.			
1852-1858.....	Was joined in a district with Chenango, which see.			

Madison County

Election Year	Candidates	Madison		Total for District
1820 ^b	Hubbard, Thomas.....	1,921		3,235
	Woods, David.....	1,560		3,002
1822-1830.....	Was a district with Cortland, which see.			
			Onondaga	
1832 ^c	Taylor, William.....	3,551	5,382	8,933
	Fuller, Wm. K.....	3,556	5,378	8,934
	Rhoades, Elijah.....	3,532	4,763	8,295
	Eldridge, James.....	3,524	4,775	8,279

^a From 1832 to 1840 was in a district composed of Tompkins and other sections; two representatives chosen from this district during this period.

^b In 1820 was a district with other counties outside of Central New York.

^c From 1832 to 1840 formed a district with Onondaga; though both counties had representatives during this period at Washington.

Election Year	Candidates	Madison	Onondaga	Total for District
1834.....	Taylor, William.....	3,733	5,733	9,466
	Fuller, Wm. K.....	3,730	5,731	9,461
	Ledyard, Jonathan.....	3,308	4,726	8,034
	Birdseye, Victory.....	3,305	4,740	8,045
1836.....	Taylor, William.....	2,859	4,806	7,665
	Bicknell, Bennett.....	2,841	4,794	7,635
	Noxon, E. D.....	1,702	2,974	4,676
	Jackson, E. S.....	1,709	2,966	4,675
1838.....	Earll, Nehemiah.....	3,558	5,631	9,189
	Rogers, Edward.....	3,463	5,636	9,099
	Foster, A. L.....	3,338	5,718	9,056
	Birdseye, Victory.....	3,276	5,739	9,015
1840.....	Birdseye, Victory.....	4,267	6,593	10,854
	Foster, A. L.....	4,248	6,578	10,826
	Earll, Nehemiah.....	4,152	6,620	10,772
	Hough, Wm. T.....	4,137	6,620	10,757
	Furnam, Robert.....	227	6	233
	Pratt, John.....	224	50	274
1842 ^a	Robinson, Orville.....	3,861		7,819
	Duer, William.....	3,212		6,598
	Jackson, James C.....	585		956
1844.....	Hough, Wm. T.....	3,714		8,128
	Ledyard, D.....	3,701		7,426
	Brown, James.....	1,404		2,268
1846.....	Duer, William.....	3,027		6,431
	Skinner, Avery.....	2,924		6,186
	Hawley, Silas.....	1,014		1,597
	Wright, John.....			77
1848.....	Duer, William.....	3,959		8,107
	Nye, J. W.....	2,617		6,884
	Crouse, Daniel.....	773		1,640
	Garnett, H. H.....	160		178
1850.....	Babcock, Leander.....	3,491		8,423
	Williams, John.....	3,352		7,136
	Wing, Asa.....	551		776
1852.....	Smith, Gerrit.....	3,977		8,046
	Hough, Wm. T.....	3,448		6,026
	Ten Eyck, Henry.....	3,540		5,620
1854.....	McCarty, Mr.....	2,650		5,535
	Babcock, Leander.....	2,027		4,728
	Case, Mr.....	1,204		3,652
1856.....	Goodwin, Henry C.....	6,275		14,380
	Clark, Mr.....	2,312		6,080
	Culver, Mr.....	454		1,671
1858.....	Lee, Moses.....	4,850		11,450
	Terry, Mr.....	2,544		7,425
	Perry, Mr.....	611		1,065

^a From 1842 was a district with other counties outside of Central New York.

Oneida County

Election Year	Candidates	Oneida	Total for District
1820 ^a	Kirkland, Joseph.....	3,054	3,608
	Williams, Nat'l.....	2,024	2,774
1822 ^b	Storrs, Henry R.....		2,607
	Bacon, E.....		2,632
1824.....	Storrs, Henry R.....		4,146
	Lynch, James.....		3,094
1826.....	Storrs, Henry R.....		4,174
	Bacon, E.....		1,808
1828.....	Storrs, Henry R.....		5,508
	Bronson, G. C.....		5,274
1830.....	Beardsley, Samuel.....		5,498
	Dexter, Simon N.....		3,850
	White, Fortune C.....		249
	Dexter, Simon N.....	6,453	3,850
	White, Fortune C.....	5,814	249
1832 ^c	Beardsley, Samuel.....	6,529	9,121
	Turrill, Joel.....	6,453	8,693
	Smith, Peter S.....	5,814	8,220
	Kirkland, Chas. P.....	5,945	8,487
1834.....	Beardsley, Samuel.....	6,474	9,597
	Turrill, Joel.....	6,469	9,488
	Spencer, Joshua.....	6,020	8,665
	Smith, Peter S.....	5,898	8,538
1836.....	Grant, Abraham.....	5,257	8,349
	Foster, Henry A.....	3,861	6,878
	Spencer, Joshua.....	3,665	5,570
	Grant, John.....	3,636	5,570
	Stoddard, Israel.....	1,325	1,417
1838.....	Floyd, John G.....	6,007	9,286
	Brewster, David.....	6,086	9,395
	Kirkland, C. P.....	5,148	8,362
	Fitzhugh, Henry.....	5,280	8,592
1840.....	Floyd, John G.....	7,783	11,775
	Brewster, David.....	7,821	11,837
	White, Fortune C.....	7,216	11,364
	Bond, T. H.....	7,171	11,324
	Blair, Arba.....	358	506
	Brown, James.....	357	505

^a Was a district with part of another county.

^b From 1822 to 1830 was a district by itself.

^c From 1832 to 1840 was a district with part of another county; two members returned from district during this period.

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Election Year	Candidates	Oneida	Total for District
1842.....	Beardsley, Samuel.....		6,404
	Kirkland, Charles P.....		5,619
	DeLong, James.....		647
1844.....	Jenkins, Timothy.....		7,617
	White, Fortune C.....		7,094
	Allen, Bela.....		1,086
1846.....	Jenkins, Timothy.....		6,018
	Matteson, Orsamus.....		5,693
	DeLong, James.....		940
1848.....	Matteson, Orsamus.....		6,094
	Mann, C. A.....		5,069
	Williams, J. W.....		3,214
	Green, B.....		78
1850.....	Jenkins, Timothy.....		7,828
	Matteson, Orsamus.....		7,711
1852.....	Matteson, Orsamus.....		8,530
	Moulton, David.....		6,600
	Spencer, S. A.....		1,542
	DeLong, James.....		310
1854 ^a	Matteson, Orsamus.....		6,492
	Johnson, Mr.....		5,172
	Huntington, Mr.....		4,759
	Moore, Mr.....		588
1856.....	Matteson, Orsamus.....		10,618
	Johnson, Mr.....		8,275
1858.....	Conkling, Roscoe.....		11,084
	Root, Mr.....		8,251

^a Full names of candidates not given in *Whig Almanac*; totals for Oneida during these years not available.

Onondaga County

Election Year	Candidates	Total for District
1820.....	Was a district with Cortland, which see.	
1822 ^a	Litchfield, Elisha.....	2,042
	Wells, Asa.....	1,387
1824.....	Badger, Luther.....	3,214
	Litchfield, Elisha.....	3,116
1826.....	Earll, Jonathan.....	3,420
	Badger, Luther.....	3,178
1828.....	Earll, Jonathan.....	4,068
	Kellogg, Daniel.....	3,597
	Shipman, Parson G.....	402
1830.....	Jewett, Freeborn G.....	4,539
	Jerome, William.....	2,739
1832-1840.....	Was a district with Madison, which see.	
1842 ^b	Wheaton, Horace.....	6,558
	Granger, Amos.....	6,024
	Joslyn, H.....	255
1844.....	Wheaton, Horace.....	6,961
	Noxon, B. D.....	6,495
	Sweet, Benjamin F.....	696
1846.....	Gott, Daniel.....	5,561
	Fuller, William.....	5,157
	Wheaton, Charles A.....	569
	Todd, John.....	25
1848.....	Gott, Daniel.....	5,403
	Sedgwick, Charles B.....	4,906
	Baldwin, Henry.....	2,498
	White, T. G.....	11
1850.....	Jones, David T.....	6,186
	Smith, V. M.....	5,419
	Pryne, Alexander.....	272
1852.....	Jones, David T.....	6,605
	Gott, Daniel.....	6,120
	Raymond, R. R.....	1,458
1854.....	Granger, Amos.....	4,803
	Alvord, Thomas G.....	4,109
	Noxon, B. D.....	3,409
	Parker, Mr.....	487
1856.....	Granger, Amos.....	9,748
	Peck, Mr.....	4,525
	Beach, Mr.....	1,720
1858.....	Sedgwick, Charles B.....	8,478
	Taylor, Mr.....	6,267
	Noxon, B. D.....	648

^a Was a district by itself from 1822 to 1830.^b Was a district by itself from 1842.

Tompkins County

Election Year	Candidates	Tompkins	Total for District
1820.....	Was a district with Cayuga, which see.		
1822 ^a	Lawrence, Samuel.....	892	2,449
	Woodcock, David.....	1,162	2,215
1824.....	Humphrey, Charles.....	1,670	3,144
	Woodcock, David.....	1,955	2,999
1826.....	Woodcock, David.....	2,030	3,366
	Humphrey, Charles.....	1,630	3,076
1828.....	Maxwell, Thomas.....	3,223	5,452
	Woodcock, David.....	2,089	3,623
1830.....	Barstow, G. H.....	2,515	3,805
	Humphrey, Charles.....	1,978	3,621
1832-1840.....	Was a district with Cortland, which see.		
1842 ^b	Dana, Amasa.....	3,597	7,796
	Woodworth, Abner.....	3,402	6,626
	Whitman, Augustus.....	102	294
1844.....	Ellsworth, S. S.....	4,044	8,763
	Judd, Uri.....	3,829	7,762
	Hamlin, Myron.....	317	608
1846.....	Lawrence, W. T.....	3,150	6,753
	Wisner, J. W.....	2,035	6,396
	Hamlin, Myron.....	236	409
1848.....	Jackson, W. T.....	3,067	6,444
	Wisner, J. W.....	2,638	6,396
	Hathaway, S. G., Jr.....	1,373	3,117
1850.....	Walbridge, H. S.....	3,391	7,700
	Halsey, Robert.....	3,405	7,497
1852.....	Taylor, J. J.....	3,418	9,426
	Cook, Charles.....	3,627	8,410
	Langdon, J.....	638	850
	Taylor, J. M.....	24	24
1854.....	Parker, J.....	2,980	7,915
	Cushing, Mr.....	200	1,964
	McDowell, Mr.....	1,300	3,467
1856.....	Parker, John.....	3,981	12,383
	Hathaway, S. G., Jr.....	2,895	8,374
	Lawrence, Mr.....	10	1,229
1858.....	Wells, Alfred.....	3,529	10,131
	Arnot, Mr.....	1,992	9,788
	Lawrence, Mr.....	635	670

^a Formed a district with other sections.^b Formed a district with other sections from 1842.

TABLE I.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.¹

	1864		1868		1872	
	Union Lincoln	Dem. McClellan	Rep. Grant	Dem. Seymour	Dem. Greeley	Rep. Grant
Cayuga						
Auburn					1,271	2,126
Towns					3,511	5,863
Total	7,534	4,408	8,261	4,880	4,782	7,989
Chenango						
Norwich					740	704
Towns					3,540	4,872
Total	5,552	4,033	5,875	4,093	4,280	5,576
Cortland						
Cortlandville .					496	937
Towns					1,851	2,639
Total	3,983	2,063	4,082	2,109	2,347	3,576
Madison						
Lenox					553	1,156
Towns					3,345	4,940
Total	6,182	3,748	6,266	3,968	3,898	6,096
Oneida						
Rome					1,196	1,114
Utica					2,802	3,029
Towns					6,080	9,241
Total	12,048	10,916	12,593	11,276	10,078	13,384
Onondaga						
Syracuse	3,119	3,076	4,205	3,587	4,036	4,963
Towns	7,877	5,637	8,115	5,436	5,713	7,745
Total	10,996	8,713	12,320	9,023	9,749	12,708
Tompkins						
Ithaca					1,165	1,183
Towns					2,204	3,135
Total	4,518	2,996	4,646	3,100	3,369	4,318
Total for Seven Counties.	50,823	36,877	54,043	38,449	38,503	53,647
Total for State	368,785	361,986	419,883	429,883	387,282	440,738

¹ Unfortunately, it was impossible to obtain complete data for all the elections; where reliable information was lacking no information is given. These figures were obtained from the *Legislative Manual*, Supervisor's Minutes, certain national almanacs and in a few cases from newspapers.

AN INLAND EMPIRE

321

	1876	
	Rep. Hayes	Dem. Tilden
Cayuga		
Auburn		
Towns		
Total	8,958	6,119
Chenango		
Norwich		
Towns		
Total	6,173	4,826
Cortland		
Cortlandville		
Towns		
Total	4,038	2,642
Madison		
Lenox		
Towns		
Total	6,683	4,762
Oneida		
Rome		
Utica		
Towns		
Total	14,020	12,844
Onondaga		
Syracuse	5,887	4,453
Towns	8,980	6,709
Total	14,867	11,162
Tompkins		
Ithaca	1,499	1,311
Towns	4,133	2,717
Total	5,632	4,028
Total for Seven Counties ...	60,371	46,383
Total for State	489,225	522,043

Cooper, the Greenback Candidate, and G. C. Smith, the Prohibition Candidate, received 1,987 and 2,359 votes respectively in the state.

	1880			
	Rep. Garfield	Dem. Hancock	Greenback Weaver	Pro. Dow
Cayuga				
Auburn	2,839	1,709		
Towns	6,533	4,267		
Total	9,372	5,976	536	28
Chenango				
Norwich	730	712		
Towns	5,039	3,847		
Total	5,769	4,559	623	92
Cortland				
Cortlandville	1,193	696		
Towns	2,931	2,053		
Total	4,124	2,749	78	13
Madison				
Lenox	1,409	1,185		
Towns	5,384	3,498		
Total	6,793	4,683	182	60
Oneida				
Rome	1,278	1,547		
Utica	3,351	3,547		
Towns	9,917	7,506		
Total	14,546	12,600	273	120
Onondaga				
Syracuse	6,682	4,996		
Towns	9,471	7,736		
Total	16,153	12,732	138	49
Tompkins				
Ithaca	1,375	1,326		
Towns	3,521	2,630		
Total	4,896	3,956	363	17
Total for Seven Counties	61,653	47,255	2,193	379
Total for State	555,544	534,511	12,373	1,517

AN INLAND EMPIRE

323

1884

	Rep. Blaine	Dem. Cleveland	Pro. St. John	Green- back Butler
Cayuga				
Auburn	3,214	2,027		
Towns	5,991	4,014		
Total	9,205	6,041	591	421
Chenango				
Norwich	728	689		
Towns	4,734	3,721		
Total	5,462	4,410	506	334
Cortland				
Cortlandville	1,056	839		
Towns	2,986	1,935		
Total	4,042	2,774	375	112
Madison				
Lenox	1,998	1,326		
Towns	4,510	3,544		
Total	6,608	4,870	529	86
Oneida				
Rome	1,295	1,721		
Utica	3,866	4,240		
Towns	8,629	7,862		
Total	13,790	13,823	894	189
Onondaga				
Syracuse	7,622	5,913		
Towns	9,270	8,253		
Total	16,892	13,166	601	99
Tompkins				
Ithaca	1,267	1,537		
Towns	3,153	2,455		
Total	4,420	3,992	267	373
Total for Seven Counties	60,419	49,976	3,673	1,714
Total for State	562,005	563,154	25,006	17,004

CENTRAL NEW YORK

	1888		
	Rep. Harrison	Dem. Cleveland	Pro. Fisk
Cayuga			
Auburn	3,124	2,214	118
Towns	6,522	4,166	508
Total	9,646	6,380	626
Chenango			
Norwich	784	748	119
Towns	5,014	3,892	486
Total	5,798	4,640	605
Cortland			
Cortlandville	1,903	1,147	208
Towns	2,829	2,016	347
Total	4,732	3,163	555
Madison			
Lenox	1,893	1,452	128
Towns	5,306	3,189	387
Total	7,199	4,641	515
Oneida			
Rome	1,649	1,849	97
Utica	4,891	4,863	107
Towns	9,701	7,554	642
Total	16,241	14,276	846
Onondaga			
Syracuse	11,362	7,935	254
Towns	8,782	6,066	493
Total	20,144	14,001	747
Tompkins			
Ithaca	1,484	1,507	77
Towns	3,589	2,402	240
Total	5,073	3,909	317
Total for Seven Counties	68,833	51,010	4,211
Total for State	650,338	635,965	30,231

Socialist Labor, Union Labor and United Labor candidates polled a total of 172 votes in the seven counties out of a total for the state of 3,214.

AN INLAND EMPIRE

325

	Rep. Harrison	1892 Dem. Cleveland	Pro. Bidwell	People's Weaver	Soc. Lab. Wing
Cayuga					
Auburn	2,895	2,306	216	54	5
Towns	5,446	3,693	496	211	139
Total	8,341	5,999	912	265	144
Chenango					
Norwich	807	788	172	19	44
Towns	4,571	3,485	523	103	24
Total	5,378	4,273	695	122	68
Cortland					
Cortlandville	1,710	1,867	242	45	23
Towns	2,424	1,140	246	80	40
Total	4,134	2,907	488	125	63
Madison					
Lenox	1,740	1,318	132	55	78
Towns	4,793	2,736	413	114	32
Total	6,533	4,054	545	169	120
Oneida					
Rome	1,436	1,665	98	40	35
Utica	4,531	4,954	180	133	161
Towns	8,392	6,933	776	200	160
Total	14,359	13,552	1,054	373	356
Onondaga					
Syracuse	10,855	9,152	565	334	293
Towns	8,153	5,748	545	102	152
Total	19,008	14,900	1,110	436	445
Tompkins					
Ithaca	1,681	1,400	145	57	32
Towns	3,036	2,004	338	71	49
Total	4,717	3,404	483	128	81
Total for Seven Counties	62,470	49,089	5,087	1,618	1,277
Total for State	609,350	654,868	38,190	16,429	17,956

	Dem. Bryan	1896 Rep. McKinley	Nat. Dem. Palmer	Soc. Lab. Matchett	Pro. Levering
Cayuga					
Auburn					
Towns					
Total	5,846	10,024	143	30	287
Chenango					
Norwich					
Towns					
Total	3,973	6,328	104	14	297
Cortland					
Cortlandville	934	2,096	28	0	106
Towns	1,640	2,843	27	1	116
Total	2,574	4,939	55	1	222
Madison					
Oneida City					
Towns					
Total	3,580	7,588	106	32	268
Oneida					
Rome					
Utica					
Towns					
Total	11,003	18,555	408	161	520
Onondaga					
Syracuse	8,560	14,831	170	656	155
Towns	5,087	10,201	126	57	250
Total	13,647	25,032	296	713	405
Tompkins					
Ithaca					
Towns					
Total	3,506	5,342	103	9	240
Total of Seven Counties	44,179	67,808	1,215	860	2,239
Total for State	551,369	819,838	18,950	17,667	16,052

AN INLAND EMPIRE

327

	Rep. McKinley	1900 Dem. Bryan	Soc. Lab. Malloney	Pro. Wooley	Soc. Dem. Debs
Cayuga					
Auburn					
Towns					
Total	10,328	6,330	171	339	49
Chenango					
Norwich					
Towns					
Total	6,362	4,063	18	362	18
Cortland					
Cortlandville					
Towns					
Total	4,895	2,773	11	347	
Madison					
Oneida City					
Towns					
Total	7,174	3,673	44	362	68
Oneida					
Rome					
Utica					
Towns					
Total	19,204	12,820	379	636	113
Onondaga					
Syracuse	14,553	9,443	925	235	295
Towns	9,764	5,255	174	272	41
Total	24,317	14,698	1,099	507	336
Tompkins					
Ithaca					
Towns					
Total	5,409	3,852	41	372	22
Total for Seven Counties	77,689	48,210	1,763	2,925	606
Total for State	822,018	678,462	12,621	22,077	12,869

TABLE II.

ELECTIONS FOR GOVERNOR.

	1862		1864		1866	
	Dem. Seymour	Rep. Wadsworth	Rep. Fenton	Dem. Seymour	Rep. Fenton	Dem. Hoffman
Cayuga						
Auburn	692	1,056	1,299	916	1,463	843
Towns	3,380	5,385	6,261	3,492	6,260	3,232
Total	4,072	6,441	7,560	4,408	7,723	4,075
Chenango						
Norwich	450	442	527	516	537	526
Towns	3,345	4,592	5,042	3,515	5,034	3,454
Total	3,795	5,034	5,569	4,031	5,571	3,980
Cortland						
Cortlandville .	274	717	845	386	881	383
Towns	1,603	2,771	3,160	1,676	2,991	1,647
Total	1,877	3,488	4,005	2,082	3,872	2,030
Madison						
Lenox	706	865	1,082	822	1,019	845
Towns	2,663	4,636	5,139	2,922	4,904	2,674
Total	3,369	5,501	6,221	3,744	5,923	3,519
Oneida						
Rome	1,061	596	770	1,240	804	1,195
Utica	2,156	1,803	2,183	2,473	2,313	2,731
Towns	6,445	7,744	9,122	6,210	9,314	7,195
Total	9,662	10,143	12,075	10,923	12,431	11,121
Onondaga						
Syracuse	2,583	2,359	3,128	3,165	3,543	3,000
Towns	5,180	6,962	7,895	5,532	8,023	5,028
Total	7,763	9,321	11,023	8,697	11,566	8,028
Tompkins						
Ithaca	676	713	887	839	920	818
Towns	1,951	3,962	3,622	2,167	3,536	2,134
Total	2,627	4,005	4,509	3,006	4,456	2,952
Total for Seven Counties	32,665	43,933	50,962	36,891	51,542	35,705
Total for State	306,649	295,897	369,557	361,264	366,315	352,526

AN INLAND EMPIRE

329

	1868		1870		1872 ¹	
	Rep. Griswold	Dem. Hoffman	Rep. Woodford	Dem. Hoffman	Dem. Kernan	Rep. Dix
Cayuga						
Auburn	1,726	1,142	1,717	1,249	1,382	2,063
Towns	6,467	3,829	5,403	3,657	3,596	5,890
Total	8,193	4,971	7,120	4,906	4,978	7,953
Chenango						
Norwich	635	547	700	605	739	728
Towns	5,200	3,590	4,756	3,457	3,599	4,958
Total	5,835	4,137	5,456	4,062	4,338	5,686
Cortland						
Cortlandville .	1,001	416	936	435	497	961
Towns	3,074	1,714	2,690	1,777	1,878	2,686
Total	4,075	2,130	3,626	2,212	2,375	3,647
Madison						
Lenox	1,136	942	988	951	764	918
Towns	5,119	3,049	4,456	2,860	3,249	5,171
Total	6,255	3,991	5,444	3,811	4,013	6,089
Oneida						
Rome	858	1,309	860	1,302	1,302	1,041
Utica	2,413	2,911	2,575	2,666	3,026	2,822
Towns	9,284	7,074	8,714	6,851	6,437	9,058
Total	12,555	11,295	12,149	10,819	10,765	12,921
Onondaga						
Syracuse	4,152	3,359	3,934	3,536	4,173	4,826
Towns	8,389	5,953	7,314	5,101	6,018	7,756
Total	12,541	9,312	11,248	8,637	10,191	12,582
Tompkins						
Ithaca	980	889	1,035	915	1,149	1,220
Towns	3,647	2,249	2,660	2,087	2,283	3,171
Total	4,627	3,138	3,695	3,002	3,432	4,391
Total for Seven Counties	54,081	38,974	48,738	37,449	40,092	53,269
Total for State	411,355	430,031	366,436	399,532	392,350	445,801

¹ James S. Graham, Labor Reform, received 1,907 votes in the State, and M. H. Clark, Liquor Prohibition, received 1,459 votes in the State in the election of 1870. In 1872 Charles C. Leigh, Anti-Dram, received 177 votes in the State.

	1874		
	Dem. Tilden	Rep. Dix	Tem. Clark
Cayuga			
Auburn	1,378	1,897	
Towns	3,640	4,066	
Total	5,018	5,977	771
Chenango			
Norwich	696	753	
Towns	3,546	4,143	
Total	4,242	4,896	388
Cortland			
Cortlandville	852	501	
Towns	2,075	1,767	
Total	2,927	2,268	59
Madison			
Lenox	1,014	1,121	
Towns	2,924	4,329	
Total	3,938	5,450	108
Oneida			
Rome	1,451	958	
Utica	2,639	2,379	
Towns	7,027	8,151	
Total	11,137	11,488	359
Onondaga			
Syracuse	3,933	4,903	
Towns	5,447	6,707	
Total	9,380	11,610	556
Tompkins			
Ithaca	1,016	1,010	
Towns	2,224	2,360	
Total	3,340	3,370	316
Total for Seven Counties	39,982	45,059	2,557
Total for State	416,391	366,074	11,768

AN INLAND EMPIRE

331

	1876			
	Rep. Morgan	Dem. Robinson	Pro. Groo	Greenback Griffen
Cayuga				
Auburn	2,299	1,781		
Towns	6,512	4,460		
Total	8,811	6,241	127	24
Chenango				
Norwich	760	744		
Towns	5,937	4,088		
Total	6,697	4,832	190	27
Cortland				
Cortlandville	1,110	616		
Towns	2,877	2,059		
Total	3,987	2,675	36	8
Madison				
Lenox	1,227	1,176		
Towns	5,390	3,622		
Total	6,617	4,798	61	26
Oneida				
Rome	1,195	1,642		
Utica	3,384	3,473		
Towns	9,364	7,757		
Total	13,943	12,872	162	23
Onondaga				
Syracuse	5,827	4,562		
Towns	8,885	6,683		
Total	14,712	11,245	162	27
Tompkins				
Ithaca	1,428	1,303		
Towns	3,522	2,703		
Total	4,950	4,016	149	11
Total for Seven Counties	59,717	46,679	887	146
Total for State	489,371	519,831	3,412	1,436

	1879				
	Dem. Robinson	Rep. Cornell	Tam. Kelly	Greenback Lewis	Pro. Mears
Cayuga					
Auburn	827	1,772	338	175	
Towns	3,119	5,444	374	773	
Total	3,946	7,316	712	948	130
Chenango					
Norwich	560	590	49	183	
Towns	3,223	4,261	87	874	
Total	3,783	4,851	136	1,057	154
Cortland					
Cortlandville	477	986	112	33	
Towns	1,761	2,365	216	144	
Total	2,238	3,351	328	177	59
Madison					
Lenox	811	1,041	71	14	
Towns	2,822	4,356	159	279	
Total	3,634	5,297	230	293	133
Oneida					
Rome	1,445	954	50	119	
Utica	3,112	2,924	310	124	
Towns	6,304	7,835	309	404	
Total	10,861	11,713	669	647	449
Onondaga					
Syracuse	3,113	5,025	830	213	
Towns	3,611	7,517	638	129	
Total	7,744	12,542	1,468	342	216
Tompkins					
Ithaca	1,214	1,389	30	58	
Towns	2,375	2,998	5	408	
Total	3,589	4,387	35	466	42
Total for Seven Counties	35,795	49,577	3,578	3,930	1,183
Total for State	375,790	418,567	77,566	20,286	4,437

AN INLAND EMPIRE

333

	1882			
	Rep. Folger	Dem. Cleveland	Pro. Hopkins	Greenback Howe
Cayuga				
Auburn	1,560	2,151		
Towns	2,846	3,708		
Total	4,406	5,859	698	452
Chenango				
Norwich	578	697		
Towns	3,335	3,561		
Total	3,913	4,258	574	482
Cortland				
Cortlandville	912	903		
Towns	2,084	2,108		
Total	2,996	3,011	379	44
Madison				
Lenox	748	1,089		
Towns	2,764	3,239		
Total	3,512	4,328	648	121
Oneida				
Rome	912	1,641		
Utica	2,121	4,198		
Towns	5,708	7,834		
Total	8,741	13,673	913	228
Onondaga				
Syracuse	5,141	5,314		
Towns	6,488	6,249		
Total	11,629	11,563	522	31
Tompkins				
Ithaca	806	1,357		
Towns	1,884	2,262		
Total	2,690	3,619	324	458
Total for Seven Counties	37,887	46,311	4,058	1,796
Total for State	342,464	535,318	25,783	11,974

	1885			
	Dem. Hill	Rep. Davenport	Pro. Bascom	Greenback Jones
Cayuga				
Auburn	2,565	1,952	159	
Towns	2,750	5,413	568	
Total	5,315	7,365	727	117
Chenango				
Norwich	669	654	150	
Towns	3,346	4,250	532	
Total	4,015	4,904	682	116
Cortland				
Cortlandville	854	1,319	219	
Towns	1,808	2,432	389	
Total	2,662	3,751	608	8
Madison				
Lenox	1,144	1,470	174	
Towns	2,939	4,556	489	
Total	4,083	6,026	663	21
Oneida				
Rome	1,493	1,179	110	
Utica	3,683	3,701	259	
Towns	6,517	7,716	982	
Total	11,693	12,596	1,351	50
Onondaga				
Syracuse	5,443	7,061	200	
Towns	6,286	8,186	604	
Total	11,729	15,247	804	5
Tompkins				
Ithaca	1,380	1,309	73	
Towns	2,302	3,053	225	
Total	3,682	4,362	298	55
Total for Seven Counties	41,179	54,251	5,133	372
Total for State	501,465	490,331	30,867	2,130

AN INLAND EMPIRE

335

	1888		
	Dem. Hill	Rep. Miller	Pro. Jones
Cayuga			
Auburn	2,334	2,973	134
Towns	4,359	6,328	512
Total	6,693	9,301	646
Chenango			
Norwich	750	783	120
Towns	3,880	4,982	495
Total	4,630	5,765	615
Cortland			
Cortlandville	1,211	1,838	213
Towns	1,977	2,831	340
Total	3,188	4,669	553
Madison			
Lenox	1,503	1,835	131
Towns	3,326	5,171	381
Total	4,829	7,006	512
Oneida			
Rome	1,982	1,565	90
Utica	5,227	4,494	106
Towns	7,577	9,591	665
Total	14,786	15,650	861
Onondaga			
Syracuse	8,161	10,522	274
Towns	6,518	8,810	465
Total	14,679	19,332	739
Tompkins			
Ithaca	1,426	1,543	85
Towns	2,388	3,619	230
Total	3,814	5,162	315
Total for Seven Counties	52,619	66,885	4,241
Total for State	650,464	631,293	30,215

The United Labor, Union Labor and Socialist Labor parties polled a total vote of 159 in Central New York over half of which was in Onondaga and Cayuga.

	1891			
	Rep. Fassett	Dem. Flower	Pro. Bruce	Soc. Lab. De Leon
Cayuga				
Auburn	2,572	2,287		
Towns	4,785	3,515		
Total	7,357	5,802	584	119
Chenango				
Norwich	673	742		
Towns	3,937	3,265		
Total	4,610	4,007	673	82
Cortland				
Cortlandville	1,657	1,131		
Towns	2,327	1,755		
Total	3,984	2,886	425	57
Madison				
Lenox	1,408	1,254		
Towns	4,152	2,746		
Total	5,560	4,000	580	124
Oneida				
Rome	1,411	1,652		
Utica	4,243	4,870		
Towns	7,625	6,490		
Total	13,279	13,012	873	242
Onondaga				
Syracuse	9,252	9,017		
Towns	7,277	5,603		
Total	16,529	14,620	850	447
Tompkins				
Ithaca	1,502	1,440		
Towns	2,357	1,644		
Total	3,859	3,084	313	58
Total for Seven Counties	55,178	47,411	4,298	1,129
Total for State	534,956	582,893	30,353	14,651

	1894					
	Rep. Morton	Dem. Hill	State Dem. Wheeler	Pro. Baldwin	Lab. Matchett	People's Matthews
Cayuga						
Auburn	3,215	2,242		117		43
Towns	5,583	3,124		332		118
Total	8,798	5,366	131	449	77	161
Chenango						
Norwich	851	699		123		25
Towns	4,593	2,510		345		48
Total	5,444	3,209	130	468	33	73
Cortland						
Cortlandville ...	1,828	1,027		154		35
Towns	2,444	1,430		146		10
Total	4,272	2,457	52	300	17	45
Madison						
Lenox	1,794	1,095		79		55
Towns	4,642	2,168		296		38
Total	6,436	3,263	162	375	70	93
Oneida						
Rome	1,563	1,495		72		21
Utica	5,723	4,989		126		44
Towns	8,482	5,567		537		108
Total	15,768	12,051	220	735	202	173
Onondaga						
Syracuse	10,437	8,736		349		89
Towns	8,103	5,146		489		52
Total	18,540	13,882	308	838	504	141
Tompkins						
Ithaca	1,517	1,046		80		49
Towns	3,135	1,654		276		75
Total	4,652	2,700	144	356	27	124
Total for Seven Counties	63,910	42,928	1,147	3,521	930	810
Total for State ...	673,818	517,710	27,202	23,525	15,868	11,049

	1896				
	Dem. Porter	Rep. Black	Nat. Dem. Griffen	Pro. Smith	Soc. Lab. Balkam
Cayuga					
Auburn	2,366	3,548	90	77	19
Towns	3,662	6,245	68	228	4
Total	6,028	9,793	158	305	23
Chenango					
Norwich	820	1,067	34	72	9
Towns	3,170	5,461	94	265	5
Total	3,990	6,528	128	337	14
Cortland					
Cortlandville . . .	956	2,054	35	139	1
Towns	1,651	2,810	32	112	1
Total	2,607	4,864	67	251	2
Madison					
Lenox	400	778	6	34	1
Towns	3,403	6,458	128	262	31
Total	3,803	7,236	134	296	32
Oneida					
Rome	1,486	1,683	90	62	3
Utica	5,041	6,171	193	116	125
Towns	5,561	9,717	389	406	16
Total	12,088	17,571	672	584	144
Onondaga					
Syracuse	9,848	13,443	306	180	537
Towns	5,333	9,943	159	273	169
Total	15,181	23,386	465	453	706
Tompkins					
Ithaca	1,244	1,805	98	50	10
Towns	2,302	3,478	22	211	0
Total	3,546	5,283	120	261	10
Total for Seven Counties	47,243	74,661	1,744	2,487	931
Total for State . .	574,524	787,516	26,698	17,449	18,362

	1898				
	Dem. Van Wyck	Rep. Roosevelt	Pro. Kline	Soc. Lab. Hanford	Citizen Bascom
Cayuga					
Auburn	2,466	3,372	63	71	56
Towns	3,099	5,419	183	32	10
Total	5,565	8,791	246	103	66
Chenango					
Norwich	768	967	71	34	3
Towns	2,885	4,809	200	22	11
Total	3,653	5,776	271	56	14
Cortland					
Cortlandville ..	836	1,794	162	10	8
Towns	1,629	2,403	122	8	1
Total	2,465	4,197	284	18	9
Madison					
Oneida City ...	768	808	22	53	3
Towns	2,115	5,841	298	17	10
Total	2,883	6,649	320	70	13
Oneida					
Rome	1,801	1,650	71	29	2
Utica	5,895	5,221	96	218	27
Towns	6,320	8,502	407	33	15
Total	14,016	15,373	574	280	44
Onondaga					
Syracuse	8,668	11,477	182	1,972	5
Towns	4,905	8,272	328	488	12
Total	13,573	19,749	510	2,460	17
Tompkins					
Ithaca	1,266	1,592	110	14	19
Towns	1,815	2,920	331	6	6
Total	3,081	4,512	441	20	25
Total for Seven Counties	45,236	65,019	2,646	2,977	178
Total for State ..	642,015	666,094	17,556	22,301	2,002

CENTRAL NEW YORK

	1900				
	Rep. Odell	Dem. Stanchfield	Soc. Lab. Corrigan	Pro. Wardell	Soc. Dem. Hanford
Cayuga					
Auburn	4,037	2,923	165	105	32
Towns	6,159	3,555	11	223	31
Total	10,196	6,478	176	328	63
Chenango					
Norwich	1,014	905	6	84	17
Towns	5,291	3,196	14	294	2
Total	6,305	4,101	20	378	19
Cortland					
Cortlandville ...	1,479	887	0	56	0
Towns	3,340	1,958	12	285	0
Total	4,819	2,845	12	341	0
Madison					
Oneida City ...	1,101	802	10	24	62
Towns	5,957	7,974	39	352	7
Total	7,058	8,776	49	376	69
Oneida					
Rome	1,820	1,727	75	87	25
Utica	6,635	5,750	268	123	75
Towns	10,094	6,006	65	428	18
Total	18,549	13,483	408	638	118
Onondaga					
Syracuse	14,023	9,739	935	246	311
Towns	9,651	5,348	200	285	41
Total	23,674	15,087	1,135	531	352
Tompkins					
Ithaca	1,944	1,519			
Towns	3,359	2,430			
Total	5,303	3,949	46	383	28
Total for Seven Counties	75,904	54,719	1,846	2,975	649
Total for State ..	804,859	693,733	13,762	22,704	13,493

TABLE III.
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES.

Name	Residence	Years of Service
Bailey, Alexander	Rome	1867-1871
Baker, Wm. H.	Canastota	1875-1879
Bacon, Wm. J.	Utica	1877-1879
Belden, James J.	Syracuse	1887-1897
Bentley, Henry W.	Boonville	1891-1893
Bundy, Solomon	Oxford	1877-1879
Conkling, Roscoe	Utica	1861-1863, 1865-1867
Davis, Thomas	Syracuse	1863-1867
DeLano, Milton	Canastota	1887-1891
Driscoll, Michael E.	Syracuse	1899-1901
Duell, R. Holland	Cortland	1861-1863, 1871-1875
Hiscock, Frank	Syracuse	1877-1887
Holmes, Sidney T.	Morrisville	1865-1867
Hubbard, Demas	Smyrna	1865-1867
Kernan, Francis	Utica	1863-1865
Lansing, W. E.	Chittenango	1861-1863, 1871-1875
Leavenworth, E. W.	Syracuse	1875-1877
Lord, Scott	Utica	1875-1877
McCarthy, Dennis	Syracuse	1867-1871
MacDougall, Clinton D.	Auburn	1873-1877
Mason, Joseph	Hamilton	1879-1883
Payne, Sereno E.	Auburn	1883-1887, 1889-1901
Pomeroy, Theodore M.	Auburn	1861-1869
Poole, Thomas L.	Syracuse	1895-1897
Prescott, Cyrus D.	Rome	1879-1883
Prindle, Elizur H.	Norwich	1871-1873
Ray, George W.	Chenango	1883-1885, 1891-1901
Roberts, E. H.	Utica	1871-1875
Sedgwick, Charles B.	Syracuse	1861-1863
Sherman, James S.	Utica	1887-1901
Spriggs, John T.	Utica	1883-1887

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Conkling, Roscoe	Utica	1867-1881
Kernan, Francis	Utica	1875-1887
Hiscock, Frank	Syracuse	1887-1893

TABLE IV.
STATE SENATORS.

1860-1900		
Name	Residence	Years in Office
Abbott, Chauncey M.	Niles	1862-1863
Bailey, Alexander H.	Rome	1862-1865
Barnett, James	Smithfield	1866-1867
Brand, William H.	Leonardsville	1870-1871
Campbell, Samuel	New York Mills	1866-1869
Clark, Henry A.	Bainbridge	1862-1863
Coggeshall, Henry J.	Waterville	1884-1900
Cornell, Ezra	Ithaca	1864-1867
Esty, Edward S.	Ithaca	1884-1885
Ferry, William H.	Utica	1860-1861
Goodwin, Alexander T.	Utica	1878-1879
Hendricks, Francis	Syracuse	1886-1891
Holmes, Alexander M.	Morrisville	1882-1883
Hubbard, John F.	Norwich	1868-1871
Hunter, Thomas	Sterling	1890-1893
Juliand, Frederick	Greene	1864-1865
Kellogg, Charles	Chittenango	1874-1875
Kennedy, George N.	Syracuse	1868-1869, 1870-1871
Lippitt, John W.	Solsville	1878-1879
Lowery, Samuel S.	Utica	1872-1875
McCarthy, Dennis	Syracuse	1876-1885
McGraw, Perrin H.	McGrawville	1860-1861
Munroe, Allen	Syracuse	1860-1863
Nichols, John A.	DeWitt	1892-1893
Pomeroy, Theodore M.	Auburn	1878-1879
Roberts, Robert H.	Boonville	1882-1883
Sanford, George H.	Rome	1870-1871
Sayre, Theodore S.	Utica	1876-1877
Selkreg, John H.	Ithaca	1874-1877
Smith, John E.	Morrisville	1886-1887, 1892-1893
Stapleton, George W.	Morrisville	1894-1895
Stevens, James	Rome	1880-1881
Stewart, Edwin C.	Ithaca	1896-1898
Thomas, Edward B.	Norwich	1882-1885
Thompson, James G.	Norwich	1874-1875
White, Andrew D.	Syracuse	1864-1867
White, Horace	Syracuse	1896-1900
Wilcox, Benjamin	Auburn	1896-1900
Wood, Daniel P.	Syracuse	1872-1875
Woodin, William B.	Auburn	1870-1877, 1890-1891

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR

	Benj. B. Odell Rep.	Bird S. Coler Dem.	1902 A. L. Manierre Pro.	Daniel DeLeon Soc. Lab.	Benj. Hanford Soc. Dem.	E. L. Ryder Lib. Dem.
Cayuga						
Auburn	3,432	2,897	73	172	18	14
Towns	4,762	2,369	159	20	12	7
Total	8,194	5,266	232	192	30	21
Chenango						
Norwich	946	734	64	26	40	3
Towns	4,612	2,432	302	19	1	10
Total	5,558	3,166	366	45	41	13
Cortland						
Cortland	1,478	845	116	3	1	1
Towns	2,912	1,601	152	3	4	1
Total	4,390	2,446	268	6	5	2
Madison						
Oneida	950	827	24	10	50	5
Towns	5,007	2,269	249	22	6	16
Total	5,957	3,096	273	32	56	21
Oneida						
Rome	1,472	1,906	167	20	30	7
Utica	5,138	6,446	410	126	101	45
Towns	8,027	6,111	435	35	16	24
Total	14,637	14,463	1,012	181	147	76
Onondaga						
Syracuse	13,146	9,221	152	354	317	11
Towns	8,309	4,536	241	102	60	7
Total	21,455	13,757	393	456	377	18
Tompkins						
Ithaca	1,771	1,592	95	13	31	7
Towns	3,109	1,944	213	6	3	2
Total	4,880	3,536	308	19	34	9
Total for Seven Counties	65,071	45,688	2,852	931	680	160
Total for State.	665,150	656,347	20,490	15,886	23,400	1,894

	Frank W. Higgins Rep.	D. C. Herrick Dem.	1904 ¹ Thomas Pendergast Soc. Dem.	John McKee Pro.	Daniel DeLeon Soc. Lab.	Alfred J. Boulton People's
Cayuga						
Auburn						
Towns						
Total	10,249	6,229	147	286	78	40
Chenango						
Norwich						
Towns						
Total	6,207	4,011	71	374	20	14
Cortland						
Cortland						
Towns						
Total	5,008	2,880	27	316	6	13
Madison						
Oneida						
Towns						
Total	6,697	3,645	155	385	31	17
Oneida						
Rome						
Utica						
Towns						
Total	17,666	15,669	391	598	157	68
Onondaga						
Syracuse						
Towns						
Total	25,619	16,166	669	552	262	37
Tompkins						
Ithaca						
Towns						
Total	5,266	3,943	86	288	15	20
Total for Seven Counties	76,712	52,543	1,546	2,799	479	209
Total for State.	813,264	732,704	36,259	20,568	8,976	6,015

¹ Complete data for cities not available.

AN INLAND EMPIRE

345

	1906					
	Charles E. Hughes Rep.	Wm. R. Hearst Dem.	John C. Chase Soc.	Henry M. Randall Pro.	Thomas H. Jackson Soc. Lab.	Wm. R. Hearst Ind. League
Cayuga						
Auburn	3,513	2,962	191	36	25	0
Towns	5,062	2,178	41	134	6	0
Total	8,575	5,140	232	170	31	0
Chenango						
Norwich	1,038	892	20	44	3	90
Towns	4,525	2,288	18	221	7	64
Total	5,563	3,180	38	265	10	154
Cortland						
Cortland	1,555	831	6	100	4	295
Towns	2,951	1,441	10	141	5	202
Total	4,506	2,272	16	241	9	497
Madison						
Oneida	1,108	725	60	32	4	113
Towns	5,140	2,148	40	266	16	85
Total	6,248	2,873	100	298	20	198
Oneida						
Rome	1,730	1,962	127	42	15	0
Utica	6,513	6,643	218	66	53	0
Towns	8,911	5,160	61	341	16	0
Total	17,154	13,765	406	449	84	0
Onondaga						
Syracuse	15,564	10,883	466	244	96	147
Towns	8,547	4,777	89	290	32	0
Total	24,111	15,660	555	534	128	147
Tompkins						
Ithaca	1,796	1,527	46	77	9	46
Towns	2,665	1,583	14	169	12	35
Total	4,461	3,110	60	246	21	81
Total for Seven Counties	70,618	46,000	1,407	2,201	303	1,077
Total for State.	749,002	673,268	21,751	15,985	4,624	17,837

	1908					
	Charles E. Hughes Rep.	Lewis S. Chanler Dem.	C. J. Shearn Ind. Lea.	Joshua Wanhope Soc.	George E. Stockwell Pro.	Leander A. Armstrong Soc. Lab.
Cayuga						
Auburn	3,852	3,106	65	413	78	45
Towns	5,436	3,294	32	56	236	9
Total	9,288	6,400	97	469	314	54
Chenango						
Norwich	1,234	988	20	33	113	5
Towns	4,716	2,894	32	13	315	9
Total	5,950	3,882	52	46	428	14
Cortland						
Cortland	1,753	1,102	16	4	140	2
Towns	3,274	1,657	19	4	212	2
Total	5,027	2,759	35	8	352	4
Madison						
Oneida	1,205	953	14	89	45	2
Towns	5,494	2,833	38	27	292	14
Total	6,699	3,786	52	116	337	16
Oneida						
Rome	2,194	2,032	71	56	74	13
Utica	7,216	7,362	119	102	66	61
Towns	9,083	6,543	59	54	329	11
Total	18,493	15,937	249	212	469	85
Onondaga						
Syracuse	17,094	12,096	131	902	312	116
Towns	9,092	5,772	71	104	588	22
Total	26,186	17,868	202	1,006	900	138
Tompkins						
Ithaca	2,027	1,771	23	28	60	7
Towns	3,039	2,101	8	14	186	1
Total	5,066	3,872	31	42	246	8
Total for Seven Counties	76,679	54,504	718	1,899	3,046	319
Total for State.	804,651	735,189	43,212	33,994	18,802	3,655

	1910					
	Henry L. Stimson Rep.	John A. Dix Dem.	John L. Hopper Ind. Lea.	Charles E. Russell Soc.	T. A. Mac- Nicholl Pro.	Frank E. Passano Soc. Lab.
Cayuga						
Auburn	2,705	2,822	65	737	78	116
Towns	4,204	3,068	15	106	203	17
Total	6,909	5,890	80	843	281	133
Chenango						
Norwich	979	855	27	37	161	6
Towns	3,317	2,589	13	51	449	8
Total	4,296	3,444	40	88	610	14
Cortland						
Cortland	1,278	984	15	15	393	7
Towns	2,094	1,366	20	14	419	10
Total	3,372	2,350	35	29	812	17
Madison						
Oneida	891	900	7	187	48	20
Towns	4,225	2,846	39	29	336	13
Total	5,116	3,746	46	216	384	33
Oneida						
Rome	1,722	1,996	114	64	66	17
Utica	5,527	7,334	251	235	65	118
Towns	7,392	6,193	49	153	352	23
Total	14,641	15,523	414	452	483	158
Onondaga						
Syracuse	14,413	11,091	202	1,877	378	183
Towns	6,953	5,423	65	255	578	126
Total	21,366	16,514	267	2,132	949	209
Tompkins						
Ithaca	1,625	1,625	24	69	145	11
Towns	2,188	1,927	5	32	420	6
Total	3,813	3,552	29	101	565	17
Total for Seven Counties	59,513	51,019	911	3,861	4,084	581
Total for State.	622,299	689,700	48,470	48,529	22,295	5,717

			1912			
	Job. E. Hedges Rep.	Wm. Sulzer Dem.	Chas. E. Russell Soc.	Oscar S. Straus Nat. Prog. ¹	T. A. Mac- Nicholl Pro.	John Hall Soc. Lab.
Cayuga						
Auburn	2,479	2,552	495	1,161	72	45
Towns	3,775	2,398	127	1,484	206	6
Total	6,254	4,950	622	2,645	278	51
Chenango						
Norwich	1,014	801	30	329	72	5
Towns	3,159	2,413	63	1,150	264	9
Total	4,173	3,214	93	1,479	336	14
Cortland						
Cortland	1,181	813	37	686	149	4
Towns	1,980	1,293	26	786	256	5
Total	3,161	2,106	63	1,472	405	9
Madison						
Oneida	593	770	193	544	25	14
Towns	3,138	2,276	85	2,034	234	26
Total	3,731	3,046	278	2,578	259	40
Oneida						
Rome	1,302	1,618	232	1,051	68	40
Utica	4,648	5,423	815	3,629	92	126
Towns	4,807	4,911	220	3,960	303	23
Total	10,757	11,952	1,267	8,640	463	189
Onondaga						
Syracuse	9,165	10,210	1,911	7,949	263	129
Towns	5,522	4,948	411	3,469	326	57
Total	14,687	15,158	2,322	11,418	589	186
Tompkins						
Ithaca	929	1,532	100	1,148	109	20
Towns	1,637	1,695	43	1,117	264	4
Total	2,566	3,227	143	2,265	373	24
Total for Seven Counties	45,329	43,653	4,788	30,497	2,703	513
Total for State.	445,105	649,559	56,917	393,183	18,990	4,461

¹ Mr. Straus also ran on the Independence League Ticket.

AN INLAND EMPIRE

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1914							
	Charles S. Whitman Rep.	Martin H. Glynn Dem.	Fred. M. Davenport Prog.	Gustave Strebel Soc.	Wm. Sulzer Pro.	James T. Hunter Soc. Lab.	Wm. Sulzer Amer.
Cayuga							
Auburn	2,822	1,568	139	137	392	6	62
Towns	3,997	762	202	35	244	5	425
Total	6,819	2,330	341	172	636	11	487
Chenango							
Norwich	759	265	30	2	121	1	606
Towns	2,694	557	280	30	670	7	1,337
Total	3,453	822	310	32	791	8	1,943
Cortland							
Cortland	1,560	303	69	25	89	2	234
Towns	2,178	464	82	9	180	0	298
Total	3,738	767	151	34	269	2	532
Madison							
Oneida	991	438	42	81	41	3	156
Towns	3,689	1,130	343	22	344	6	331
Total	4,680	1,568	385	103	385	9	487
Oneida							
Rome	1,891	1,176	238	51	249	5	73
Utica	6,346	3,865	667	290	620	31	229
Towns	6,328	2,271	1,093	35	781	3	668
Total	14,565	7,312	1,998	376	1,650	39	970
Onondaga							
Syracuse	13,895	8,960	1,359	793	1,087	38	220
Towns	7,532	2,814	393	127	563	13	714
Total	21,427	11,774	1,752	920	1,650	51	934
Tompkins							
Ithaca	1,404	768	210	56	467	1	146
Towns	1,936	551	150	38	451	2	380
Total	3,340	1,319	360	104	918	3	526
Total for Seven Counties	58,022	25,892	5,297	1,741	6,299	123	5,879
Total for State.	686,701	412,253	45,586	37,793	54,189	2,350	70,655

Martin H. Glynn also received 7,783 votes in Central New York out of 125,252 for the entire state on the Independence League Ticket, plus 26 others out of 3,764 which were listed as "No Party". Wm. Sulzer received 28 votes out of 1,426, listed as "No Party".

1916					
	Charles S. Whitman Rep.	Samuel Seabury Dem.	Charles E. Welch Pro.	Algernon Lee Soc.	Jeremiah D. Crowley Soc. Lab.
Cayuga					
Auburn	2,804	2,860	78	78	13
Towns	5,040	2,407	227	40	7
Total	7,844	5,267	305	118	20
Chenango					
Norwich	1,222	688	77	10	3
Towns	3,993	2,349	312	52	4
Total	5,215	3,037	389	62	7
Cortland					
Cortland	1,912	879	114	71	6
Towns	2,704	1,163	195	26	0
Total	4,616	2,042	309	97	6
Madison					
Oneida	1,094	875	66	85	8
Towns	4,560	2,356	218	28	6
Total	5,654	3,231	284	113	14
Oneida					
Rome	2,267	1,926	160	41	3
Utica	7,940	7,422	108	278	32
Towns	8,092	5,174	324	99	7
Total	18,299	14,522	592	418	42
Onondaga					
Syracuse	18,870	11,874	723	951	70
Towns	9,279	4,848	679	185	26
Total	28,149	16,722	1,402	1,136	96
Tompkins					
Ithaca	1,842	1,434	80	27	11
Towns	2,676	1,513	263	0	5
Total	4,518	2,947	343	27	16
Total for Seven					
Counties	74,295	47,768	3,624	2,049	201
Total for State.	835,820	686,862	21,773	52,560	3,847

Charles S. Whitman also received 233 votes out of 5,266 for the entire state on the Independence League Ticket, 104 out of 2,265 on the American Ticket, and 191 out of 6,669 on the Progressive Ticket.

AN INLAND EMPIRE

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1918					
	Charles S. Whitman Rep.	Alfred E. Smith Dem.	Charles W. Ervin Soc.	Charles S. Whitman Pro.	Olive M. Johnson Soc. Lab.
Cayuga					
Auburn	3,091	3,618	136	1,079	12
Towns	6,751	2,696	56	243	4
Total	9,842	6,314	192	1,332	16
Chenango					
Norwich	1,570	913	10	52	5
Towns	5,675	2,615	53	203	23
Total	7,245	3,528	63	255	28
Cortland					
Cortland	2,499	1,248	59	163	6
Towns	3,852	1,354	49	242	6
Total	6,351	2,602	108	405	12
Madison					
Oneida	1,416	1,237	74	121	8
Towns	5,613	2,935	47	497	8
Total	7,029	4,172	121	618	16
Oneida					
Rome	2,317	2,471	202	378	9
Utica	8,285	10,265	620	829	54
Towns	10,632	6,236	265	527	21
Total	21,234	18,972	1,087	1,734	84
Onondaga					
Syracuse	20,182	20,148	2,545	1,475	122
Towns	13,354	6,519	332	683	52
Total	33,536	26,667	2,877	2,158	174
Tompkins					
Ithaca	2,254	1,423	73	335	3
Towns	3,840	2,661	31	275	13
Total	6,094	3,084	104	610	16
Total for Seven Counties	91,331	65,339	4,552	7,102	346
Total for State.	956,034	1,009,936	121,705	38,794	5,183

Charles S. Whitman also received 24 votes in Central New York out of 266, listed as "No Party."

	1920					
	Alfred E. Smith Dem.	Nathan L. Miller Rep.	Joseph D. Cannon Soc.	George F. Thompson Pro.	John P. Quinn Soc. Lab.	Dudley F. Malone Far. Lab.
Cayuga						
Auburn	4,703	5,894	270	98	52	24
Towns	2,287	8,644	296	245	8	22
Total	6,990	14,538	566	543	60	46
Chenango						
Norwich	1,266	2,025	11	60	3	6
Towns	1,931	7,841	42	233	9	30
Total	3,197	9,866	53	293	12	36
Cortland						
Cortland	1,811	3,443	74	149	6	4
Towns	1,118	5,440	25	107	2	2
Total	2,929	8,883	99	256	8	6
Madison						
Oneida	1,600	2,233	55	77	4	10
Towns	2,363	8,141	131	222	2	11
Total	3,963	10,374	186	299	6	21
Oneida						
Rome	2,870	3,919	234	91	15	14
Utica	11,022	13,823	1,284	165	73	45
Towns	5,852	14,439	520	382	45	30
Total	19,744	32,181	2,038	638	133	89
Onondaga						
Syracuse	23,016	33,752	3,643	625	169	82
Towns	6,477	17,654	400	548	44	50
Total	29,493	51,406	4,043	1,173	213	132
Tompkins						
Ithaca	2,493	3,716	210	63	13	4
Towns	1,561	5,093	39	237	1	15
Total	4,054	8,809	249	300	14	19
Total for Seven Counties	70,370	136,057	7,234	3,302	455	349
Total for State.	1,261,812	1,335,878	159,804	35,509	5,015	69,908

1922						
	Nathan L. Miller Rep.	Alfred E. Smith Dem.	Edward F. Cassidy Soc.	Far. Lab.	George K. Hinds Pro.	J. B. Crowley Soc. Lab.
Cayuga						
Auburn	4,069	5,811	353	10	32	4
Towns	8,263	3,258	54	11	76	1
Total	12,332	9,069	407	21	108	5
Chenango						
Norwich	1,374	1,197	41	4	16	0
Towns	6,999	2,126	21	4	112	3
Total	8,373	3,323	62	8	128	3
Cortland						
Cortland	2,859	1,820	104	9	22	3
Towns	5,061	1,315	18	2	61	0
Total	7,920	3,135	122	11	83	3
Madison						
Oneida	1,491	1,599	120	8	22	6
Towns	7,633	2,916	57	4	54	9
Total	9,124	4,515	177	12	76	15
Oneida						
Rome	2,581	3,643	132	12	26	5
Utica	8,650	13,989	730	56	56	38
Towns	11,390	6,967	179	14	112	8
Total	22,621	24,599	1,041	82	194	51
Onondaga						
Syracuse	24,029	30,289	1,523	156	84	67
Towns	15,411	9,350	306	125	36	21
Total	39,440	39,639	1,829	281	120	88
Tompkins						
Ithaca	2,790	2,415	53	13	58	9
Towns	4,981	1,659	26	2	99	0
Total	7,771	4,074	79	15	157	9
Total for Seven Counties	107,581	88,354	3,717	430	866	174
Total for State.	1,011,725	1,397,657	99,944	6,888	9,498	3,378

CENTRAL NEW YORK

1924					
	Alfred E. Smith Dem.	Theodore Roosevelt Rep.	Norman Thomas Soc.	Frank E. Passonno Soc. Lab.	James P. Cannon Workers
Cayuga					
Auburn	6,092	6,417	479	31	13
Towns	3,384	10,283	229	10	10
Total	9,476	16,700	708	41	23
Chenango					
Norwich	1,250	2,381	88	8	1
Towns	2,553	9,155	66	4	18
Total	3,803	11,536	154	12	19
Cortland					
Cortland	1,522	3,808	225	11	5
Towns	1,354	5,813	21	4	5
Total	2,876	9,621	246	15	10
Madison					
Oneida	1,372	2,422	483	19	7
Towns	2,792	9,001	164	7	16
Total	4,164	11,428	647	26	23
Oneida					
Rome	3,818	3,970	180	18	10
Utica	15,920	13,742	765	75	46
Towns	17,950	15,763	468	28	22
Total	27,688	33,475	1,413	121	78
Onondaga					
Syracuse	31,386	35,840	1,949	135	44
Towns	9,238	22,646	664	55	27
Total	40,624	58,486	2,613	190	71
Tompkins					
Ithaca	2,696	4,920	134	5	5
Towns	1,631	6,696	52	4	15
Total	4,327	11,616	186	9	20
Total for Seven Counties	92,958	152,862	5,967	413	244
Total for State.	1,627,111	1,518,552	99,854	4,931	6,935

AN INLAND EMPIRE

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	1926					
	Alfred E. Smith Dem.	Ogden L. Mills Rep.	Jacob Panken Soc.	J. D. Crowley Soc. Lab.	Benj. Gitlow Workers	Charles E. Manierre Pro.
Cayuga						
Auburn	6,031	5,479	208	6	9	115
Towns	3,104	9,005	91	1	4	142
Total	9,135	14,484	299	7	13	257
Chenango						
Norwich	1,329	2,003	111	15	1	36
Towns	1,878	7,140	36	4	5	291
Total	3,207	9,143	147	19	6	327
Cortland						
Cortland	1,591	3,059	147	5	1	95
Towns	1,190	4,129	5	0	1	179
Total	2,781	7,188	152	5	2	274
Madison						
Oneida	1,445	1,908	169	7	1	54
Towns	2,524	7,707	61	6	2	179
Total	3,969	9,615	230	13	3	223
Oneida						
Rome	3,552	3,009	138	6	1	69
Utica	16,279	10,775	679	41	31	128
Towns	7,153	12,852	447	30	13	278
Total	26,984	26,636	1,264	77	45	475
Onondaga						
Syracuse	33,663	33,040	1,168	65	31	256
Towns	9,021	19,069	392	27	8	254
Total	42,684	52,109	1,560	92	39	510
Tompkins						
Ithaca	2,525	3,490	72	14	2	164
Towns	1,653	5,057	14	3	11	285
Total	4,178	8,547	86	17	13	449
Total for Seven Counties	92,938	127,722	3,738	230	121	2,519
Total for State.	1,523,813	1,276,137	83,481	3,553	5,507	21,285

	1928				
	F. D. Roosevelt Dem.	Albert Ottinger Rep.	Louis Waldman Soc.	Charles H. Corregan Soc. Lab.	Wm. F. Dunne Workers
Cayuga					
Auburn	8,271	8,229	220	3	4
Towns	4,292	10,839	248	5	5
Total	12,563	19,068	468	8	9
Chenango					
Norwich	1,540	2,706	85	2	1
Towns	3,352	9,747	30	2	7
Total	4,892	12,453	115	4	8
Cortland					
Cortland	2,281	4,805	207	4	3
Towns	2,069	6,069	8	0	2
Total	4,350	10,874	215	4	5
Madison					
Oneida	2,097	3,063	163	7	2
Towns	3,861	10,056	95	6	8
Total	5,958	13,119	258	13	10
Oneida					
Rome	5,162	5,144	265	15	15
Utica	24,627	17,882	829	25	21
Towns	10,627	19,383	608	19	22
Total	40,682	42,409	1,702	59	58
Onondaga					
Syracuse	44,913	49,432	1,814	88	71
Towns	11,793	24,401	688	23	20
Total	56,706	73,833	2,502	111	91
Tompkins					
Ithaca	3,579	6,106	203	3	10
Towns	2,491	7,022	23	2	16
Total	6,070	13,128	226	5	26
Total for Seven Counties	131,221	184,884	5,486	204	207
Total for State.	2,130,193	2,104,629	101,859	4,213	10,741

AN INLAND EMPIRE

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	1930					
	Franklin D. Roosevelt Dem.	Charles H. Tuttle Rep.	Robert P. Carroll Law. Pres.	Louis Waldman Soc.	J. D. Crowley Soc. Lab.	Wm. Z. Foster Com.
Cayuga						
Auburn	6,539	4,879	921	329	17	..
Towns	4,161	5,208	2,101	164	19	..
Total	10,700	10,087	3,022	493	36	15
Chenango						
Norwich	1,569	1,326	447	55	5	..
Towns	3,496	4,223	2,100	32	4	..
Total	5,065	5,549	2,547	87	9	6
Cortland						
Cortland	1,672	1,766	715	89	7	..
Towns	1,914	2,342	1,181	20	14	..
Total	3,586	4,108	1,896	109	21	5
Madison						
Oneida	1,774	1,272	496	82	10	..
Towns	3,769	4,021	2,060	67	11	..
Total	5,543	5,293	2,556	149	21	9
Oneida						
Rome	4,313	2,306	661	172	20	..
Utica	19,327	9,643	2,105	600	59	..
Towns	9,025	8,336	3,710	341	19	..
Total	32,665	20,285	6,476	1,113	98	55
Onondaga						
Syracuse	39,498	29,918	5,402	1,719	138	..
Towns	11,678	13,203	4,014	456	62	..
Total	51,176	43,121	9,416	2,175	200	197
Tompkins						
Ithaca	2,832	1,759	1,059	49	11	..
Towns	2,503	2,336	1,758	31	9	..
Total	5,335	4,095	2,817	80	20	16
Total for Seven Counties	114,070	92,538	28,730	4,206	405	303
Total for State	1,770,342	1,045,341	190,666	120,444	9,096	18,034

	1932					
	Herbert H. Lehman Dem.	William J. Donovan Rep.	John F. Vichert Law. Pres.	Louis Waldman Soc.	Aaron Orange Soc. Lab.	Israel Amter Com.
Cayuga						
Auburn	8,380	7,248	298	190	16	..
Towns	5,010	8,937	484	191	7	..
Total	13,390	16,185	782	381	23	25
Chenango						
Norwich	1,804	2,539	51	18	2	..
Towns	3,661	8,666	379	57	5	..
Total	5,465	11,205	430	75	7	1
Cortland						
Cortland	2,424	3,720	312	123	9	..
Towns	2,034	5,408	210	69	1	..
Total	4,458	9,128	522	192	10	4
Madison						
Oneida	2,308	2,403	157	80	9	..
Towns	4,619	8,827	382	99	27	..
Total	6,927	11,230	539	179	36	6
Oneida						
Rome	5,299	4,818	271	175	28	..
Utica	25,107	15,330	638	428	78	..
Towns	11,504	17,642	851	220	25	..
Total	41,910	37,790	1,760	823	131	64
Onondaga						
Syracuse	51,205	39,317	1,605	2,154	140	..
Towns	15,066	22,337	940	719	84	..
Total	66,271	61,654	2,545	2,873	224	198
Tompkins						
Ithaca	3,771	4,832	376	138	16	..
Towns	3,074	6,024	347	129	9	..
Total	6,845	10,856	723	267	25	35
Total for Seven Counties	145,266	157,048	7,301	4,740	456	333
Total for State	2,659,519	1,812,080	83,452	102,959	7,233	26,407

AN INLAND EMPIRE

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	1934					
	Herbert H. Lehman Dem.	Robert Moses Rep.	Charles Solomon Soc.	Wm. F. Varney Law. Pres.	Israel Amter Com.	Aaron M. Orange Soc. Lab.
Cayuga						
Auburn	6,942	5,342	504	48	25	..
Towns	3,673	6,919	288	78	5	..
Total	10,615	12,261	792	126	30	19
Chenango						
Norwich	1,216	1,909	118	7	3	..
Towns	2,666	6,716	99	50	5	..
Total	3,882	8,625	217	57	8	12
Cortland						
Cortland	2,053	2,412	127	60	6	..
Towns	1,505	3,689	54	106	0	..
Total	3,558	6,101	181	166	6	11
Madison						
Oneida	1,750	1,853	141	38	8	..
Towns	3,149	7,305	133	117	9	..
Total	4,899	9,158	274	155	17	22
Oneida						
Rome	4,184	4,561	310	31	15	..
Utica	21,055	15,295	788	80	30	..
Towns	8,211	16,505	698	139	34	..
Total	33,450	36,361	1,796	250	79	105
Onondaga						
Syracuse	42,176	34,100	1,989	393	202	..
Towns	13,262	18,865	768	267	44	..
Total	55,438	52,965	2,757	660	246	158
Tompkins						
Ithaca	2,808	2,839	187	118	24	..
Towns	2,264	4,234	154	221	23	..
Total	5,072	7,073	341	339	47	9
Total for Seven Counties.	116,914	122,544	6,358	1,753	433	436
Total for State.	2,201,729	1,393,638	126,580	20,449	45,878	7,225

CENTRAL NEW YORK

1936					
	Herbert H. Lehman Dem.	Wm. F. Bleakley Rep.	Harry W. Miller Soc.	Robert Minor Com.	Herbert H. Lehman Am. Lab.
Cayuga					
Auburn	8,104	8,681	501	14	71
Towns	4,168	11,336	308	7	41
Total	12,272	20,017	809	21	112
Chenango					
Norwich	1,820	2,779	39	1	15
Towns	3,141	10,648	48	3	6
Total	4,961	13,427	87	4	21
Cortland					
Cortland	2,558	4,780	155	2	42
Towns	1,833	6,840	138	10	41
Total	4,391	11,620	293	12	83
Madison					
Oneida	1,798	3,188	135	3	34
Towns	3,608	11,192	243	18	50
Total	5,406	14,380	378	21	84
Oneida					
Rome	5,443	6,043	203	21	47
Utica	24,830	21,166	543	70	835
Towns	9,086	22,732	600	47	191
Total	39,359	49,941	1,346	138	1,073
Onondaga					
Syracuse	47,684	52,928	1,610	128	1,474
Towns	14,116	27,273	973	44	343
Total	61,800	80,201	2,583	172	1,817
Tompkins					
Ithaca	3,975	5,231	191	14	41
Towns	3,316	7,311	135	23	27
Total	7,291	12,542	326	37	68
Total for Seven					
Counties	135,480	202,128	5,819	405	3,258
Total for State	2,708,383	2,450,104	96,233	40,406	262,192

AN INLAND EMPIRE

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	1938					
	Herbert H. Lehman Dem.	Thomas E. Dewey Rep.	Herbert H. Lehman Am. Lab.	Norman Thomas Soc.	Thomas E. Dewey Ind. Prog.	Aaron Orange Ind. Govt.
Cayuga						
Auburn	6,475	8,584	445	45	85	16
Towns	2,961	10,137	448	55	323	18
Total	9,436	18,721	893	100	408	34
Chenango						
Norwich	1,086	2,261	162	4	22	..
Towns	2,156	9,014	266	24	170	..
Total	3,242	11,275	428	28	192	7
Cortland						
Cortland	1,992	4,046	177	13	62	..
Towns	1,592	5,934	171	8	118	..
Total	3,584	9,980	348	21	180	10
Madison						
Oneida	1,422	2,883	163	10	26	..
Towns	2,640	9,779	444	28	193	..
Total	4,062	12,682	607	38	219	22
Oneida						
Rome	4,002	5,838	312	47	32	..
Utica	19,499	23,028	1,138	114	90	..
Towns	6,842	21,457	865	52	308	..
Total	30,343	50,333	2,315	213	430	55
Onondaga						
Syracuse	36,787	53,612	3,100	255	321	..
Towns	10,909	27,289	1,577	137	351	..
Total	47,696	80,901	4,677	392	672	110
Tompkins						
Ithaca	2,398	4,245	321	46	53	..
Towns	2,207	6,003	315	41	132	..
Total	4,605	10,248	636	87	185	19
Total for Seven Counties	102,968	194,140	9,904	879	2,286	257
Total for State.	1,971,307	2,302,505	419,979	24,890	24,387	3,516

VOTES FOR REPRESENTATIVES

Cayuga

(From 1900 to 1911, this county was in the 31st district; since 1912, in the 36th district.)

1902			1904		
		Tot. of			Tot. of
		Cayuga Dist.			Cayuga Dist.
Sereno E. Payne (R)	8,165	24,130	Sereno E. Payne (R)	Not	29,760
Harry B. Harpending (D) ..	5,193	14,833	D. J. Van Auken (D)	Avail-	17,576
Harrison L. Hoyt (Pro.) .	234	916	John McMillan (Pro.)	able	1,019
Frank E. Brannick	203	267			
1906			1908		
Sereno E. Payne (R)	8,552	25,475	Sereno E. Payne (R)	9,601	28,990
Dudley M. Warner (D) ..	4,804	14,150	John A. Curtis (D)	5,924	17,891
Prosper A. Perrin (S) ...	249	341	George S. Ellis (I. L.)	574	736
Nelson A. Jackson (Pro.)	173	721	LeRoy Carl (S)	391	956
1910			1912		
Sereno E. Payne (R)	6,755	21,121	Sereno E. Payne (R)	6,304	20,604
John Colmey (D)	5,997	17,728	Richard C. Drummond (D)	5,236	17,900
Preston Wright (S)	862	1,099	John Vandembosch (S) ...	651	1,026
Delos J. Cotten (Pro.) ...	283	819	J. J. Tillapaugh (Pro.) ...	276	1,127
			Wilson M. Gould (N. P.) .	2,104	8,151
1914			1916		
Sereno E. Payne (R)	6,505	22,523	Norman J. Gould (R)	7,877	28,325
Herman L. Kelly (D)	3,195	10,970	Hiram Hotchkiss (D)	4,605	15,293
Amasa J. Parker (Pro.) ..	647	2,278	Anson L. Gardner (Pro.) .	304	1,535
R. D. Manning (S)	277	466	Preston Wright (S)	152	301
Wallace E. Brown (Pro.) .	449	891			
1918			1920		
Norman J. Gould (R)	11,499	40,991	George K. Shuler (R)	6,916	23,534
Everett Calman (D)	5,386	16,857	Norman J. Gould (D) ...	14,098	49,160
1922			1924		
John Taber (R)	12,865	43,633	Michael J. Maney (D)	7,693	22,890
David J. Sims (D)	8,265	22,980	John Taber (R)	17,124	57,865
1926			1928		
J. S. Brandt (D)	7,270	20,886	Joseph P. Craugh (D)	10,727	30,503
John Taber (R)	15,467	48,783	John Taber (R)	19,786	68,095
1930			1932		
Joseph P. Craugh (D)	7,896	14,600	Lithgow Osborne (D)	13,867	36,649
John Taber (R)	14,600	43,132	John Taber (R)	16,006	58,484
Elmer Pierce	473	1,272	Esther Wright (S)	346	896

1934				1936			
Dennis F. Sullivan (D) ..	10,045	27,129		William A. Aiken (D)	11,758	32,318	
John Taber (R)	12,854	45,431		John Taber (R)	16,393	61,271	
Alexander Benedict (S) ..	795	1,659		Walter O'Hagen (S)	733	1,908	
Charles Van Gorden (L. P.)	103	287		John DuBois (T)	3,177	8,003	
1938				1940			
George F. Davie (D)	7,848	20,636		J. W. Kennelly (D)	14,414	40,929	
John Taber (R)	14,277	48,344		John Taber (R)	18,482	64,507	
Charles Russell (A. L.) ...	5,583	17,583		Walter Walozyck (A. L.) .	1,128	2,814	
Walter O'Hagen (S)	159	451					
Charles Russell (T) .....	..	1,437					

Chenango

(From 1900 to 1911 this county was in the 30th district, as were also Cortland and Tompkins; since 1912 Cayuga, minus these counties was in the 34th district.)

1902				
	Chenango	Cortland	Tompkins	Tot. of Dist.
John W. Dwight (R)	5,483	4,391	4,884	28,211
Charles D. Pratt (D)	3,163	2,418	3,502	17,176
1904				
John W. Dwight (R)				32,272
George L. Church (D)		Not Available		19,846
J. S. Bradbrook (Pro.)				1,867
1906				
John W. Dwight (R)	5,451	4,545	4,367	27,069
Amasa G. Genung (D)	3,235	2,171	3,179	16,269
William Wismar (S)	38	14	70	173
Victor A. Scott (Pro.)	295	271	267	1,673
1908				
John W. Dwight (R)	5,908	5,159	4,837	30,622
Alexander Wales (D)	3,816	2,535	3,947	19,818
Murray E. Poole (I. L.)	54	28	34	264
George W. Beach (S)	91	11	51	300
Dell June (Pro.)	468	434	336	2,334
1910				
John W. Dwight (R)	4,375	3,558	3,387	21,789
Ira A. Hix (D)	3,303	2,103	3,883	18,021
Ira A. Hix (I. L.)	42	32	42	325
Charles G. Brown (S)	89	30	75	622
Frank Reese (Pro.)	639	841	615	3,521

CENTRAL NEW YORK

1912			1914		
		Tot. of			Tot. of
		Chenango Dist.			Chenango Dist.
George Fairchild (R)	4,082	22,072	George Fairchild (R)	3,999	22,786
James J. Byard (D)	3,318	20,251	George J. West (D)	1,916	12,564
J. E. Scudder (S)	88	801	Albert S. Barnes (P)	959	4,582
James J. Byard (I. L.) ...	27	71	J. H. Ammerman (S)	58	621
Frank Reese (Pro.)	341	1,647	Albert S. Barnes (Pro.) ..	..	28
Jared C. Estelow (N. P.) ..	1,420	5,572			
1916			1918		
George Fairchild (R)	4,963	27,075	William H. Hill (R)	6,508	38,597
Cortland A. Wilber (D) ..	2,723	15,895	Lavern P. Butts (D)	3,134	21,748
Levi Hoag (Pro.)	458	2,537	A. G. Breckinridge (S) ...	47	499
Joseph White (S)	63	629	Julius E. Rogers (Pro.) ..	1,119	6,373
1920			1922		
Charles R. Seymour (D) ..	3,218	21,496	John D. Clarke (R)	7,867	40,902
John D. Clarke (R)	8,769	52,809	Clayton L. Wheeler (D) .	3,134	23,323
A. G. Breckinridge (S) ...	74	1,386	A. G. Breckinridge (S) ...	64	1,018
1924			1926		
Charles R. Seymour (D) ..	3,610	24,800	Bernard J. McGuire (D) .	2,897	20,792
Harold S. Toley (R)	10,436	61,547	John D. Clarke (R)	8,681	52,363
Wm. M. Boyd (S)	168	1,979			
1928			1930		
William W. Lampman (D) 4,004	32,925		James F. Byrne (D)	3,378	23,968
John D. Clarke (R)	12,394	80,531	John D. Clarke (R)	23,968	51,460
1932			1934		
Charles R. Seymour (D) .	5,710	44,174	Charles C. Flaesch (D) ..	3,639	32,075
John D. Clarke (R)	9,777	58,735	Bert Lord (R)	8,739	50,528
L. R. Steinburg (L. P.) ..	493	6,676	Pierre De Nio (S)	163	1,529
Pierre De Nio (S)	72	718	Mathew J. Maxian (C) ...	8	248
1936			1938		
John T. Buckley (D)	5,112	47,857	John V. Johnson (D)	3,793	33,884
Bert Lord (R)	12,536	75,580	Bert Lord (R)	10,659	67,330
Merle A. Wilson (S)	119	1,241	John V. Johnson (A. L.) ..	..	1,572
			Merle A. Wilson (S)	42	305
1940					
D. W. Kramer (D)	4,097	41,027			
E. A. Hall (R)	14,550	93,990			
Wm. Lievigs (A. L.)	163	2,563			

Cortland

(From 1900 to 1911 this county was in the 30th district along with Chenango; since 1912 it has been in the 35th district along with Onondaga; see Chenango and Onondaga for votes.)

Madison

(From 1900 to 1911, this county was in the 29th district with Onondaga; since 1912 it has been in the 32nd district; see Onondaga for votes prior to 1912.)

1912			1914		
Tot. of Madison Dist.			Tot. of Madison Dist.		
Luther W. Mott (R)	3,925	20,492	Luther W. Mott (R)	4,910	24,684
Robert E. Gregg (D)	3,093	15,848	John Fitzgibbons (D)	2,258	11,544
Oliver Curtis (S)	277	1,034	George B. Chase (S)	223	716
Luther W. Mott (Pro.)	286	1,115	Eugene C. Groat (Pro.) . .	293	1,889
Wm. W. Kelley (N. P.) . .	2,210	8,926			
1916			1918		
Luther W. Mott (R)	5,316	28,744	Luther W. Mott (R)	6,976	37,068
Otto Pfaff (D)	2,879	14,323	Chas. A. Hitchcock (D) . .	3,857	17,742
David Watson (Pro.)	333	2,209	George Rockburn (S)	124	593
George Rockburn (S)	127	580	Stephen Lockwood (Pro.) . .	441	3,263
1920			1922		
Newton S. Beebe (D)	3,402	20,085	Luther W. Mott (R)	8,786	44,091
Luther W. Mott (R)	9,728	53,249	M. J. Daley (D)	3,915	22,279
			John Seitz (S)	165	1,039
			James Corbett (F. L.)	45	308
1924			1926		
Charles R. Lee (D)	3,775	23,715	John M. Reynolds (D) . . .	3,533	21,007
Thaddeus C. Sweet (R) . .	10,789	52,506	Thaddeus C. Sweet (R) . .	9,352	46,232
			Thomas H. Lynch (S)	243	900
1928			1930		
Frank Bowman (D)	5,076	30,201	Walter W. Wilcox (D) . .	4,448	20,905
Francis D. Culkin (R) . . .	13,045	65,009	Francis D. Culkin (R) . . .	8,174	43,625
James A. Manson (S)	276	1,159	James A. Manson (S)	208	1,000
1932			1934		
John C. Purcell (D)	6,288	34,199	Annie D. Mills (D)	4,495	22,959
Francis Culkin (R)	11,379	56,654	Francis Culkin (R)	9,049	49,055
James A. Manson (S)	208	751	George Arnold (S)	255	1,237
1936			1938		
Paul J. Woodard (D)	5,394	32,318	Virginia A. Spencer (D) . .	3,679	19,631
Francis D. Culkin (R) . . .	13,642	65,761	Francis D. Culkin (R) . . .	12,240	60,947
Orley N. Tooley (S)	344	1,389	Orley N. Tooley (S)	45	191
1940					
F. McCormack (D)	5,332	30,105			
Francis D. Culkin (R) . . .	14,846	71,782			
Clarence Stuki (A. L.) . . .	440	2,483			

Oneida

(From 1900 to 1911, Oneida was in the 27th district; since 1912 it has been in the 33rd district.)

1902			1904		
		Tot. of			Tot. of
	Oneida	Dist.	Oneida	Dist.	
James S. Sherman (R) ..	15,326	21,743	James S. Sherman (R) ..	..	26,657
Edward Lewis (D)	13,583	18,497	Wm. H. Squires (D) ....	..	20,892
Seth H. Warner (Pro.) ..	1,020	1,293	Fred Humastin (S) .....	..	552
			Fred O. Harter (Pro.) ...	..	830
1906			1908		
James S. Sherman (R) ..	16,406	24,027	Chas. S. Millington (R) ..	18,791	26,962
James O'Connor (D)	14,431	19,537	C. F. Alliaume (D)	15,555	21,365
A. L. Byron Curtis (S) ..	467	614	W. J. Hoffman (I. L.) ...	208	380
N. A. Darling (Pro.)	505	692	A. L. Byron Curtis (S) ..	249	398
James O'Connor (I. L.) ...	..	220	Daniel H. Conrad (Pro.) .	583	844
1910			1912		
Chas. S. Millington (R) ..	13,818	20,242	Homer P. Snyder (R) ...	10,935	16,703
Chas. A. Talcott (D)	16,644	22,458	Chas. A. Talcott (D)	12,939	17,855
A. L. Byron Curtis (S) ..	433	798	A. L. Byron Curtis (S) ..	1,286	1,679
Fred W. Barnaclo (Pro.) .	548	737	Benj. T. Gilbert (I. L.) ..	135	151
			Frank Severance (Pro.) ..	481	637
			Benj. T. Gilbert (Prog.) ..	7,243	9,914
1914			1916		
Homer P. Snyder (R) ...	14,470	21,144	Homer P. Snyder (R) ...	17,371	25,299
Chas. A. Talcott (D)	11,188	15,035	Chas. A. Talcott (D)	14,030	18,944
George H. Spitzli (Prog.)	1,778	2,582	Fred L. Mould (Pro.)	483	668
Otto L. Endres (S)	441	638	Carl F. Losen (S)	403	607
Chas. Scholefield (Pro.) ..	587	791			
1918			1920		
Homer P. Snyder (R) ...	21,754	31,120	Roger W. Huntington (D)	16,050	21,732
Clarence Williams (D) ...	17,880	23,340	Homer P. Snyder (R)	33,854	47,251
John Latimore (S)	1,150	1,445	Harvey P. Brucker (S) ..	2,127	2,887
Enoch Ohnstrand (Pro.) .	1,328	1,691	Olin S. Bishop (Pro.) ...	828	1,320
1922			1924		
Homer P. Snyder (R) ...	23,275	31,978	A. R. Kessinger (D)	25,163	33,068
Fred J. Sisson (D)	22,125	30,118	Fred M. Davenport (R) ..	34,153	48,591
Chas. L. Letson (S)	958	1,431	Otto L. Endres (S)	1,532	1,979
William Harrison (F. L.) .	669	987			
1926			1928		
Isaac C. Flint (D)	23,191	30,265	Fred J. Sisson (D)	36,525	46,653
Fred M. Davenport (R) ..	29,078	40,845	Fred M. Davenport (R) ..	45,016	62,746
Otto L. Endres (S)	1,361	1,572	Fred J. Sisson (S) .....	..	1,727

1930		1932	
James J. Loftis (D & S) ..	30,961 39,340	Fred J. Sisson (D)	41,575 53,427
Fred M. Davenport (R) ..	28,603 39,810	Fred M. Davenport (R) ..	38,476 52,398
		Otto L. Endres (S)	874 1,119
1934		1936	
Fred J. Sisson (D)	35,370 45,831	Fred J. Sisson (D)	34,539 45,113
Fred M. Davenport (R) ..	33,851 45,579	Fred J. Douglas (R)	47,638 63,281
Anthony Spadafora (S) ..	1,430 1,682	Peter Hansen (S)	1,178 1,428
Fred C. Foster (L. P.)	162 205	Fred J. Sisson (A. L.) ...	856 856
		W. D. Arquint (Pros.) ...	6,849 8,479
1938		1940	
Ralph A. Peters (D)	29,305 37,195	S. H. Willer (D)	41,861 52,469
Fred J. Douglas (R)	48,868 63,857	Fred J. Douglas (R)	54,433 72,412
S. C. Walewski (A. L.) ..	2,295 2,882	S. C. Cluney (A. L.)	2,510 3,405

Onondaga

(From 1900 to 1911, this county together with Madison made up the 29th district; since 1912 it plus Cortland formed the 35th district.)

	1902		Tot. of
	Madison	Onondaga	Dist.
Michael E. Driscoll (R)	5,875	21,148	27,023
Martin F. Dillon (D)	3,093	13,237	16,330
Albert Cort (Pro.)	294	450	744
James Trainer (S)	16	458	474
John L. Franz	49	368	417.
1904			
Michael E. Driscoll (R) .....	..	..	33,738
Harrison W. Coley .....	..	..	18,324
Gustave A. Strebel (S) .....	..	..	863
S. Mead Wing (Pro.) .....	..	..	986
1906			
Michael E. Driscoll (R)	6,147	24,203	30,350
Wm. W. Van Broeklin (D)	2,897	14,488	17,385
Charles J. Baker (S)	102	588	690
George Cochran (Pro.)	378	657	1,035
1908			
Michael E. Driscoll (R)	6,633	27,031	33,664
Alphonse E. Fitch (D)	3,743	16,784	20,527
Frank Smith (I. L.)	131	1,107	1,238
Charles M. Tower (S)	425	1,144	1,569

	1910		
Michael E. Driscoll (R)	5,206	21,383	26,589
Henry E. Wilson (D)	3,659	16,622	20,281
George L. Casler (S)	207	2,168	2,375
Wm. G. Morrell (Pro.)	401	1,017	1,418
	1912		Tot. of
	Cortland	Onondaga	Dist.
Michael E. Driscoll (R)	3,165	14,709	17,874
John R. Clancey (D)	2,238	15,771	18,009
Fred Sander (S)	67	2,356	2,423
John Richards (Pro.)	423	592	1,015
Giles H. Stilwell (N. P.)	1,241	10,385	11,626
	1914		
Walter W. Magee (R)	3,437	19,638	23,075
John R. Clancey (D)	1,659	13,472	15,131
Hugh M. Tilroe (Prog.)	216	2,995	3,211
John W. Dennis (S)	49	1,120	1,169
Claude A. Durall (Pro.)	317	821	1,138
	1916		
Walter W. Magee (R)	4,112	27,317	31,429
A. H. Mallery (D)	1,611	14,448	16,059
Louis D. Porter (Pro.)	354	1,877	2,231
Gustave A. Strebel (S)	138	1,753	1,891
	1918		
Walter W. Magee (R)	6,079	36,690	42,769
Ben Wales (D)	2,054	21,324	23,378
Frank Heck (S)	84	2,710	2,794
Edward E. Dietrick (Pro.)	785	2,419	3,204
	1920		
John F. Nash (D)	2,194	23,505	25,699
Walter W. Magee (R)	8,111	51,907	60,018
Fred Sander (S)	129	4,379	4,508
Fannie Cochran (Pro.)	526	1,561	2,087
	1922		
Walter W. Magee (R)	7,273	39,846	47,119
Fred. W. Thomson (D)	2,705	35,080	37,785
Fred Sander (S)	139	1,985	2,124
	1924		
John J. Kesel (D)	2,412	32,596	35,008
Walter W. Magee (R)	8,974	61,294	70,268
Frank Heck (S)	251	3,143	3,394

AN INLAND EMPIRE

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	1926		
Wilber M. Jones (D)	2,428	34,423	36,851
Walter W. Magee (R)	6,860	56,029	62,889
T. D. Crawford (S)	180	1,610	1,790
	1928		
Augustus Stevens (D)	3,486	49,440	52,926
Clarence E. Hancock (R)	11,084	79,286	90,370
Chas. E. Wheelock (S)	249	2,661	2,910
	1930		
Fred. B. Northrup (D)	2,588	41,778	44,336
Clarence E. Hancock (R)	6,165	57,790	63,955
Henry Hotze (S)	131	2,564	2,695
	1932		
Edmund L. Weston (D)	3,752	56,624	60,376
Clarence E. Hancock (R)	9,253	70,092	79,345
Walter B. McNinch (S)	242	2,708	2,950
	1934		
Richard P. Byrne (D)	2,851	47,748	50,599
Clarence E. Hancock (R)	6,511	59,221	65,732
Gustave A. Strebel (S)	170	2,694	2,864
Lloyd Roberts (L. P.)	129	520	649
Sam Balkowitz (C)	9	228	237
	1936		
Arthur R. Perrin (D)	3,739	55,801	59,540
Clarence E. Hancock (R)	10,914	74,788	85,702
Samuel M. Wolfson (S)	254	2,177	2,431
Lempi Makela (C)	21	208	229
Robert H. Anderson	769	9,029	9,798
	1938		
Caleb C. Brown (D)	3,413	42,437	45,850
Clarence E. Hancock (R)	9,285	80,793	90,078
Caleb C. Brown (A. L.)	335	3,898	4,233
Thos. Shallcross (S)	18	391	409
	1940		
Flora Johnson (D)	5,013	64,690	69,703
Clarence E. Hancock (R)	11,326	86,362	97,688
Walter Soule (A. L.)	351	4,157	4,508

Tompkins

(From 1900 to 1911, this county was in the 30th district together with Chenango and Cortland; since 1912, it was a part of district 37; for votes between 1900 and 1911 see Chenango.)

1912			1914		
Tot. of			Tot. of		
Tompkins Dist.			Tompkins Dist.		
Thomas F. Fennell (R) ..	2,911	18,335	Harry H. Pratt (R)	3,250	16,081
Edwin S. Underhill (D) ..	3,273	19,526	John Seeley (D)	1,950	14,056
Joseph P. Burris (S)	149	1,241	J. S. Van Duzer (Prog.) ..	389	2,075
Martin A. Tuttle (Pro.) ..	396	1,923	Wm. W. Arland (S)	112	721
Wiley W. Capron (N. P.) .	1,799	7,891	Milo Shanks (Pro.)	659	8,438
1916			1918		
Harry H. Pratt (R)	4,297	23,029	A. B. Houghton (R)	6,361	38,310
Fred. W. Palmer (D) ...	2,718	20,291	Fred W. Palmer (D)	3,043	21,800
Casper G. Decker (Pro.) .	379	2,164	C. L. Burlbert (S)	117	831
Joseph L. Roth (S)	132	658			
1920			1922		
Chas L. Durham (D)	3,445	21,762	Gale H. Stalker (R)	7,647	42,144
A. B. Houghton (R)	8,718	51,512	Chas. P. Smith (D)	3,878	28,290
Francis Toomey (S)	266	2,456	William Wismar (S)	95	821
1924			1926		
Chas. L. Durham (D) ...	4,490	27,763	Edwin S. Underhill (D) ..	4,301	32,618
Gale H. Stalker (R)	10,687	59,498	Gale H. Stalker (R)	8,417	46,757
D. D. Hungerford (S) ...	197	1,720	D. D. Hungerford (S) ...	114	933
1928			1930		
Paul Smith (D)	5,152	33,212	Julian P. Bretz (D)	4,779	28,723
Gale H. Stalker (R)	13,543	78,789	Gale H. Stalker (R)	6,885	44,374
			H. D. Wilcox (S)	106	1,620
1932			1934		
Julian P. Bretz (D)	8,437	48,048	Julian P. Bretz (D)	4,218	28,979
Gale H. Stalker (R)	9,509	55,305	W. S. Cole (R)	7,657	48,964
Edward Amherst (S)	291	1,401	Wm. C. Perry (S)	277	1,562
J. D. Driscoll (L. P.)	12	696	N. D. Crammer (L. P.) ..	393	2,231
			S. A. Abbott (C)	57	161
1936			1938		
Paul Smith (D)	5,939	38,560	David Moses (D)	4,496	34,464
W. S. Cole (R)	13,130	73,018	W. S. Cole (R)	9,095	57,648
T. Steele (S)	404	1,493	David Moses (A. L.)	848	2,012
Allen R. Chase (C)	44	145	T. Steele (S)	115	355
			David Moses (G. W.)	615	740
1940					
David Moses (D)	5,697	38,878			
W. S. Cole (R)	14,258	76,630			
L. C. Rigby (A. L.)	652	2,553			

Special Elections

36th Dist. 1915

	Cayuga	Tot. of Dist.
Norman J. Gould (R)	7,508	28,748
Louis J. Licht (D)	3,583	13,169
A. L. Gardner (Pro.)	307	2,143
John Van Denbosch (S)	156	331

34th Dist. 1934

	Chenango	Tot. of Dist.
John J. Burns (D)	1,300	11,559
Marian W. Clarke (R)	2,333	16,806

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT

	1904					
	Theodore Roosevelt Rep.	Alton B. Parker Dem.	Eugene V. Debs Soc. Dem.	S. C. Swallow Pro.	C. H. Corregan Soc. Lab.	Thomas E. Watson Peoples
Cayuga	10,708	5,707	171	292	89	61
Chenango	6,394	3,817	68	373	21	24
Cortland	5,222	2,649	26	324	6	17
Madison	6,947	3,410	159	374	34	19
Oneida	19,243	14,064	391	605	157	111
Onondaga	27,115	14,663	700	561	266	42
Tompkins	5,414	3,780	88	295	14	24
Total for Seven Counties .	81,093	48,060	1,603	2,824	587	298
Total for State .	859,533	683,981	36,883	20,787	9,127	7,459

	1908					
	William H. Taft Rep.	William J. Bryan Dem.	Thomas L. Heigen Ind. Lea.	Eugene V. Debs Soc.	Eugene Chafin Pro.	Aaron Gillhaus Soc. Lab.
Cayuga	9,699	5,789	79	595	401	61
Chenango	5,949	3,772	50	67	485	19
Cortland	5,090	2,616	31	12	421	6
Madison	6,727	3,627	46	141	410	17
Oneida	19,346	14,968	210	250	571	92
Onondaga	27,209	16,643	175	1,116	1,069	143
Tompkins	5,090	3,734	25	50	324	9
Total for Seven Counties .	79,110	51,159	616	2,231	3,681	347
Total for State .	870,070	667,468	35,817	38,451	22,667	3,877

CENTRAL NEW YORK

	1912					
	Woodrow Wilson Dem.	William H. Taft Rep.	Eugene V. Debs Soc.	Eugene Chafin Pro.	Theodore Roosevelt Natl. Prog.	Arthur E. Reimer Soc. Lab.
Cayuga	4,691	5,788	526	291	2,428	53
Chenango	3,341	4,043	98	366	1,609	9
Cortland	2,283	2,959	70	446	1,629	12
Madison	3,164	3,490	290	245	2,709	32
Oneida	12,812	11,245	1,267	454	8,332	196
Onondaga	15,827	16,202	2,430	602	10,694	162
Tompkins	3,272	2,237	123	377	2,068	26
Total for Seven Counties .	44,760	45,964	4,804	2,781	29,469	490
Total for State .	655,573	455,487	63,434	19,455	390,093	4,273

	1916					
	Charles E. Hughes Rep.	Woodrow Wilson Dem.	Charles E. Hughes Amer.	J. Frank Hanly Pro.	Allan L. Benson Soc.	Arthur E. Reimer Soc. Labor
Cayuga	7,831	6,391	0	336	117	14
Chenango	5,148	3,887	50	345	54	6
Cortland	4,468	2,698	53	314	105	3
Madison	5,816	3,937	65	260	126	13
Oneida	18,661	16,070	152	525	367	30
Onondaga	27,603	19,892	212	1,369	1,113	64
Tompkins	4,658	3,455	78	316	121	10
Total for Seven Counties .	79,185	56,330	610	3,475	2,003	140
Total for State .	869,066	759,426	10,172	19,031	45,944	2,636

	1920					
	Warren G. Harding Rep.	James M. Cox Dem.	Eugene V. Debs Soc.	A. S. Watkins Pro.	Wm. W. Cox Soc. Lab.	P. P. Christensen Far. Lab.
Cayuga	15,234	6,343	639	191	70	33
Chenango	10,116	3,735	68	282	9	14
Cortland	9,606	2,541	136	218	9	6
Madison	11,094	3,797	230	182	23	22
Oneida	36,311	15,560	2,297	412	133	78
Onondaga	57,008	29,308	4,707	640	221	163
Tompkins	9,508	3,487	288	250	19	21
Total for Seven Counties .	148,877	64,771	8,365	2,175	484	337
Total for State .	1,871,167	781,238	203,201	19,653	4,841	18,413

1924

	Calvin Coolidge Rep.	John W. Davis Dem.	Robert M. La Follette Soc.	Prog.	Johns Soc. Lab.	W. Foster Workers
Cayuga	17,252	7,369	1,643	653	107	76
Chenango	11,323	3,392	506	335	31	9
Cortland	10,032	2,170	559	238	34	8
Madison	11,589	3,430	875	351	55	21
Oneida	37,545	18,124	3,554	1,204	194	113
Onondaga	65,395	24,773	7,060	3,107	338	96
Tompkins	11,766	3,701	430	189	15	22
Total for Seven Counties .	164,902	62,959	14,627	6,077	774	345
Total for State .	1,820,058	950,796	268,510	206,395	9,928	8,244

1928

	Herbert Hoover Rep.	Alfred E. Smith Dem.	Norman Thomas Soc.	V. I. Reynolds Soc. Lab.	W. Foster Workers
Cayuga	20,202	11,787	512	13	11
Chenango	13,955	3,986	122	4	6
Cortland	11,960	3,662	234	6	7
Madison	14,333	5,217	280	15	6
Oneida	44,782	38,231	1,684	48	41
Onondaga	76,278	54,706	2,559	85	88
Tompkins	14,471	5,114	244	9	28
Total for Seven Counties ..	195,981	122,703	5,635	180	187
Total for State ..	2,193,344	2,089,863	107,332	4,211	10,876

1932

	Franklin D. Roosevelt Dem.	Herbert Hoover Rep.	Norman Thomas Soc.	V. I. Reynolds Soc. Lab.	W. Foster Com.
Cayuga	12,989	17,280	713	30	31
Chenango	5,953	11,566	185	10	5
Cortland	4,425	9,859	284	13	4
Madison	6,896	11,931	413	24	8
Oneida	38,413	41,193	1,318	162	62
Onondaga	62,227	66,363	4,158	258	213
Tompkins	6,180	12,185	496	23	32
Total for Seven Counties ..	137,083	170,377	7,567	620	355
Total for State ..	2,534,959	1,937,963	177,397	10,339	27,956

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1936					
	Franklin D. Roosevelt Dem.	Alfred M. Landon Rep.	Norman Thomas Soc.	Earl Browder Com.	Franklin D. Roosevelt Am. Lab.
Cayuga	12,023	20,203	822	17	135
Chenango	5,116	13,772	73	7	27
Cortland	4,538	11,718	303	10	68
Madison	5,792	14,353	353	17	75
Oneida	42,243	46,317	1,244	111	1,196
Onondaga	61,161	80,498	2,639	188	1,784
Tompkins	6,943	13,332	374	33	64
Total for Seven Counties ..	137,816	200,193	5,808	383	3,349
Total for State ..	3,018,298	2,180,670	86,897	35,609	274,924

1940 ¹					
	Franklin D. Roosevelt Dem.	Wendell Willkie Rep.	Norman Thomas Soc.	Roger W. Babson Pro.	Franklin D. Roosevelt Am. Lab.
Cayuga	12,786	21,032	121	44	1,199
Chenango	4,989	14,168	24	19	252
Cortland	4,709	12,233	15	16	438
Madison	5,777	15,262	63	36	524
Oneida	46,001	52,362	225	46	3,108
Onondaga	63,039	91,056	400	85	4,442
Tompkins	6,318	14,325	79	30	800
Total for Seven Counties ..	143,619	220,438	927	276	10,763
Total for State ..	3,251,918	3,027,478	116,796	58,600	

¹ Total Democratic vote of New York includes votes cast by American Labor Party.

AGRICULTURAL TABLES¹*Livestock*

1850				
	Horses	Neat Cattle	Sheep	Swine
Cayuga	12,512	41,446	102,446	98,769
Chenango	8,761	58,698	88,111	16,282
Cortland	5,728	36,583	36,860	10,911
Madison	9,904	42,618	95,308	16,527
Oneida	14,695	76,553	70,341	96,793
Onondaga	13,987	46,361	112,990	31,918
Tompkins	8,930	33,391	89,631	14,535
Total	74,517	335,650	595,687	285,735
Total for State	447,977	1,877,639	3,453,241	1,018,252
1870				
Cayuga	14,453	35,597	58,915	14,929
Chenango	10,389	71,462	26,472	9,521
Cortland	6,808	43,377	12,563	6,220
Madison	10,084	48,935	24,926	9,094
Oneida	15,231	87,841	25,812	19,085
Onondaga	15,162	47,229	63,265	16,826
Tompkins	8,804	27,831	35,372	7,462
Total	80,931	362,272	247,325	83,137
Total for State	856,241	2,086,236	2,181,578	518,541
1900				
Cayuga	16,422	42,320	36,947	18,389
Chenango	11,259	90,362	22,897	8,863
Cortland	7,400	49,963	16,577	5,262
Madison	11,410	178,308	21,260	10,857
Oneida	16,577	108,446	17,106	19,834
Onondaga	17,874	55,893	46,040	19,719
Tompkins	9,081	25,797	40,908	8,479
Total	90,023	551,089	201,735	91,403
Total for State	590,771	2,059,715	1,745,746	676,639

¹ These figures were taken from the Federal and State Census. After 1850, asses and mules are not included under horses. The figures for 1900 are for livestock on farms.

GRAINS¹*Wheat, Bushels*

	1850	1870	1900
Cayuga	468,739	622,237	730,240
Chenango	223,340	18,418	6,910
Cortland	45,669	25,438	7,420
Madison	113,257	160,155	133,180
Oneida	76,805	68,342	65,870
Onondaga	427,535	573,213	660,929
Tompkins	421,392	291,194	234,740
Total	1,776,737	1,758,997	1,839,289
Total for State	13,121,498	12,178,462	10,412,675

Oats and Rye

Cayuga	765,136	918,627	1,465,500
Chenango	371,000	589,641	714,890
Cortland	436,290	391,550	517,930
Madison	612,969	739,106	890,549
Oneida	835,997	986,776	1,013,630
Onondaga	782,990	1,126,021	1,467,930
Tompkins	712,135	758,908	764,630
Total	4,516,517	5,510,629	6,835,059
Total for State	30,700,996	37,771,750	43,217,670

Corn

Cayuga	794,954	703,148	939,280
Chenango	166,804	228,921	295,920
Cortland	281,968	151,810	123,250
Madison	268,786	286,284	374,660
Oneida	645,359	377,966	367,660
Onondaga	437,566	566,558	866,470
Tompkins	340,612	422,411	290,910
Total	2,936,049	2,737,098	3,258,150
Total for State	17,858,400	16,462,825	20,024,850

Tobacco, Pounds

	1850	1870	1900
Cayuga .....	....	96,287	1,602,760
Chenango .....	....	....	250
Cortland .....	....	63,681	3,250
Madison	7,970	53,575	27,079
Oneida .....	....	4,620	....
Onondaga	73,731	1,257,603	4,310,229
Tompkins .....	....	100	93,809
Total	81,701	1,475,866	6,037,377
Total for State	83,189	2,349,798	13,958,370

¹ Oats and rye are included together though most of the production was of oats.

Hay, Tons

Cayuga	72,590	87,604	116,796
Chenango	40,106	183,291	169,035
Cortland	73,871	70,907	88,608
Madison	93,565	138,657	131,247
Oneida	167,047	218,811	203,344
Onondaga	82,004	118,629	133,449
Tompkins	67,981	114,197	66,705
Total	597,164	932,096	909,184
Total for State	3,183,965	5,614,205	6,319,475

Butter, Cheese, Pounds

Cayuga	1,890,728	2,467,811	2,080,504
Chenango	864,950	5,599,928	1,268,164
Cortland	3,060,898	1,861,998	952,520
Madison	4,034,671	1,756,703	1,249,456
Oneida	9,182,126	4,879,586	3,328,641
Onondaga	3,152,396	3,197,139	3,527,416
Tompkins	1,797,178	4,257,408	978,741
Total	23,982,947	24,020,573	13,385,442
Total for State	129,507,507	129,917,470	77,338,928

Apples, Bushels

	1855	1875	1900
Cayuga	522,751	632,789	463,644
Chenango	553,554	368,766	460,516
Cortland	351,975	291,480	243,489
Madison	531,677	361,543	298,455
Oneida	634,262	538,889	231,336
Onondaga	624,545	714,712	262,140
Tompkins	417,757	420,723	420,077
Total	3,636,521	3,328,902	2,379,657
Total for State	13,688,830	23,118,230	24,111,157

Potatoes, Bushels

	1840	1850	1860	1870
Cayuga	687,305	281,692	421,423	397,747
Chenango	772,671	280,817	309,673	398,045
Cortland	575,506	186,629	190,181	244,527
Madison	676,649	268,786	357,389	418,990
Oneida	1,574,109	539,985	958,147	878,434
Onondaga	800,317	437,566	650,227	589,816
Tompkins	339,557	183,248	206,347	273,941
Total	5,426,114	2,178,723	3,093,387	3,201,500
Total for State	30,123,614	15,398,368	6,447,394	28,547,593

	1880	1890	1900
Cayuga	761,011	418,501	776,969
Chenango	407,468	257,418	519,288
Cortland	313,856	307,423	620,518
Madison	405,065	298,046	444,486
Oneida	1,237,213	707,828	908,412
Onondaga	1,043,714	728,253	1,133,830
Tompkins	315,853	328,735	565,627
Total	4,484,180	3,046,204	4,969,130
Total for State	33,644,807	24,616,736	38,060,471

Maple Syrup and Sugar

1900

	Gallons of Syrup	Pounds of Sugar
Cayuga	3,695	7,460
Chenango	16,276	232,060
Cortland	25,381	218,550
Madison	11,431	38,370
Oneida	9,339	5,800
Onondaga	4,964	6,190
Tompkins	1,767	7,580
Total	72,853	516,010

Poultry

1900

	Chickens	Turkeys	Geese	Ducks	Eggs (doz.)
Cayuga	288,487	6,032	1,038	3,627	1,849,760
Chenango	194,271	3,153	330	9,093	1,640,480
Cortland	116,500	1,964	291	1,204	825,060
Madison	188,500	3,274	545	2,074	1,462,850
Oneida	236,053	5,500	851	2,975	1,785,690
Onondaga	273,020	6,344	1,371	7,168	1,757,680
Tompkins	159,717	2,235	302	1,306	1,181,920
Total	1,456,548	28,502	4,728	27,447	10,503,440
Total for State	8,964,736	190,879	45,933	150,864	62,096,690

Value of Orchard Fruits

Dollars

	1840	1860	1880	1900
Cayuga	48,365	141,030	159,196	170,052
Chenango	17,525	46,222	76,651	140,316
Cortland	6,308	29,496	50,902	69,745
Madison	14,572	44,277	104,809	104,530
Oneida	78,506	100,016	160,462	81,347
Onondaga	35,333	106,698	164,631	119,548
Tompkins	17,839	70,212	76,491	125,479
Total	218,448	537,951	793,142	811,017
Total for State	1,701,935	3,726,380	8,409,794	10,542,272

Value of All Farm Products

Dollars

	1870	1880	1890	1900
Cayuga	5,796,417	4,249,535	3,750,480	4,218,878
Chenango	7,030,507	3,532,063	3,167,450	3,702,369
Cortland	3,737,081	2,253,743	1,955,040	2,317,506
Madison	5,842,436	4,284,716	3,232,860	3,510,532
Oneida	8,818,277	6,378,153	5,199,010	4,950,013
Onondaga	6,910,394	5,079,198	5,129,600	5,332,363
Tompkins	3,867,070	2,329,737	1,912,577	2,284,694
Total	42,002,182	28,107,145	24,347,017	26,316,355
Total for State	253,526,153	178,025,695	161,593,009	181,841,420

TABLE I
RELIGIOUS STATISTICS, 1860

	No. of Church Edifices	Seating Capacity	Population	Value of Property
Cayuga	90	36,635	55,767	\$309,650
Chenango	113	37,455	40,934	209,325
Cortland	53	19,380	26,294	124,980
Madison	85	30,163	43,545	199,850
Oneida	200	86,605	105,202	749,810
Onondaga	147	58,025	90,686	585,920
Tompkins	71	29,120	31,409	202,450
Total	759	297,383	393,837	\$2,381,985

TABLE II
RELIGIOUS DISTRIBUTION OF EDIFICES, 1860

	Cayuga	Chenango	Cort- land	Madi- son	Oneida	Onon- daga	Tomp- kins	Total
Adventist	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Baptist	18	31	11	17	28	18	11	134
Free Will Bap.	0	6	1	0	0	1	2	10
Seventh Day Bap. ..	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	5
Christian	4	1	2	1	5	0	0	13
Congregational	2	14	5	7	22	3	2	45
Dutch Reformed	3	0	0	2	2	3	2	12
Episcopal	2	7	2	3	17	9	2	42
Friends	6	1	2	0	4	1	0	14
Ger. Reformed	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Lutheran	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	9
Methodist	29	27	19	31	67	55	35	263
Presbyterian	10	7	7	9	26	24	8	91
Roman Catholic	3	3	2	2	15	11	3	39
Universalist	4	7	2	6	5	3	2	29
Union	1	7	0	5	8	5	0	26
Pres. Reformed	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Prs. United	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Swedenborgian	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Unitarian	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4

TABLE III
RELIGIOUS STATISTICS, 1890

	No. of Edifices	Communicants	Population
Cayuga	129	21,160	65,302
Chenango	119	11,752	37,776
Cortland	69	9,054	28,657
Madison	95	12,589	42,892
Oneida	258	45,795	122,922
Onondaga	206	45,830	146,247
Tompkins	83	9,468	32,923

TABLE IV

NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS AND CHURCHES, 1890
(Churches in Parentheses)

	Cayuga	Chenango	Cortland	Madison	Oneida	Onondaga	Tompkins	Total
Advent Christian	66 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	66 (1)
Seventh Day Adventist	59 (0)	0	0	30 (0)	78 (1)	80 (1)	0	247 (2)
Baptist	2,328 (20)	2,792 (25)	1,688 (12)	2,895 (23)	2,577 (22)	3,566 (26)	1,489 (12)	17,338 (140)
Roman Catholic	7,509 (13)	1,595 (4)	1,970 (4)	3,351 (7)	17,904 (27)	19,807 (24)	2,013 (4)	54,149 (83)
Christadelphian	12 (0)	0	0	0	0	8 (0)	0 (0)	20 (0)
Christian	156 (2)	57 (2)	122 (4)	0	0	123 (2)	95 (3)	553 (13)
Congregational	252 (2)	1,151 (12)	1,040 (5)	833 (7)	1,680 (19)	1,245 (6)	761 (5)	6,963 (56)
Disciples of Christ	479 (3)	0	0	0	0	565 (4)	0	1,044 (7)
Friends, Orthodox	230 (3)	62 (1)	0	0	152 (1)	25 (1)	0	509 (6)
Friends, Primitive	60 (1)	0	0	42 (1)	0	0	43 (1)	103 (2)
Friends, Hicksite	152 (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	202 (3)
Evangelical	130 (1)	0	0	0	0	50 (1)	0	202 (3)
Methodist	3,803 (33)	2,745 (28)	2,656 (27)	2,755 (30)	254 (4)	530 (5)	0	1,942 (11)
African Methodist	250 (1)	189 (1)	0	0	7,484 (72)	7,039 (59)	2,914 (32)	29,396 (281)
Methodist Protestant	188 (2)	0	83 (1)	0	97 (1)	309 (1)	211 (1)	1,056 (5)
Free Methodist	40 (3)	72 (4)	31 (0)	0	0	111 (3)	0 (0)	382 (6)
Presbyterian	3,660 (23)	680 (28)	936 (9)	1,245 (10)	246 (7)	92 (2)	16 (1)	497 (17)
Presbyterian United	134 (1)	0	0	0	5,707 (36)	4,361 (26)	1,143 (7)	17,732 (119)
Presbyterian Reformed	57 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	134 (1)
Episcopal	1,100 (11)	1,337 (13)	225 (2)	572 (8)	3,726 (30)	2,682 (18)	472 (8)	10,114 (90)
Reformed	160 (2)	0	0	0	143 (2)	359 (2)	0	662 (6)
Universalist	270 (4)	207 (8)	60 (1)	153 (4)	392 (7)	183 (4)	117 (4)	1,382 (32)
Salvation Army	25 (0)	0	0	0	0	35 (0)	0	60 (0)
Free Will Baptists	0	722 (10)	26 (1)	0	65 (2)	20 (1)	48 (1)	881 (15)
Seventh Day Baptist	0	138 (3)	138 (2)	558 (2)	128 (2)	0	0	962 (9)
Brethren	0	5 (0)	0	0	0	26 (0)	0	31 (0)
Wesleyan Methodist	0	0	79 (1)	76 (2)	120 (1)	252 (2)	57 (1)	584 (7)
Welsh Cal. Methodist	0	0	0	53 (1)	967 (18)	0	0	1,020 (19)
Primitive Baptist	0	0	0	0	14 (1)	9 (1)	26 (1)	49 (3)
Christian Science	0	0	0	0	160 (0)	62 (0)	0	212 (0)
Jewish, Orthodox	0	0	0	0	350 (1)	1,225 (2)	0	1,575 (3)
Lutheran Gen. Synod	0	0	0	0	300 (1)	1,939 (5)	0	2,239 (6)
General Council, Luth.	0	0	0	0	2,249 (6)	472 (2)	0	2,721 (8)
Synodical Lutheran	0	0	0	0	495 (2)	0	0	495 (2)
Union American Meth.	0	0	0	0	38 (1)	0	0	38 (1)
Moravian	0	0	0	0	249 (2)	0	0	249 (2)
Unitarian	0	0	0	0	120 (2)	250 (1)	57 (1)	427 (4)
Swedenborgian	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 (1)	6 (1)
Jewish Reformed	0	0	0	0	0	350 (1)	0	350 (1)

CENTRAL NEW YORK

MANUFACTURING DATA
(Taken from the Federal Census)

1850

	Capital Investment	Hands Employed	Value of Annual Products
Cayuga	\$1,845,527	2,969	\$3,227,470
Chenango	682,245	1,326	1,143,110
Cortland	286,905	521	562,414
Madison	1,069,995	1,553	1,963,423
Oneida	4,447,145	7,834	8,058,366
Onondaga	3,342,375	6,294	6,907,220
Tompkins	913,585	1,452	1,846,138
Total	\$12,587,777	21,949	\$23,708,141

1870

	No. of Plants	Av. No. of Hands	Capital Investment	Average Wages	Value of Annual Products
Cayuga	473	4,112	\$5,152,779	\$1,440,123	\$7,378,333
Chenango	469	1,545	1,277,766	320,371	2,237,804
Cortland	264	977	978,600	253,314	1,642,631
Madison	736	2,488	2,149,286	592,548	4,798,371
Oneida	1,075	11,175	11,508,438	3,610,637	18,111,667
Onondaga	1,215	9,682	10,814,028	3,666,686	19,712,339
Tompkins	364	1,668	1,867,650	518,930	3,601,685
Total	4,596	31,647	\$33,748,547	\$10,402,609	\$57,482,830

1890

Cayuga	406	6,835	\$12,159,941	\$2,838,721	\$10,904,152
Chenango	434	1,907	2,286,283	651,328	3,254,258
Cortland	240	3,285	4,288,919	1,531,037	5,613,461
Madison	308	2,467	3,027,610	918,246	3,945,494
Oneida	1,121	21,137	24,897,169	7,291,646	27,089,325
Onondaga	1,528	20,736	27,351,951	9,783,216	34,519,504
Tompkins	296	2,263	2,518,864	1,015,526	3,526,770
Total	4,333	58,630	\$76,530,737	\$23,929,820	\$88,852,964
Total for State	67,840	850,084	\$1,130,161,195	\$466,846,642	\$1,711,577,671

1900

	No. of Plants	Capital Investment	Office & Laborers	Salaries & Wages	Value of Annual Products
Cayuga	615	\$13,965,545	7,314	\$3,210,398	\$11,963,192
Chenango	460	2,491,161	1,625	710,617	3,747,645
Cortland	301	4,373,458	2,508	1,160,832	5,281,895
Madison	456	3,811,183	2,279	985,292	4,772,257
Oneida	1,521	33,079,437	20,130	8,238,022	35,197,339
Onondaga	1,863	43,551,892	21,883	10,857,705	42,162,691
Tompkins	383	6,365,873	2,034	1,015,492	4,293,864
Total	5,599	\$107,638,549	57,773	\$26,178,358	\$107,418,883
Total for State	78,658	\$1,651,210,220	923,536	\$490,931,300	\$2,175,726,900

Manufacturing Data of Cities

1880

	No. of Plants	Capital Investment	Av. No. of Hands	Average Wages	Value of Annual Products
Auburn	154	\$4,423,950	4,468	\$1,658,826	\$7,719,409
Syracuse	724	8,186,818	10,966	3,042,135	14,695,674
Utica	317	5,905,635	6,150	1,917,657	8,873,306

1890

Auburn	258	11,125,238	6,166	2,628,365	5,850,814
Syracuse	1,246	22,853,424	17,518	8,520,677	15,192,737
Utica	565	14,332,500	12,598	4,326,711	7,824,949

1900

Auburn	316	12,810,363	6,783	3,040,443	10,591,109
Syracuse	1,383	31,358,055	16,348	8,159,456	31,948,055
Utica	733	19,289,502	11,642	4,940,989	19,550,850
Ithaca	194	2,998,657	1,419	730,361	2,535,151
Cortland	118	2,857,094	1,752	844,440	3,456,262
Norwich	109	1,308,683	889	409,219	1,556,696
Oneida City	104	1,301,431	859	401,018	1,613,572
Rome	196	3,738,051	2,807	1,169,018	6,093,544

CENTRAL NEW YORK

COUNTY POPULATION

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940
Cayuga	66,234	67,106	65,221	64,751	65,392
Chenango	36,568	35,575	34,969	34,665	36,146
Cortland	27,576	29,249	29,625	31,709	32,893
Madison	40,545	39,289	39,535	39,790	39,657
Oneida	132,800	154,157	182,833	198,763	203,774
Onondaga	168,735	200,298	241,465	291,606	294,701
Tompkins	33,830	33,647	35,285	41,490	42,212
Total	506,288	559,321	628,933	702,774	714,775

RACIAL GROUPS¹

	1900			1910		
	Native Whites	Foreign- Born Whites	Blacks	Native Whites	Foreign- Born Whites	Blacks
Cayuga	57,044	8,488	675	56,436	9,996	661
Chenango	34,694	1,661	212	33,564	1,814	196
Cortland	25,974	1,520	81	27,177	2,000	71
Madison	36,973	3,212	352	35,674	3,266	296
Oneida	107,834	24,477	462	119,721	33,765	632
Onondaga	134,822	32,156	1,246	158,768	39,673	1,296
Tompkins	31,299	2,067	459	30,627	2,487	533
Total	428,640	73,581	3,487	461,967	92,991	3,685

	1920			1930		
Cayuga	55,150	9,488	563	55,953	8,237	541
Chenango	33,094	1,734	139	32,735	1,760	167
Cortland	27,552	2,015	57	29,638	2,009	61
Madison	36,030	3,246	210	36,623	2,951	178
Oneida	144,925	37,185	640	163,112	34,612	736
Onondaga	197,918	41,517	1,426	244,029	44,539	2,082
Tompkins	32,127	2,660	497	37,460	3,263	706
Total	526,796	97,845	3,532	599,550	97,371	4,461

URBAN POPULATION²

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940
Auburn	30,345	34,668	36,192	36,652	35,705
Cortland	9,014	11,504	13,294	15,043	16,113
Norwich	5,766	7,422	8,268	8,378	
Oneida City	6,363	8,317	10,541	10,558	10,264
Rome	15,343	20,497	26,341	32,338	34,239
Utica	56,383	74,419	94,156	101,740	100,534
Syracuse	108,374	137,249	171,717	209,326	205,637
Ithaca	13,343	14,802	17,004	20,708	19,647
Total	245,951	208,878	377,513	434,743	422,139

¹ Other races not included.² Federal Census for 1940 does not as yet give figures for Norwich.

URBAN RACIAL GROUPS¹

1900						
	Native Whites	Per Cent.	Foreign- Born Whites	Per Cent.	Blacks	Per Cent.
Auburn	24,397	80.4	5,417	17.8	507	1.6
Cortland	8,332	92.4	682	7.5		
Oneida City	5,580	87.3	784	12.2		
Rome	12,816	83.5	2,527	16.4		
Utica	42,668	75.6	13,469	23.8	244	.4
Syracuse	83,617	77.1	23,705	21.8	1,034	.9
Ithaca	11,826	88.7	1,310	9.8		
1910						
Auburn	26,508	76.5	7,620	22.0	527	1.5
Cortland	10,194	88.6	1,281	11.1	29	.3
Oneida City	7,352	88.4	876	10.5	53	.6
Rome	16,245	79.3	4,114	20.1	136	.7
Utica	52,751	70.9	21,308	28.6	357	.5
Syracuse	105,320	76.7	30,781	22.4	1,124	.8
Ithaca	12,743	86.1	1,589	10.7	470	3.2
Norwich	6,606	89.0	682	9.1	133	1.7
1920						
Auburn	28,109	77.7	7,579	20.9	491	1.4
Cortland	11,957	89.9	1,313	9.9	23	.2
Oneida City	9,393	89.1	1,056	10.0	63	.6
Rome	20,930	79.5	5,234	19.9	170	.6
Utica	70,507	74.9	23,250	24.7	354	.4
Syracuse	138,051	80.4	32,321	18.8	1,260	.7
Ithaca	14,941	87.9	1,609	9.5	453	2.7
Norwich	7,349	88.8	803	9.7	114	1.3
1930						
Auburn	29,487	80.5	6,677	18.2	469	1.3
Cortland	13,574	90.2	1,442	9.6	26	.2
Oneida City	9,597	90.9	884	8.4	50	.5
Rome	26,599	82.3	5,362	16.6	367	1.1
Utica	79,935	78.6	21,309	20.9	466	.4
Syracuse	172,164	82.2	35,010	16.7	1,899	.9
Ithaca	18,051	87.2	1,975	9.5	637	3.1
Norwich	7,564	90.2	721	8.6	92	1.0

¹ Other races not included. No data for the number of blacks in 1900 were obtained for the cities left blank.

CENTRAL NEW YORK

SOURCES OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN-BORN WHITES

Cities	Canada		England		Germany		Italy	
	1920	1930	1920	1930	1920	1930	1920	1930
Auburn	346	316	976	791	407	342	225	2,402
Cortland	74	125	157	156	41	49	517	635
Oneida City	133	135	120	93	157	108	389	336
Rome	225	414	254	256	401	309	2,462	2,564
Utica	1,074	1,156	1,267	1,097	2,055	1,691	8,435	8,311
Syracuse	3,473	4,693	2,321	2,444	4,751	4,500	6,756	8,617
Ithaca	153	191	195	254	82	93	275	493

Auburn	Ireland		Poland		Russia		Wales	
	1920	1930	1920	1930	1920	1930	1920	1930
Auburn	96	653	1,493	1,299	293	98	11	15
Cortland	238	147	9	17	134	111	7	5
Oneida City	105	81	7	7	23	8	10	9
Rome	211	138	766	862	184	131	269	260
Utica	1,437	1,014	4,091	3,871	1,034	562	1,376	1,186
Syracuse	3,814	3,190	4,571	5,037	2,719	2,040	93	108
Ithaca	282	222	42	48	62	56	15	10

Counties	Austria			Canada			Czecho-Slovakia		
	1910	1920	1930	1910	1920	1930	1910	1920	1930
Cayuga ..	1,505	241	163	774	519	559		155	155
Chenango.	4	12	8	108	126	141		1	21
Cortland .	35	28	16	138	229	257			5
Madison .	47	39	22	278	344	383		10	28
Oneida ..	3,518	554	295	2,243	2,296	2,528		108	175
Onondaga	1,840	1,349	479	4,220	4,447	6,003		219	556
Tompkins.	144	110	86	352	256	325		102	216
Total	7,093	2,363	1,069	8,113	8,217	10,196		595	1,156

Cayuga ..	Denmark			England			France		
	1910	1920	1930	1910	1920	1930	1910	1920	1930
Cayuga ..	20	20	20	1,876	1,614	1,347	29	46	34
Chenango.	21	38	53	247	220	208	18	13	19
Cortland .	6	14	10	316	305	275	3	13	13
Madison .	13	32	26	548	468	380	28	44	43
Oneida ..	108	137	177	3,179	2,871	2,435	193	273	193
Onondaga	83	120	120	4,120	3,799	3,680	232	422	263
Tompkins.	6	10	23	363	373	444	11	23	22
Total	257	391	429	10,649	8,650	8,669	514	834	587

Cayuga ..	Germany			Greece			Hungary		
	1910	1920	1930	1910	1920	1930	1910	1920	1930
Cayuga ..	941	536	465	22	23	36	74	69	22
Chenango.	206	208	209	1	9	12		8	12
Cortland .	93	77	91	13	20	35		19	2
Madison .	466	368	293	9	19	19	19	15	11
Oneida ..	4,819	3,179	2,593	55	105	120	234	119	68
Onondaga	8,508	5,874	5,723	135	493	459	304	285	123
Tompkins.	140	129	174	19	35	50	326	287	234
Total	15,173	10,371	9,548	254	704	731	957	802	472

AN INLAND EMPIRE

387

	Ireland			Italy			Netherlands		
	1910	1920	1930	1910	1920	1930	1910	1920	1930
Cayuga ..	2,308	1,421	881	1,718	2,386	2,512	18	22	17
Chenango.	475	293	158	459	478	474	9	4	20
Cortland .	552	363	201	620	558	665	4	40	50
Madison .	608	360	218	792	1,024	1,017	17	31	26
Oneida ..	3,476	2,286	1,596	8,738	11,333	11,338	225	239	177
Onondaga	6,466	4,487	3,952	6,080	8,563	10,956	35	82	84
Tompkins.	612	406	309	253	316	574	3	15	34
Total	14,497	9,616	7,315	18,660	24,658	27,506	311	433	408

Counties	Poland			Norway			Rumania		
	1910	1920	1930	1910	1920	1930	1910	1920	1930
Cayuga ..		1,584	1,481	10	9	26	1	8	4
Chenango.		26	66	28	28	47		1	2
Cortland .		18	34	7	2	10		1	2
Madison .		51	74	27	38	46		1	5
Oneida ..		7,073	7,180	19	18	26	11	25	40
Onondaga		5,481	6,191	20	54	103	42	57	151
Tompkins.		83	107	15	10	25		2	8
Total		13,306	15,133	126	159	283	54	95	212

	Russia			Scotland			Sweden		
	1910	1920	1930	1910	1920	1930	1910	1920	1930
Cayuga ..	274	311	111	247	218	267	46	61	65
Chenango.	28	48	20	41	43	43	98	93	114
Cortland .	82	155	135	40	42	41	24	40	42
Madison .	120	52	28	35	44	41	23	41	38
Oneida ..	2,932	1,377	849	455	423	419	86	101	96
Onondaga	5,738	3,070	2,184	570	606	961	149	202	266
Tompkins.	74	82	68	58	55	115	50	46	52
Total	9,248	5,095	3,395	1,446	1,411	1,887	476	584	673

	Switzerland			Wales		
	1910	1920	1930	1910	1920	1930
Cayuga ..	28	32	30	29	24	25
Chenango.	28	17	9	16	19	17
Cortland .	8	10	19	9	11	7
Madison .	29	38	46	175	131	74
Oneida ..	545	552	542	2,314	2,409	2,059
Onondaga	443	408	441	126	127	137
Tompkins.	19	26	31	15	18	15
Total	1,100	1,083	1,118	2,684	2,739	2,334

Males of Voting Age

	1910			1920		
	No.	No. of Ill.	Per Cent. of Ill.	No.	No. of Ill.	Per Cent. of Ill.
Auburn	11,949	615	5.1	12,301	647	5.4
Syracuse	44,713	2,821	6.3	56,770	2,709	4.8
Utica	22,679	2,146	9.5	28,892	2,119	7.3
Rome	7,059	1,264	17.9	8,572	1,070	12.5
Cortland	3,897	145	3.7	4,378	154	3.5
Ithaca	4,682	110	2.3	5,370	110	2.0
Oneida City . . .	2,657	99	3.7	3,522	115	3.3
Norwich	2,499	62	2.5	2,701	95	3.5

1910

	Native Whites			Foreign-B. Whites		
	No.	No. of Ill.	Per Cent. of Ill.	No.	No. of Ill.	Per Cent. of Ill.
Auburn	29,318	1,322	4.5	21,391	59	.3
Syracuse	114,693	5,629	4.9	83,802	394	.5
Utica	61,293	5,044	8.2	40,402	200	.5
Rome	17,014	2,332	13.6	12,901	857	6.6
Cortland	9,841	244	2.5	8,575	20	.2
Ithaca	12,799	241	1.9	10,834	44	.3
Oneida City ..	7,018	237	3.4	6,084	14	.2
Norwich	6,370	126	1.9	5,588	9	.1
1920						
Auburn	29,801	1,401	4.7	21,908	56	.3
Syracuse	141,279	5,607	4.0	108,156	398	.4
Utica	75,683	4,832	6.4	52,327	175	.3
Rome	20,874	1,881	9.0	15,575	658	3.6
Cortland	11,184	316	2.8	9,869	23	.2
Ithaca	14,512	204	1.4	12,546	38	.3
Oneida City ..	8,833	245	2.8	7,715	16	.2
Norwich	6,957	182	2.5	6,076	16	.2
1930						
Auburn	30,977	1,289	4.2	23,920	58	.2
Syracuse	175,453	4,364	2.5	139,174	266	.2
Utica	84,602	5,154	6.1	63,002	185	.3
Rome	26,450	2,799	10.6	20,818	1,431	6.9
Cortland	12,810	441	4.2	11,366	31	.3
Ithaca	17,747	280	1.6	15,210	45	.3
Oneida City ..	8,900	167	.0	7,063	37	.5
Norwich				not given in census		

Negro

	1910			1920			1930		
	No.	No. of Ill.	Per Cent. of Ill.	No.	No. of Ill.	Per Cent. of Ill.	No.	No. of Ill.	Per Cent. of Ill.
Auburn	454	13	2.9	395	17	4.3	494	8	2.0
Syracuse	972	50	5.1	1,124	40	3.5	1,569	70	4.5
Utica	306	23	7.5	309	15	4.9	404	14	3.5
Rome	124	24	19.3	140	22	15.7	316	40	12.7
Cortland	21	...	...	19	1	5.1	19	2	10.5
Ithaca	410	27	6.5	385	8	2.1	557	14	2.5
Oneida City ..	44	...	...	52	1	1.9	47	...	...
Norwich	135	3	2.2	not given			not given		

School Age and Attendance

1910						
	Persons, 6-20 years			Persons, 6-14 years		
	No.	No. at School	Per Cent. at School	No.	No. at School	Per Cent. at School
Auburn	7,882	4,800	60.9	4,177	3,813	91.3
Syracuse	34,171	21,131	61.8	19,186	16,857	87.9
Utica	19,244	11,190	58.1	10,790	9,349	86.6
Rome	5,217	3,081	57.1	2,892	2,484	85.8
Cortland	2,602	1,843	70.8	1,463	1,309	89.4
Ithaca	3,231	2,390	73.9	1,758	1,627	89.1
Oneida City	1,958	1,287	65.9	1,132	1,023	90.3
Norwich	1,671	1,173	70.1	931	874	93.9
1920						
	Persons, 7-20 years			Persons, 7-13 years		
	No.	No. at School	Per Cent. at School	No.	No. at School	Per Cent. at School
Auburn	7,781	5,437	69.8	4,175	3,945	94.5
Syracuse	36,641	25,898	70.6	18,952	18,269	96.4
Utica	21,269	15,065	70.8	11,602	11,301	97.4
Rome	6,485	4,724	70.3	3,426	3,285	95.6
Cortland	2,789	2,061	74.6	1,379	1,340	97.2
Ithaca	4,561	3,633	79.6	1,690	1,595	94.4
Oneida City	2,329	1,650	70.4	1,224	1,147	93.7
Norwich	1,726	1,305	75.6	894	885	98.9
1930						
	No.	No. at School	Per Cent. at School	No.	No. at School	Per Cent. at School
Auburn	8,652	6,328	72.8	4,379	4,320	98.9
Syracuse	48,932	38,807	79.3	25,138	24,620	97.9
Utica	25,644	19,301	75.2	13,263	12,974	97.8
Rome	9,315	6,467	69.4	4,637	4,666	96.3
Cortland	3,412	2,742	80.5	1,681	1,666	99.1
Ithaca	4,643	3,474	74.8	2,082	2,039	97.9
Oneida City	2,355	1,934	82.1	1,206	1,174	97.3
Norwich		not given			not given	

CENTRAL NEW YORK

ILLITERACY¹*Males of Voting Age*

1910

	Total Pop.	No.	No. of Illiterates	Per Cent.	Nat. White Ill.	For. Born White Ill.	Black Ill.
Cayuga	67,106	22,960	921	4.0	164	737	20
Chenango	35,575	12,248	266	2.2	116	146	4
Cortland	29,249	9,879	290	2.9	88	201	1
Madison	39,289	13,208	417	3.2	151	240	10
Oneida	154,157	49,175	3,949	8.0	660	3,259	28
Onondaga	200,298	66,139	3,855	5.8	337	3,427	34
Tompkins	33,647	11,133	227	2.0	78	138	11
Total	559,321	184,758	9,925	5.3	1,564	8,148	108
The State	9,113,614	2,836,773	170,030	6.0	17,826	148,703	2,295

1920

Cayuga	65,221	21,868	791	3.6	90	688	12
Chenango	34,969	11,702	227	1.9	99	126	2
Cortland	29,625	9,755	257	2.6	74	182	1
Madison	39,535	12,954	408	3.1	106	293	6
Oneida	182,833	57,328	4,002	7.0	625	3,337	25
Onondaga	241,465	79,839	3,578	4.5	223	3,267	30
Tompkins	35,285	11,476	196	1.7	55	137	4
Total	628,933	204,922	9,389	4.5	1,272	8,030	80
The State	10,385,227	3,255,503	184,213	5.7	13,941	166,632	2,085

Persons, 10 Years Old and Over

1910

Native Whites							Foreign Born Whites		
	No.	No. of Ill.	Per Cent. of Ill.	No.	No. of Ill.	Per Cent. of Ill.	No.	No. of Ill.	Per Cent. of Ill.
Cayuga	56,757	1,921	3.4	46,380	284	.6	9,796	1,602	16.4
Chenango . . .	30,339	444	1.5	28,383	184	.6	1,782	253	14.2
Cortland	24,736	489	2.0	22,729	142	.6	1,956	346	17.7
Madison	33,065	798	2.4	29,596	248	.8	3,180	515	16.2
Oneida	127,835	8,376	6.6	94,572	1,339	1.4	32,679	6,984	21.4
Onondaga . .	166,738	7,391	4.4	126,652	714	.6	38,527	6,491	16.8
Tompkins . .	28,725	438	1.5	25,823	136	.5	2,438	271	11.1
Total	468,195	19,857	4.2	374,135	3,047	.8	90,357	16,462	18.0
The State . .	7,410,819	406,020	5.5	4,649,532	36,318	.8	2,634,578	362,025	13.7

¹ The 1930 Census does not give illiterates per male voters.

AN INLAND EMPIRE

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1920									
Cayuga	54,198	1,707	3.1	44,338	174	.4	9,382	1,509	16.1
Chenango ...	29,312	385	1.3	27,495	148	.5	1,703	235	13.8
Cortland ...	24,743	500	2.0	22,735	127	.6	1,961	371	13.9
Madison	32,729	761	2.3	29,326	149	.5	3,195	600	18.8
Oneida	147,065	8,276	5.6	109,743	1,030	.9	36,701	7,187	19.6
Onondaga ..	197,443	7,152	3.6	154,698	557	.4	41,024	6,437	15.7
Tompkins ..	29,583	353	1.2	26,540	92	.3	2,617	251	9.6
Total	514,073	19,134	3.7	414,875	2,277	.5	96,583	16,590	17.1
The State ..	8,402,786	425,022	5.1	5,466,635	28,406	.5	2,752,055	389,093	14.2

1930									
Cayuga	54,641	1,518	2.8	45,976	154	.3	8,178	1,350	16.5
Chenango ...	29,024	338	1.2	27,145	114	.4	1,739	220	12.7
Cortland	26,469	579	2.2	24,436	125	.5	1,983	451	22.7
Madison	33,249	632	1.9	30,138	192	.6	2,920	435	14.9
Oneida	164,733	9,255	5.6	129,474	1,905	1.5	34,354	7,272	21.2
Onondaga ..	242,078	5,908	2.4	195,771	502	.3	43,857	5,268	11.9
Tompkins ..	34,643	471	1.4	30,768	120	.4	3,206	337	10.5
Total	584,837	18,701	3.1	483,708	3,112	.7	96,237	15,333	15.8
The State ..	10,513,933	388,883	3.7	6,994,486	34,054	.5	3,150,593	341,345	10.8

Negro

	1910			1920			1930		
	No.	No. of Ill.	Per Cent. of Ill.	No.	No. of Ill.	Per Cent. of Ill.	No.	No. of Ill.	Per Cent. of Ill.
Cayuga	568	35	6.2	459	23	5.0	468	11	2.4
Chenango . . .	173	7	4.0	114	2	1.8	137	4	2.9
Cortland	50	1	2.0	46	2	4.3	49	3	6.1
Madison	242	24	9.9	168	9	5.4	160	4	2.5
Oneida	547	49	9.0	545	41	7.5	817	63	7.7
Onondaga . .	1,117	59	5.3	1,264	48	3.8	1,726	83	4.8
Tompkins . .	464	31	6.7	425	10	2.4	612	14	2.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	3,161	206	6.5	3,021	135	4.4	3,969	182	4.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
The State . .	115,843	5,768	5.0	171,303	5,032	2.9	347,381	8,604	2.5

CENTRAL NEW YORK

School Age and Attendance

1910

	Persons, 6-20 years			Persons, 6-14 years		
	No.	No. at School	Per Cent. at School	No.	No. at School	Per Cent. at School
Cayuga	15,511	10,463	67.5	8,801	8,120	92.3
Chenango	7,967	5,698	71.5	4,735	4,309	91.0
Cortland	6,839	4,811	70.3	3,994	3,555	89.0
Madison	9,169	6,276	68.4	5,484	4,759	86.8
Oneida	39,204	24,324	62.0	22,206	19,637	88.4
Onondaga	49,979	31,934	63.9	28,752	25,320	88.1
Tompkins	7,581	5,536	73.0	4,368	3,951	90.5
Total	136,250	89,042	65.3	78,340	69,651	88.9
The State	2,454,428	1,563,374	63.7	1,423,729	1,281,770	90.0

1920

	Persons, 7-20 years			Persons, 7-13 years		
	No.	No. at School	Per Cent. at School	No.	No. at School	Per Cent. at School
Cayuga	14,041	10,076	71.0	7,588	7,182	94.6
Chenango	7,350	5,530	75.1	3,888	3,768	96.9
Cortland	6,475	4,690	72.4	3,296	3,109	94.3
Madison	8,687	6,324	72.6	4,690	4,417	94.2
Oneida	42,096	29,944	71.1	22,960	22,112	96.3
Onondaga	52,610	37,685	72.0	27,822	26,769	96.2
Tompkins	7,633	5,694	74.5	3,893	3,720	95.6
Total	138,892	99,943	71.9	74,137	71,086	95.8
The State	2,451,306	1,656,904	67.6	1,307,158	1,226,918	93.9

1930

	Persons, 7-20 years			Persons, 7-13 years		
	No.	No. at School	Per Cent. at School	No.	No. at School	Per Cent. at School
Cayuga	15,197	11,522	75.9	7,763	7,665	98.7
Chenango	8,021	6,483	80.7	4,191	4,136	98.7
Cortland	7,975	5,925	74.4	3,799	3,761	99.0
Madison	9,476	7,617	80.3	4,884	4,771	97.7
Oneida	53,277	38,561	72.1	26,709	26,093	97.7
Onondaga	69,809	55,456	79.4	36,674	35,982	98.1
Tompkins	9,405	7,641	81.2	4,847	4,756	98.1
Total	173,160	133,205	77.5	88,867	87,164	98.0
The State	3,049,331	2,270,791	74.4	1,524,885	1,490,022	97.7

AGRICULTURAL TABLES

Land and Farms
(acres)

		1900		1909	
	Approx. Area	Farm Land	Improved Farm Land	Farm Land	Improved Farm Land
Cayuga	449,920	413,924	341,950	411,170	337,383
Chenango	572,160	543,884	398,503	539,084	353,507
Cortland	321,920	303,254	232,647	299,707	199,250
Madison	416,000	388,866	299,251	381,434	283,265
Oneida	800,000	657,748	447,359	690,431	456,642
Onondaga	499,840	453,934	383,621	437,658	362,182
Tompkins	304,640	285,721	230,543	273,022	215,679
Total	3,364,480	3,047,331	2,333,874	3,032,506	2,207,908
Total for State	30,498,560	22,648,109	15,597,986	22,030,367	14,844,039

	1920		1930	
Cayuga	396,264	311,729	372,890	Not
Chenango	512,586	314,730	465,666	given
Cortland	282,382	185,925	260,387	as
Madison	362,459	249,562	337,272	such
Oneida	611,634	379,557	515,700	this
Onondaga	429,881	334,712	373,716	census
Tompkins	253,781	186,967	240,632	
Total	2,848,987	1,963,182	2,566,263	
Total for State	20,632,803	13,158,781	17,979,633	

Number of Farms

	1900		1909		1920		1930	
	No.	Size (acres)	No.	Size (acres)	No.	Size (acres)	No.	Size (acres)
Cayuga	5,039	82.1	4,785	85.9	4,297	92.2	3,865	136.2
Chenango ...	4,473	121.5	4,258	126.6	3,838	133.6	3,333	139.7
Cortland ...	2,754	110.1	2,610	114.8	2,315	122.0	1,968	132.3
Madison	4,144	94.3	4,042	94.4	3,597	100.8	3,176	106.2
Oneida	7,232	90.9	6,929	99.6	6,233	94.8	4,699	109.7
Onondaga ...	6,305	75.0	5,770	75.8	5,652	76.0	4,529	82.5
Tompkins ...	3,270	86.4	2,988	91.4	2,550	99.5	2,358	102.0
Total	33,217	91.4	31,382	96.5	28,482	100.0	23,928	105.9
Total for State	226,720	99.9	215,597	102.1	193,195	106.8	159,806	112.5

CENTRAL NEW YORK

OPERATION OF FARMS

Owners

	1900		1909		1920		1930	
	No.	Per Cent. of all Farms	No.	Per Cent. of all Farms	No.	Per Cent. of all Farms	No.	Per Cent. of all Farms
Cayuga	3,589	71.2	3,492	73.0	3,296	76.7	3,252	84.0
Chenango	3,315	74.1	3,367	79.1	3,108	81.0	2,975	89.2
Cortland	1,950	70.8	2,044	78.3	1,868	80.7	1,679	85.3
Madison	3,009	72.6	3,089	76.4	2,827	78.6	2,695	84.8
Oneida	5,411	74.8	5,494	79.3	5,162	82.8	4,117	87.8
Onondaga ...	4,564	72.4	4,465	77.4	4,528	80.1	3,900	83.7
Tompkins	2,467	75.4	2,300	77.0	2,017	79.1	2,082	88.2
Total	24,305	73.1	24,251	77.2	22,806	80.0	20,700	86.5
Total for State	168,698	74.4	166,674	77.3	151,717	78.5	136,041	85.1

Tenants

	1900		1909		1920		1930	
	No.	Per Cent. of all Farms	No.	Per Cent. of all Farms	No.	Per Cent. of all Farms	No.	Per Cent. of all Farms
Cayuga	1,399	27.8	1,235	25.8	936	21.8	579	14.9
Chenango	1,097	24.5	841	19.8	667	17.4	317	12.2
Cortland	773	18.1	546	20.9	417	18.0	240	12.1
Madison	1,096	26.4	872	21.6	689	19.2	446	14.0
Oneida	1,691	23.4	1,327	19.2	963	15.5	496	10.5
Onondaga ...	1,644	26.1	1,227	21.3	1,031	18.2	576	12.7
Tompkins	774	23.7	640	21.4	510	20.0	252	10.6
Total	8,474	25.5	6,688	21.3	5,213	18.3	2,906	12.1
Total for State	54,203	23.9	44,872	20.8	37,102	19.2	21,113	13.2

Managers

	1900		1909		1920		1930	
	No.	Per Cent. of all Farms	No.	Per Cent. of all Farms	No.	Per Cent. of all Farms	No.	Per Cent. of all Farms
Cayuga	51	1.0	58	1.2	65	1.4	34	1.0
Chenango	61	1.3	50	1.1	63	1.6	41	1.3
Cortland	31	1.1	20	.7	30	1.2	29	1.7
Madison	39	.9	81	2.0	81	2.3	35	1.3
Oneida	130	1.7	108	1.5	108	1.7	86	2.0
Onondaga ...	97	1.5	78	1.3	93	1.8	53	1.2
Tompkins	29	.9	48	1.6	23	.8	24	1.1
Total	438	1.3	443	1.4	463	1.6	302	1.2
Total for State	3,819	1.6	4,051	1.8	4,376	2.2	2,652	1.6

VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY
(dollars)

	1900			1909		
	Land	Buildings	Machinery	Land	Buildings	Machinery
Cayuga	10,757,040	7,671,590	1,394,080	10,612,424	10,113,685	1,973,951
Chenango . .	7,829,280	5,551,300	959,160	7,533,465	7,362,075	1,395,295
Cortland . .	5,228,270	3,235,980	658,070	4,919,232	4,592,530	897,036
Madison . . .	6,754,610	5,462,560	940,600	7,704,457	7,299,580	1,504,834
Oneida	12,560,500	8,687,240	1,435,730	15,721,888	13,840,506	2,381,475
Onondaga . .	16,474,420	10,149,940	1,679,109	15,964,915	13,604,205	2,440,906
Tompkins . .	5,973,890	4,351,570	820,790	5,943,219	5,749,201	1,076,402
Total	65,578,010	45,100,180	7,887,539	68,339,600	62,561,782	11,669,899
Total for State	551,174,220	336,959,960	56,006,000	707,747,828	476,998,001	83,644,822

	1920			1930		
	Land	Buildings	Machinery	Land	Buildings	Machinery
Cayuga	14,523,135	14,277,395	4,231,787	7,492,344	14,209,023	3,993,057
Chenango . .	9,743,871	9,629,221	3,141,150	6,737,915	10,809,825	3,368,172
Cortland . . .	6,816,471	6,650,580	2,159,605	4,947,413	7,098,264	2,187,820
Madison . . .	11,412,569	10,086,480	2,861,466	8,745,971	11,214,042	3,411,558
Oneida	17,621,533	17,923,421	4,740,527	14,473,915	19,123,342	5,292,450
Onondaga . .	21,675,866	19,846,477	5,156,962	17,464,815	21,090,577	5,113,257
Tompkins . .	7,457,149	7,454,630	2,010,906	4,792,334	7,931,800	2,106,873
Total	89,250,594	85,868,204	24,302,403	64,654,707	91,476,873	25,473,187
Total for State	793,335,558	631,726,182	169,866,766	600,084,752	715,819,989	173,606,369

Total Value of all Property				
Cayuga	19,822,710	22,700,060	33,032,317	25,694,424
Chenango	14,339,920	16,290,835	22,514,242	20,915,912
Cortland	9,120,320	10,408,798	15,626,656	14,233,497
Madison	13,157,770	16,508,871	24,360,515	23,371,571
Oneida	22,684,170	31,943,869	40,285,481	38,889,707
Onondaga	28,303,460	32,010,026	46,679,305	48,668,649
Tompkins	11,146,450	12,768,822	16,922,785	14,831,007
Total	118,574,800	152,631,281	199,421,301	181,604,767

Per Cent. of Land, Buildings, and Machinery to all Property.

	1900			1909			1920			1930		
	Land	Bldgs.	Mach.	Land	Bldgs.	Mach.	Land	Bldgs.	Mach.	Land	Bldgs.	Mach.
Cayuga .	54.3	38.7	7.0	46.7	44.5	8.6	43.9	43.2	12.5	29.1	55.2	15.5
Chenango	54.5	38.0	6.6	46.2	45.1	8.6	43.2	42.7	13.5	32.1	51.7	16.2
Cortland.	57.3	35.4	7.2	47.3	44.1	8.6	43.6	42.7	13.7	34.7	49.8	15.3
Madison.	51.3	41.5	7.3	46.6	44.2	9.1	46.7	41.4	11.3	37.7	47.8	14.5
Oneida .	56.2	38.3	5.4	49.2	43.0	7.5	43.7	44.4	11.7	37.2	46.6	13.6
Onondaga	57.5	35.8	5.7	49.8	42.4	7.7	46.4	42.5	11.0	39.9	48.2	11.6
Tompkins	53.5	39.0	7.3	46.5	45.0	8.4	44.0	44.0	11.9	32.3	53.5	14.2

CENTRAL NEW YORK

Orchard Fruits

(bushels)

1909

	Apples	Peaches	Pears	Plums & Prunes	Cherries	Grapes (qts.)
Cayuga	484,341	13,149	23,088	6,708	5,558	661,826
Chenango ..	234,738	9	6,650	2,044	3,603	52,073
Cortland . .	131,575	229	4,994	1,883	1,629	20,316
Madison ...	225,464	66	6,031	4,903	1,632	292,800
Oneida	264,627	16	7,665	6,177	1,447	114,405
Onondaga .	282,411	2,933	11,959	11,066	8,593	630,767
Tompkins ..	154,058	17,833	12,613	4,438	3,700	550,090
Total	1,777,214	34,235	73,000	37,219	26,162	2,322,277
Total for State	25,409,324	1,736,483	1,343,089	553,522	271,597	253,006,361

1920

Cayuga	233,481	863	21,780	1,227	545	248,014
Chenango ..	71,766	10	2,179	782	203	13,310
Cortland . .	57,904	12	1,408	1,062	351	5,266
Madison ...	93,952	50	1,733	1,515	877	45,360
Oneida	126,628	93	4,106	838	120	66,996
Onondaga .	273,107	447	8,191	3,382	3,171	284,657
Tompkins ..	56,102	2,654	9,238	526	666	286,215
Total	902,840	3,129	48,635	9,332	5,933	949,818
Total for State	14,350,317	1,262,480	1,830,237	244,294	166,877	152,482,698

1930

Cayuga	172,000	1,642	10,714	1,683	4,350	147,513
Chenango ..	48,947	16	159	767	99	6,806
Cortland . .	50,883	1,218	668	757	504	1,798
Madison ...	94,591	12	1,844	1,933	478	211,901
Oneida	120,464	89	2,434	2,506	589	56,841
Onondaga .	249,314	1,110	5,088	2,344	2,814	267,152
Tompkins ..	64,762	1,339	3,076	1,211	528	105,339
Total	800,961	5,426	23,983	11,201	9,362	797,350
Total for State	13,991,729	1,044,534	701,237	214,437	523,744	154,409,640

Small Fruits

(quarts)

	1909	1920	Strawberries	1930 Raspberries	Black and Dew
Cayuga	243,117	231,055	84,258	75,059	14,252
Chenango	78,380	80,660	54,149	13,324	3,939
Cortland	81,873	92,548	19,428	15,506	4,334
Madison	302,446	127,414	43,293	34,132	11,127
Oneida	382,329	297,666	190,314	59,562	12,161
Onondaga	862,253	389,821	122,626	97,771	30,972
Tompkins	154,434	180,027	52,858	41,074	21,910
Total	2,104,832	1,379,191	566,926	336,438	98,695
Total for State	37,857,829	26,713,901	7,883,204	7,173,706	787,669

Crops¹

(bushels)

	1909				
	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
Cayuga	364,018	300,512	850,149	1,210,652	11,326
Chenango	909	4,939	177,897	440,758	1,104
Cortland	1,850	23,348	74,105	396,974	913
Madison	14,466	66,006	212,790	712,637	1,734
Oneida	14,384	25,105	402,688	721,440	7,572
Onondaga	173,499	166,274	707,385	1,127,012	11,594
Tompkins	144,917	46,679	278,503	596,746	22,004
Total	914,043	632,863	2,703,517	5,206,219	46,247
Total for State	6,664,121	1,922,868	18,115,634	34,795,277	2,010,601

	1920				
Cayuga	557,302	260,318	768,066	601,254	11,534
Chenango	17,118	11,662	104,194	455,534	1,613
Cortland	19,102	11,041	66,939	232,131	808
Madison	74,753	67,531	186,396	414,369	2,527
Oneida	71,673	34,126	179,999	526,456	3,695
Onondaga	334,643	159,759	583,978	543,179	9,267
Tompkins	194,067	47,659	164,754	305,520	12,392
Total	968,658	592,096	2,054,326	3,078,443	41,836
Total for State	9,136,268	2,273,011	14,109,202	21,595,641	1,520,552

¹ For 1900 see previous volume.

CENTRAL NEW YORK

	1930				
	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
Cayuga	257,246	191,211	436,536	326,255	2 518
Chenango	10,381	11,168	120,999	224,502	660
Cortland	7,014	10,762	85,403	147,049	590
Madison	28,249	49,032	192,026	323,118	1,003
Oneida	18,782	34,042	240,912	264,221	1,139
Onondaga ...	153,292	94,966	375,744	274,961	3,556
Tompkins	61,766	2,323	96,307	156,822	2,548
Total	636,730	221,504	1,548,927	1,716,928	12,014
Total for State	3,817,648	1,548,560	7,207,755	12,775,284	288,938

Buckwheat

(bushels)

	1909	1920	1930
Cayuga	388,598	198,712	227,242
Chenango	75,922	52,848	26,512
Cortland	110,793	49,732	25,190
Madison	111,431	43,240	38,675
Oneida	54,411	30,593	22,194
Onondaga	82,839	59,637	56,065
Tompkins	293,086	120,318	128,942
Total	1,117,080	555,080	524,721
Total for State	5,691,745	3,901,481	2,452,508

Hay¹

(tons)

	1909	1920	1930
Cayuga	151,721	254,587	120,201
Chenango	222,654	279,393	146,471
Cortland	130,414	179,041	97,242
Madison	238,587	288,093	120,701
Oneida	321,802	371,922	194,959
Onondaga	215,059	344,751	145,523
Tompkins	88,527	130,482	62,645
Total	2,168,764	1,848,269	887,742
Total for State	7,055,429	6,264,685	5,154,974

¹ For 1900 see previous volume.

*Livestock*¹

1909				
	Horses	Cattle	Swine	Sheep
Cayuga	15,540	43,919	22,535	20,958
Chenango	10,493	77,994	6,327	5,866
Cortland	7,033	43,239	5,233	3,616
Madison	11,282	59,278	7,750	7,602
Oneida	16,252	99,811	18,661	6,510
Onondaga	17,128	59,082	21,453	17,284
Tompkins	8,120	24,220	8,928	19,644
Total	85,848	407,543	90,887	81,480
Total for State	591,008	2,423,003	666,179	930,300

1920				
Cayuga	14,421	36,736	19,720	12,585
Chenango	10,330	70,573	8,016	3,752
Cortland	6,672	38,323	5,118	5,161
Madison	10,459	53,419	8,059	3,122
Oneida	15,115	83,561	19,056	3,808
Onondaga	16,251	49,836	19,483	11,589
Tompkins	7,305	22,390	6,733	10,561
Total	80,553	354,838	86,185	50,578
Total for State	536,171	2,144,244	600,560	578,728

1930				
Cayuga	8,595	36,033	6,656	18,866
Chenango	7,095	68,412	2,453	3,696
Cortland	4,453	40,943	1,436	1,575
Madison	6,575	54,518	2,560	3,341
Oneida	10,008	93,605	7,078	4,623
Onondaga	9,100	50,844	6,403	14,055
Tompkins	4,288	21,864	3,438	13,182
Total	50,114	366,219	30,024	59,338
Total for State	320,460	2,220,139	220,826	618,075

¹ For 1900 see previous volume.

CENTRAL NEW YORK

*Poultry*¹

	1910	1920	1930
Cayuga	360,543	286,200	338,295
Chenango	245,256	244,084	360,289
Cortland	153,550	112,694	123,538
Madison	211,716	234,098	224,036
Oneida	276,646	280,570	314,721
Onondaga	302,764	323,733	310,005
Tompkins	183,706	150,375	214,941
Total	1,734,181	1,631,754	1,885,825
Total for State	10,678,836	11,872,644	11,953,862

Maple Sugar and Syrup
(pounds & gallons)

	1910		1920		1930	
	Sugar	Syrup	Sugar	Syrup	Sugar	Syrup
Cayuga	9,068	8,428	5,711	10,288	4,037	5,110
Chenango	153,665	34,713	71,670	52,103	11,765	611
Cortland	113,332	41,038	59,105	53,830	8,126	29,912
Madison	22,728	13,273	8,775	15,223	1,549	7,024
Oneida	6,487	21,948	3,712	14,949	824	6,651
Onondaga	4,707	6,983	1,373	2,370	270	2,890
Tompkins	1,257	4,112	3,720	3,763	447	2,541
Total	311,244	130,495	154,066	152,526	27,018	54,739
Total for State	3,160,300	993,242	2,012,932	1,080,505	297,871	612,580

Potatoes and Tobacco
(bushels & pounds)

	1910		1920		1930	
	Potatoes	Tobacco	Potatoes	Tobacco	Potatoes	Tobacco
Cayuga	1,037,829	551,105	573,983	317,322	444,863	67,893
Chenango	671,087	0	474,222	55	242,794	0
Cortland	750,187	0	485,608	0	421,775	0
Madison	619,283	25	365,866	3,000	261,808	0
Oneida	1,192,575	20	819,881	20	589,673	0
Onondaga	1,671,835	1,568,950	1,110,323	1,267,950	1,017,705	301,460
Tompkins	689,360	3,946	347,639	0	260,510	0
Total	6,632,156	2,124,046	4,167,522	1,588,347	3,239,128	370,139
Total for State	48,597,701	5,345,035	32,470,847	3,353,954	21,445,436	925,883

¹ For 1900 see previous volume. In 1910 the number of ducks, geese, turkeys and chickens are included under the general head of poultry.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Milk
(gallons)

	1900	1910	1920	1930
Cayuga	13,698,396	10,883,667	10,842,378	12,808,656
Chenango	28,846,824	24,059,054	24,916,490	28,248,412
Cortland	14,688,539	12,104,773	13,078,561	16,258,838
Madison	18,547,693	15,188,554	20,590,081	23,568,746
Oneida	30,543,375	28,316,062	27,520,640	36,726,530
Onondaga	18,375,568	15,458,066	16,952,923	19,491,676
Tompkins	8,333,078	5,255,179	6,698,576	7,472,746
Total	133,033,473	111,265,356	120,599,649	144,575,604
Total for State	772,799,352	597,363,198	756,045,942	800,523,979

Cream
(gallons sold)

Cayuga	2,464	14,057	44,075	22,038
Chenango	441	2,001	53,761	4,163
Cortland	111	4,153	1,516	3,386
Madison	201	4,349	1,276	2,319
Oneida	2,671	20,225	9,594	17,400
Onondaga	2,141	33,755	49,684	12,775
Tompkins	9,231	10,795	7,952	13,446
Total	17,260	89,335	167,858	75,527
Total for State	609,866	1,207,174	1,815,983	506,933

Butter
(pounds sold)

Cayuga	1,387,407	188,141	300,894	194,245
Chenango	994,274	65,671	162,429	139,311
Cortland	685,209	85,279	94,730	75,919
Madison	815,013	111,053	140,473	107,138
Oneida	1,373,121	225,092	284,194	174,500
Onondaga	1,457,300	201,760	384,731	240,786
Tompkins	804,467	223,139	143,921	116,794
Total	6,716,791	1,100,135	1,511,372	1,048,693
Total for State	51,861,592	12,630,113	15,455,725	9,135,130

CENTRAL NEW YORK

Butter Fat
(pounds sold)

	1910	1920	1930
Cayuga	1,882,082	282,968	312,723
Chenango	537,241	647,119	51,456
Cortland	216,367	617,773	33,318
Madison	366,733	5,051	15,815
Oneida	844,243	7,375	16,586
Onondaga	1,392,198	240,183	135,449
Tompkins	445,412	137,570	133,460
Total	5,684,276	1,938,039	698,807
Total for State	36,249,617	6,298,760	6,202,489

*Eggs Produced*¹
(dozens)

Cayuga	2,305,131	1,599,533	2,708,841
Chenango	1,778,267	1,598,064	3,272,229
Cortland	1,033,049	714,268	1,235,385
Madison	1,455,508	1,111,417	1,938,241
Oneida	1,877,492	1,449,595	2,548,277
Onondaga	1,785,684	1,482,823	2,332,377
Tompkins	1,175,707	971,395	1,844,382
Total	11,410,838	8,927,095	15,879,732
Total for State	67,688,879	58,069,422	97,926,714

OTHER PRODUCTS

Honey
(pounds)*Bees*²
(hives)

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1900	1910	1920
Cayuga	216,540	154,449	106,675	367,834	5,888	4,789	4,450
Chenango	56,310	46,689	46,426	21,180	2,761	2,598	1,708
Cortland	64,540	52,914	35,200	47,709	2,478	2,524	1,451
Madison	96,740	61,638	16,272	48,641	3,656	2,753	1,432
Oneida	39,790	45,078	24,878	24,879	2,963	3,324	1,599
Onondaga ...	117,780	84,381	185,508	216,652	5,865	3,979	5,642
Tompkins	225,429	120,937	134,603	158,511	5,201	4,536	1,317
Total	817,129	566,086	449,562	885,406	28,812	24,503	17,599
Total for State	3,422,497	3,191,733	3,223,323	4,114,979	187,208	156,360	127,858

¹ For 1900 see previous volume.² In 1900 bees were listed as "swarms"; in 1910 as "colonies."

Bees

(hives)

1930

Cayuga	4,993	Cortland . .	1,080	Oneida	1,196	Tompkins .	1,903
Chenango .	1,117	Madison . .	1,528	Onondaga .	48,733		
Total	16,690	Total for State		103,264			

Wool, Sheep

(fleeces, shorn)

	1900	1910	1920	1930
Cayuga	23,790	12,107	70,228	79,606
Chenango	12,826	3,233	18,316	14,340
Cortland	6,551	1,913	18,873	6,319
Madison	12,664	4,446	14,979	27,578
Oneida	9,727	3,432	25,020	14,274
Onondaga	27,561	9,818	64,349	57,016
Tompkins	23,110	10,931	57,398	56,508
Total	116,229	45,880	269,163	255,641
Total for State	1,038,428	573,611	3,044,650	2,940,972

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION

	1921	1930	1936 ^a	1939
<i>Cayuga</i>				
Passenger	5,881	15,383	15,144	16,052
Omnibus	92	118	75	103
Commercial	956	2,602	2,427	2,515
Trailer	22	96	....	585
Dealer	24	42	39	39
Others	0	42	405	72
Total	6,975	18,283	18,090	19,366
<i>Chenango</i>				
Passenger	4,023	9,453	9,619	9,784
Omnibus	130	35	102	93
Commercial	723	2,574	2,282	2,307
Trailer	37	92	....	442
Dealer	31	39	36	35
Others	0	10	473	90
Total	4,944	12,203	12,512	12,751

^a Trailers included in "others."

Cortland

Passenger	3,652	8,553	8,432	8,947
Omnibus	56	49	65	69
Commercial	479	1,525	1,448	1,601
Trailer	22	91	....	397
Dealer	22	22	24	28
Others	0	12	262	32
Total	4,231	10,252	10,231	11,074

Madison

Passenger	4,744	10,472	10,255	10,312
Omnibus	168	57	91	95
Commercial	724	2,437	2,057	2,198
Trailer	20	55	....	387
Dealer	29	40	35	41
Others	0	27	275	84
Total	5,685	13,088	12,713	13,117

Oneida

Passenger	15,667	41,258	41,141	45,511
Omnibus	394	305	402	344
Commercial	2,736	6,983	6,556	7,242
Trailer	108	202	....	1,567
Dealer	117	159	134	155
Others	0	56	1,935	165
Total	19,022	48,963	50,168	54,984

Onondaga

Passenger	21,621	65,894	64,659	70,671
Omnibus	203	675	604	454
Commercial	4,081	9,499	8,561	8,946
Trailer	65	469	....	2,555
Dealer	91	162	144	175
Others	0	67	1,693	370
Total	26,061	76,766	75,661	83,171

Tompkins

Passenger	4,277	11,729	12,064	12,398
Omnibus	142	107	69	68
Commercial	446	1,584	1,589	1,582
Trailer	16	58	....	374
Dealer	13	32	28	38
Others	0	21	263	56
Total	4,894	13,531	14,013	14,516

AN INLAND EMPIRE

405

MOTOR FEES PAID

	1921	1930	1936	1939
Cayuga	\$68,104.46	\$247,077.86	\$289,812.92	\$289,490.30
Chenango	48,357.91	173,693.64	205,354.82	197,139.99
Cortland	41,901.30	143,394.46	172,108.92	171,737.44
Madison	55,021.20	177,963.81	203,084.99	199,105.57
Oneida	198,531.66	698,643.81	695,174.21	869,281.80
Onondaga	281,351.83	1,123,869.87	1,294,365.17	1,304,058.20
Tompkins	47,368.19	181,193.75	219,841.19	213,514.71

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

Assessed value of real property

	1915	1920	1930	1939
Cayuga	\$47,710	\$75,156	\$450,399	\$432,996
Chenango	14,690	37,653	78,185	83,599
Cortland	45,400	87,950	168,077	384,481
Madison	49,874	66,905	258,259	259,743
Oneida	277,672	189,853	1,557,459	1,516,815
Onondaga	139,749	1,080,110	2,926,428	3,054,365
Tompkins	77,944	120,749	247,085	244,643

TABLE I

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP, 1920

	All De- nominations	Northern Baptists	Negro Baptists	Christian Science	Congre- gational
Cayuga	35,006	2,670	0	76	280
Chenango	14,820	3,303	0	13	1,439
Cortland	13,675	1,707	0	24	1,214
Madison	16,073	2,271	0	36	459
Oneida	111,652	4,451	93	246	2,596
Onondaga	152,054	6,595	510	268	2,235
Tompkins	13,728	1,933	60	71	954
Total for Counties	357,008	22,930	663	734	9,177
Total for State ..	16,799,146	161,142	46,823	11,530	69,187

	Disciples of Christ	Greek Orthodox	Russian Orthodox	Evangelical Synod	Jewish
Cayuga	840	0	519	220	480
Chenango	0	0	0	0	0
Cortland	74	0	0	0	66
Madison	0	0	0	0	0
Oneida	0	0	0	125	5,255
Onondaga	934	890	517	450	14,000
Tompkins	0	0	0	0	200
Total for Counties	1,848	890	1,036	795	20,001
Total for State ..	12,479	14,917	19,980	23,592	1,899,597

	United Lutheran	Synod of Mo., Ohio	Methodist	African Methodist	Polish Nat'l. Catholic
Cayuga	0	22	3,499	190	0
Chenango	0	0	2,690	192	0
Cortland	0	16	3,766	0	0
Madison	0	..	3,996	179	0
Oneida	1,802	1,175	8,090	120	1,045
Onondaga	6,914	49	14,765	370	0
Tompkins	350	0	3,481	250	0
Total for Counties	9,066	1,262	40,287	1,301	1,045
Total for State ..	147,508	60,785	345,307	19,797	9,706

	Presby- terian	Episcopal	Ref. Church of America	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army
Cayuga	4,386	2,274	149	17,094	67
Chenango	575	2,992	0	3,300	6
Cortland	1,664	820	0	3,892	59
Madison	1,573	1,004	0	5,306	51
Oneida	8,658	9,480	261	65,577	215
Onondaga	7,434	9,314	621	83,349	147
Tompkins	1,301	1,306	0	3,170	57
Total for Counties	25,591	27,190	1,031	181,688	602
Total for State ..	243,845	354,700	62,855	3,115,424	8,258
	Univer- salist	All Others			
Cayuga	110	2,130			
Chenango	0	310			
Cortland	100	253			
Madison	32	1,166			
Oneida	15	2,448			
Onondaga	484	2,208			
Tompkins	42	553			
Total for Counties	783	9,068			
Total for State ..	8,099	127,894			

TABLE II

MEMBERSHIP IN CITIES, 1920

Utica

	No. of Churches	No. of Members		No. of Churches	No. of Members
Seventh Day Adventist .	1	54	Independent Lutheran ...	1	721
Northern Baptist	6	2,373	Methodist	3	1,471
Negro Baptist	1	93	Free Methodist	1	17
Christian & Missionary Alliance	1	59	African Methodist	1	120
Christian Scientist	1	213	Moravian	2	505
Congregational	3	1,392	Polish Nat'l. Catholic ...	1	295
Synod Orthodox	1	42	Presbyterian	6	3,951
Evangelical	1	109	Episcopal	9	5,195
Federated Churches	1	334	Reformed Church	1	261
Jewish	7	5,000	Roman Catholic	20	42,496
United Lutheran	3	1,447	Salvation Army	1	124
Evangelical Lutheran ...	1	514	Total	73	66,786

Syracuse

Seventh Day Adventist .	1	167	Evangelical Lutheran ...	1	49
Ass. of God	1	53	Methodist	16	8,710
Northern Baptist	7	4,721	Wesleyan Methodist	2	150
Negro Baptist	1	510	Free Methodist	1	81
Seventh Day Baptist	1	26	African Methodist	1	370
Plymouth Brethren, No. I	1	7	Presbyterian	9	4,868
Christian & Missionary			Reformed Presbyterian .	1	54
Alliance	1	68	Episcopal	10	6,956
Christian Scientist	1	268	Reformed Church	2	621
Church of God	1	44	Roman Catholic	27	71,227
Church of Nazarene ...	1	49	Salvation Army	1	147
Congregational	5	1,938	Spiritualist	2	278
Disciples of Christ	2	559	Theosophical	1	25
Greek Orthodox	1	890	Unitarian	1	191
Russian Orthodox	1	517	Universalist	1	420
Evangelical	3	532	Volunteers of America .	1	32
Evangelical Synod	1	450	Methodist Protestant ...	1	410
Jewish	10	14,000			
Liberal Catholic	1	12			
United Lutheran	8	6,261	Total	126	125,391

Rome

Seventh Day Adventist .	1	42	Wesleyan Methodist	1	33
Northern Baptist	1	554	Free Methodist	1	33
Christian & Missionary			Union Methodist	1	55
Alliance	1	52	Presbyterian	2	1,608
Christian Scientist	1	23	Episcopal	1	1,400
Congregational	1	60	Roman Catholic	5	10,442
Evangelical Synod	1	125	Salvation Army	1	91
Jewish	1	255			
Evan. Lutheran Synod ..	1	661			
Methodist	2	1,376	Total	22	16,300

Auburn

Seventh Day Adventist .	1	19	Methodist	3	1,466
Northern Baptist	4	1,358	African Methodist	1	190
Christadelphian	1	19	Reformed Methodist	1	21
Christian Scientist	1	76	Presbyterian	4	2,671
Church of God	1	57	Episcopal	2	1,601
Disciples of Christ	2	554	Roman Catholic	8	14,652
Russian Orthodox	1	510	Salvation Army	1	67
Evan. Synod of N. A. ..	1	220	Universalist	1	90
Jewish	1	480	Volunteers of America .	1	690
Latter Day Saints	1	218			
Evan. Lutheran Synod ..	1	22	Total	37	24,990

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